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•• ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Tower Views

by Clearway

Reform Begins at Home

Is Mere Justice Wanted?

Spain's War for Futility

¶ **The unexpected strength** of the opposition to President Roosevelt's Supreme Court readjustment plan brings forth proposals of compromise which, while removing the feature providing for 15 judges, would merely give a new name to the charge of court "packing," substituting therefor the less objectionable word "remaking." With several newspapers publishing the results of individual canvasses among the Senators, it is still impossible to determine how the Upper House actually stands. The general average indicates only about a dozen Senators definitely committed to the proposal, some 15 or 16 lined up against it and 10 or 12 noncommittal about it. But opposition is formidable enough in the House to prompt leaders to bring up a bill calling for voluntary retirement at full pay for Supreme Court justices who have reached 70 years and have served the court.

¶ **As Mr. Roosevelt's** adroitly worded message is analyzed, many commentators find in it vulnerable spots. One of the arguments adjudged specious is the implication that men lose their usefulness after reaching 70 years. The President's implication that men of ripe years are responsible for the crowded calendars of federal courts has brought out the interesting fact that dockets are in arrears in 34 of these courts but that only four of them boast judges over 70, and that probably more than 50 of the 85 Federal District Courts show dockets current and up-to-date. In the courts considered most congested it would be impossible under the President's proposal to name more than two additional judges.

¶ **To many people** this is one more indication of the fact-deprecating attitude of those who would make the Government fit the New Deal rather than the New Deal the Government. The assumption that the physical setup of America's Federal Government needs changing before general good can be enjoyed, seems like putting the cart before the horse. Government can only assure to a nation the good which predominates in the public thought. Panaceas, so-called, which promise relief without the necessity of attendant reform, are based on a most insecure foundation. The way for men and governments to receive good is to practice good. Through evolutionary experience industry, labor, politics and even the cold theories of economics reveal that the moral values are the essential values and that the only way to gain them is to practice them. It has so far proved impossible to successfully legislate them.

¶ **This man Murphy** is a hard fellow to discourage. Refusing to believe that there is not some point in the industrial No-Man's Land stretching between the General Motors' Corporation and the U. A. W. A. where a neutral zone might be established, the Governor of Michigan proceeds, after a series of deadlocks with a new formula for compromise. This is understood to be based on the terms under which the recent glass strike was settled, which provided for recognition for union members only. There is a veiled threat in Governor Murphy's last proposal, however, for it is reported that having reached the end of his resources he might declare a state of insurrection and National Guard troops might proceed to oust the sit-downers from the plants. Meanwhile the announcement of a $13,000,000-wage increase to the Chrysler Corporation's 70,000 employees may have some influence on the negotiations in Detroit. The C. I. O. officials claim credit for the increase, but it is recalled that the Chrysler Corporation last year distributed extra compensation to its workers amounting to more than $8,000,000. In many ways industry seems trying to meet labor's needs. It has found it pays well to pay well. Labor now may be trying to show it means woes to oppose.

¶ **The Spanish Civil War** flares into the news again as a new crisis in the four-months' Fascist siege of Madrid works toward a climax. Meagerly cable reports tell of Fascist planes flying over the beleaguered city, of fierce fighting raging to the southwest over the Valencia road where an effort is made to cut off the capital from the seaboard, of brave words issuing from the Loyalist defenders of the city who propose to hold Madrid indefinitely. This new activity brings up the question as to whether the Fascists have not been receiving more outside help recently The Socialist Government indeed, accuses Italian warships of aiding in the taking of Malaga by by insurgents through preventing the Government's fleet from reaching the beleaguered port. And so the two concepts of dictatorship go to the mat. Whichever arises winner will still fail to have achieved one of the only things worth fighting for—liberty.

Never 'Boil' Egg; It's All Outmoded

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 10

Take a tip from the Bureau of Home Economics and never "boil" an egg. Even the term is outmoded.

Eggs are soft-cooked or hard-cooked, the bureau's experts said today.

The old soft-boiled egg now is achieved—with a tender white—by a cold water start. When heated until the water simmers, the pan should be covered and removed from fire. How long the eggs should stand depends on each family's whims.

Hard-cooked eggs, started the same way, should be kept below boiling over a low fire for 30 minutes after the water simmers, the bureau said.

Egyptians Train For Places Won By British Pact

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO — Progress in implementing the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty here is proceeding apace. Evidence of this is the retirement of all the British officers and non-commissioned officers serving in the Egyptian Army on the arrival of the British Military Mission led by Maj. Gen. J. H. M. Cornwall, which is charged with advising and training the new Egyptian Army.

That efficient army, though at present but 13,000 strong, has been ample for Egypt's peacetime needs. Independent Egypt demands a more formidable power for the country's defense, seeing that British forces will, it is assumed, be progressively reduced from now on.

To launch the project on a wave of popular enthusiasm, the Egyptian Government has inaugurated a National Defense Fund, to which it has practically decreed that each Government official shall contribute, voluntarily, one month's salary, payable in from 12 to 24 monthly installments.

With but two or three exceptions, the policy of replacing Anglo-Egyptian official as soon as their present contracts expire by Egyptians is being rigorously followed.

Those who have devoted long years in bringing efficiency into the various services of the Government feel more than personal loss in the coming changes, as for many years to come their posts must necessarily be filled less adequately. This explains somewhat the concern many feel regarding the abolition of the Capitulations, especially when the police and judicial administrations lose their European officials.

Most Egyptians recognize this loss to the cause of good administration, but the policy has been set forth and must be carried out. As a result, Egyptians will have to learn from experience, and in this respect the regret is that so few have experience.

An article on Premier Nahas Pasha will be found in today's Magazine Section.

Economic Plan For Peace Put Before Britain

International Co-operation Backed by Large and Influential Group

Would Lift Quotas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 10—A strongly supported five-point program of international economic co-operation which Britain should offer the world in the cause of peace has been submitted to the Prime Minister, Mr. Stanley Baldwin.

The appeal is in the form of a national memorial. It urges the British Government to make an immediate declaration of the part Britain is prepared to play in the name of economic appeasement.

Return to Open-Door Policy

More specifically, Mr. Baldwin is asked to announce Britain's readiness to:

1. Revise the Ottawa agreements.
2. Seek simultaneously the removal of quotas and the lowering of tariffs.
3. Expedite the League's investigation into access to raw materials.
4. Return to the policy of the "open door" for trade in all British dependencies.
5. Advocate the general application of a strengthened League mandate system to all British dependent territories not immediately ripe for self-government.

Representative Opinion

The memorial was originally sponsored by such well-known persons as Sir Philip Gibbs, Mr. George Lansbury, Prof. Gilbert Murray, Dr. F. W. Norwood, Dame Sybil Thorndike, the Chief Rabbi (Dr. J. H. Hertz) and many others.

It was sent for signature "only to those in leading positions in various sections of the community, so that an opinion of the most representative and influential character" might be brought to the notice of the Prime Minister.

The memorial is supported by nearly 400 influential persons. Signatories include 35 lord mayors, 13 bishops as well as leading non-conformist and other denominations, 35 professors and principals of universities, 40 heads of prominent public schools, the chairmen or secretaries of 17 national trade unions, and nearly a hundred representative business, professional men, writers, publicists and artists.

"Much of the tension underlying the general expansion of armaments and the drift towards war," the memorial declares, "has its foundation in economic and industrial conditions and especially in the breakdown of normal trading relations between the peoples of the world."

Drive for Self-Sufficiency

The slump has led to "a feverish search for economic self-sufficiency," which in turn has brought about an arms race and a "psychology of

(Continued on Page 17, Column 6)

President Pushes Court Plan

Executive Realizes He Has Hard Fight on Hand and Prepares

To Drive Congress

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — President Roosevelt today began a direct and open drive on Congress to secure passage of his Supreme Court bill. Recognizing that public sentiment and opposition strategy have got a start on him, the President is devoting his major attention to lining up Senators and Representatives.

In an unlisted call at the White House, the President labored further with Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, the legally eminent chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, who has thus far refused to support the President's bill. It is important to the President that he secure Representative Sumners' co-operation, both to assist House passage, and for the broader prestige it would give the plan.

Then, later in the day, the President summoned a group of less-prominent members of the Senate Judiciary Committee in an attempt to make certain that a favorable report comes from this body. He called to the White House Senators Neely of West Virginia, McCarran of Nevada, McGill of Kansas, Hatch of New Mexico, and Hughes of Delaware, all Democrats. Some members of the group have been hitherto noncommittal toward the President's plan, although in general they are loyal Administration supporters.

Next the President saw Senator Matthew M. Logan (D), of Kentucky, another member of the Judiciary Committee, and discussed Senate strategy with him. He plans to supplement these conferences by a series of discussions, calling key members of House and Senate to the White House offices or to the residence itself.

This type of pressure, while used in previous close fights by many Presidents, is an indication of serious realization of the nature of the struggle now precipitated. There are signs

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Democrat in House Fears Dictatorship

By the Associated Press

Washington, Feb. 10

In the first burst of Democratic opposition to President Roosevelt's Court reform program, Representative Arthur P. Lamneck (D) of Ohio suggested it might lead to a "Hitler, a Mussolini or a Stalin government."

"How long," the Ohioan asked, "will we permit the executive branch of government to do our legislating for us? I hope the time has arrived when we will meet this challenge to the usurping of our powers and duties and serve notice that we intend to insist that the Executive occupy his position; that the judiciary shall occupy its position, and that the legislative branch of government will do the job the Constitution intended it to do."

Survey Proves Age Plays Little Part in Court Congestion

Facts Are Disclosed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Various surveys now being made of the federal district courts indicate plainly that age of judges has little or no connection with congestion of the dockets.

Mainly, the congestion occurs in big population areas or for special reasons, and in most instances younger judges are presiding over these courts. Likewise, numerous judges over 70 years of age are presiding over courts with their dockets expeditiously disposed of.

A survey made by the Washington Post indicates that while 34 federal judicial district court dockets were in arrears, in only four of them were the judges more than 70 years old. In 51 such courts, dockets were up to date. Among these 51, eight judges were more than 70 years of age. In the 10 district courts where congestion is at its worst, President Roosevelt would be able to appoint only two additional judges.

Another survey by the Baltimore Sun shows that "geography rather than senility" is the cause of such congestion as exists. Of 234 trial courts surveyed by this study, 73 per cent were abreast of their work. The average age of judges sitting in courts with dockets jammed is 59.4 years, averaging almost a year

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Sole Bargaining Rights Held Issue for Rival Labor Groups

The Chrysler Corporation announces an average 10 per cent wage increase for 60,000 of its 70,000 workers.

Relief rolls at Flint soar past the 9000 mark and approach the record depression high, as a result of the Federal Government's readiness to aid needy strikers along with other citizens requiring help.

A steel strike "to shake the foundation of the capitalistic structure of the nation" is forecast by the Illinois state president of the United Mine Workers of America.

General Motors brings forward an unexpected legal defense; it points out that the Wagner Act forbids employers to interfere with unionization. Therefore, a Monitor correspondent reports, General Motors finds it would violate the Wagner Act by recognizing the Lewis union as sole bargaining agent; it would be discriminating against President Green of the A. F. of L., who has formally asked to be included in collective bargaining and who professes to have the allegiance of many workers claimed by Mr. Lewis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, Feb. 10—The automobile strike has developed into a blockade over an issue with which General Motors Corporation declares it has really nothing to do—a jurisdictional dispute between unions concerning their field of operations such as frequently ties up construction in the building trades.

The situation is not precisely a duplicate because of the larger number of non-union employees who are also involved.

A national jurisdictional dispute embracing the potential organization of millions of mass production workers in the biggest manufacturing corporations of the country has, in fact, come to its first dramatic stage.

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and John L. Lewis, chairman of the rival Committee for Industrial Organization, are both asserting rights to the unionization of many of the same employees in the present strike.

Since the negotiations are stalemated on a problem of union organization, General Motors feels it has been caught in the middle of an internal labor battle. But if organized labor was united there would remain the problem of how the employees not caring to go into unions would be required to deal with the company on their wages, hours, etc.

To the demand for sole bargaining power the company objects on the ground that the subject is taken out of its hands by the National Labor Relations Board Act.

The basis of General Motors' resistance to the Lewis requirement of a single union in a single plant is explained by the following analysis of the company's position of "hands off" relative to the affairs of all unions:

1. The law enjoins a company from having anything to do with how a union is organized or conducted. There is no way in which a company could prejudice the law more than to give special rights to any union.

New Union Workers

2. The A. F. of L. insists that it has potential rights of jurisdiction over skilled employees in the plants in which the CIO seeks to establish its one union. The A. F. of L. has so notified the company, and has sought to be represented in the current negotiations, so as to maintain its asserted privileges of organization. Mr. Lewis has stated that if the A. F. of L. were admitted to the negotiations, he would withdraw permanently. The heart of the unprecedented split in the labor world is found in this question of organization, which a private company is now asked to resolve in favor of one labor group and against the other.

3. Numerous employees of General Motors evidently do not wish to belong to any union. They are not

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Madrid Expects Defenses to Hold For Long Period

MADRID, Feb. 10 (By Direct Cable at 10 p. m. Tuesday) (AP)—Seasoned Loyalist defenders of Madrid will be able "to hold the city indefinitely" against fascist besiegers, Government commanders predicted.

Late reports to military headquarters said that insurgent troops were driving against Vallecas, a small town on the Madrid-Valencia highway about six miles southeast of the capital.

Fighting was in progress on the highway near the junction of the Manzanares and Jarama rivers, headquarters asserted. No mention was made of the victory in cutting the road which insurgents claimed in earlier dispatches direct from the front.

Alarm over the city's destiny, despite the military predictions, was sounded in Madrid newspapers.

Among the typical appeals for assistance was one which said:

"Madrid is in danger! Therefore, all reserves in the heroic city must be mobilized to defeat the enemy!"

An intensive campaign was launched to have workers enroll in factory reserve brigades for daily military instruction.

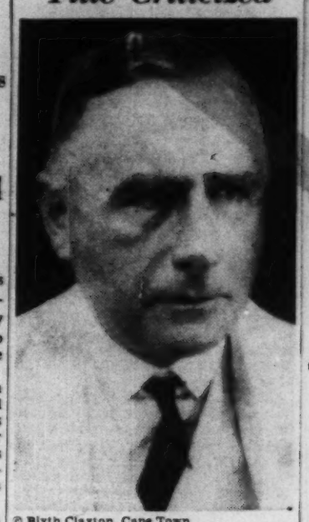
Government military reports on the fighting for possession of the Valencia highway near Vaciamadrid said that fascist attackers were being severely punished by loyalist war planes.

"The insurgents had not succeeded up to last night in physically cutting the road," military commanders said.

Government fliers, swooping low over advanced fascist positions about 10 miles southeast of the capital, swept the lines with machine guns, the Loyalist officers reported.

Madrid newspapers declared that the insurgents "lost thousands" in the last few days of fighting.

Title Criticized



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Sir Patrick Duncan

Governor General-Designate of Union of South Africa

South African Press Decries Duncan Title

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 9—The knighthood conferred by King George VI upon Governor-General Designate of South Africa Patrick Duncan is today sharply criticized in the Dutch press of the Union, but is regarded in British official circles as in accordance with customary practice.

Dutch objections are based on the fact that a resolution was passed by the Union Parliament in 1925 and not since rescinded, requesting the King not to grant further titles to South Africans. Sir Patrick, although a Scotsman by birth, is a South African by naturalization. Technically therefore he comes under the prohibition.

On the other hand, there are two reasons for waiving the objection by the Union Government, which is always consulted in advance by the Throne in such cases. In the first place, it is in accordance with precedent for occupants of such appointments as that to which Sir Patrick has been chosen to receive the particular decoration in question. Secondly, Sir Patrick, although of South African citizenship, is the King's personal representative in the Union. He is thus in specially close relations with the Court of St. James's and can claim individual privilege on this account.

Japan's Cabinet Seeks to Prolong Diet Suspension

TOKYO, Feb. 10 (AP)—The newly formed Cabinet of Premier Senjuro Hayashi decided today to ask Emperor Hirohito to prolong suspension of the Diet until Sunday to give the ministers more time to study pending budget and legislative measures.

The Diet was suspended originally during the constitutional crisis while the new Cabinet was being organized, then continued in abeyance to give it an opportunity to map its program.

Count Hideo Kodama, former Overseas Minister, was added to General Hayashi's condensed Government as Minister of Communications, it was announced.

Appointment yesterday of Lieut. Gen. Gen Sugiyama as War Minister to succeed Kotaro Nakamura, who resigned for reasons of health, was generally regarded to have strengthened vastly the army's position in the new Cabinet.

Plans Mapped To Safeguard U.S. Resources

Great Plains Drought Report Is First Step in Program

Action Speeded

Co-operation of Federal and State Forces Called For in Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 — Unreservedly sponsoring the recommendations of his Great Plains Committee, today made public, President Roosevelt this noon sent a message to Congress conveying the report, and again looking toward a co-ordinated national program for natural resources.

The broad aim is for a division of the country into eight regions with a planning board or authority in each. Recommendations for conservation and public works projects in each area would be made by the regional authority, and the whole long-range program would be worked out by a central board recommended in the administrative reorganization plans sent to Congress last month.

The Great Plains report is one aspect of the general program, but an arresting one because of last summer's drought conditions, and the uncertainty that prevails about adequacy of rainfall in the coming summer.

"The problem of the Great Plains," said the President to Congress, "is not merely one of relief of a courageous and energetic people who have been stricken by several years of drought, during a period of economic depression. It is much more fundamental than that.

"Depression and drought have only accentuated a situation which has been long developing. The problem is one of arresting the decline of an agricultural economy not adapted to the climatic conditions because of lack of information and understanding at the time of settlement, and of readjusting that economy in the light of later experience and of scientific information now available."

Traces Farm Economy

The President tells how the settlers of the plains brought with them farming methods adapted to more humid regions. By historic circumstances, the period of settlement coincided with a period of more than average rainfall. The original misapprehension deepened.

Now, the President concludes, "A new economy must be developed which is based on the conservation and effective utilization of all the water available, especially that which falls as rain and snow; an economy which represents generally a more rational adjustment of the organization of agriculture and cropping plans and methods to natural conditions."

Co-operation between federal, state, and local authorities is called for by President Roosevelt. "Each has material interests at stake," he says, "and can no longer afford to defer constructive action; each has moral responsibility for unwitting contributions to the causes of the present situation; and especially each has responsibility for undertaking lines of action essential to effectiveness of action by the others."

Long-Range Program

This week Mr. Roosevelt has been in conference with an extensive group of western senators, seeking to work out an immediate program. His long-range plan calls for expenditure of about $500,000,000 a year, covering all forms of public works and conservation, including harbor improvement.

The system of regional boards or authorities would serve as field agents, in close touch with local agencies, and feeding into Washington recommendations for work which would be adjusted with the needs of other parts of the country, and an orderly national plan worked out. This method contrasts with the present pork-barrel system of congressional approval of projects.

"A policy should be determined," concludes the President, "a long-run program formulated, and execution begun without undue delay."

Hope revived for Great Plains' farms: Page 3.

Rival City Managers In Muskogee, Okla.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Two men—each insists he is Muskogee's duly appointed city manager—attempted to run this city of 32,000 residents today from adjacent offices.

In the city manager's office was W. H. Pritchett, whom the City Council voted to remove, 8 to 7. In the adjoining anteroom was Phifer B. Bostic, who claims he is Mr. Pritchett's legal successor, by a vote of 9 to 8.

Neither man was able to do much "managing." City Treasurer L. W. McLean announced he would pay out no municipal funds "until the present controversy is amicably settled."

Mr. Pritchett, refusing to surrender his office key, contended a vote of nine councilmen was necessary to remove him, under the city charter. D. Haden Linebaugh, city attorney, supported Mr. Pritchett's stand.

Economics in the News

Child Labor—Governor Hurley Injects Some Common Sense Into the Debate—What Would Congress Do?

By H. B. E.

Twenty-six states had ratified the Child Labor Amendment when Governor Hurley of Massachusetts issued his vigorous blast against this newest attempt to broaden the Constitution in behalf of Federal Government. The blast was a welcome breeze of commonsense in an atmosphere sicklied o'er with false humanitarianism.

From now on the Governor must expect to be attacked as a hard-hearted reactionary, a man without compassion. That is the lot of anybody who dares to oppose the Child Labor Amendment. Already there are those who are impugning the Governor's motives. Personally, I don't care what hidden motives he may have; his arguments on their face are, to my way of thinking, unassailable.

What of the motives of the advocates of the Child Labor Amendment? No doubt those of the humanitarian wing of the crusade are pure. As much cannot be said, I suggest, of those of the other wing, organized labor. I doubt that the motives of organized labor are dominantly humanitarian.

Such a doubt was expressed at a meeting which I attended the other evening. The main speaker was a well-known labor leader. When a man in the audience asked him the true motives of organized labor's crusade for the Child Labor Amendment, he got a withering look and an indignant response for his pains. "Shaming" an objector is, I discovered, the general tactic of labor proponents of the amendment. Turning to an employer, the speaker asked:

"Would you, Mr. X, put 18-year-old children to work on your best machinery?"

I thought at first that the employer would be cowed. At last, however, he essayed an affirmative, much to the discomfiture of the speaker.

The motive of much of the agitation among organized labor is to limit work opportunities.

The Child Labor Amendment would endow Congress with power to "limit, regulate, or prohibit the labor of persons under 18." The wording does not warrant the title. This is the first time, I dare say, that many advocates of the amendment have called the 17-year-old juvenile children. They see the absurdity of the title when you point it out to them. They may, indeed, add that they would not approve of a ban on all juvenile labor. It is argued that, even if Congress obtained the power, it would not use it; at least to its full extent.

Then why afford Congress powers that even the advocate would hesitate to see invoked by statute? Prudence itself dictates that the amendment be so worded as to be satisfactory to its adherents if enacted in maximum. The amendment as it stands does not even qualify "labor" with "gainful" or "for hire."

It is usual to laugh at such objections as exaggerated fears. But the objections are particularly valid because of the composition of Congress. It is well known that organized labor is the most powerful lobby in the National Legislature. A Washington writer said the other day that, except for the President, John L. Lewis commands more votes in the House than any other man. The possibilities underlying the amendment thus become ominous when one appreciates the motives of organized labor in pressing the amendment.

As with the 30-hour week, the great danger of the Amendment is the passing of a blanket statute in furtherance of it. For "child" labor looks different according to the way it is employed. On the farm, carrying water to the threshers or riding the lead horse on a binder, it is wholesome; in the factory it may be thoroughly unwholesome. In the South a child grows to maturity faster than he does in the North. In such circumstances blanket legislation is dangerous to the unity of the Republic.

It may be that, in deference to the differences of conditions in the United States, Congress would try to enact differentials. Equally such an attempt is fraught with danger. NRA tried to legislate differentials in wages as between North and South. In the cotton textile code all was plain sailing for a time. But, before the collapse of the NRA, manufacturers of both North and South were dissatisfied with the differential. And they were falling out with each other across conference tables in Washington. NRA thus marked a gratuitous addition to the stresses and strains of the Republic. Any attempt to lay down differentials in enacting a law in fulfillment of the Child Labor Amendment would, I suggest, have the same result.

Such legislation, moreover, would be class legislation. The burden would fall upon the poor, the poor alone. In no plea for this Child Labor Amendment have I seen any plan for recouping poor widows for the lost support of their juvenile offspring. In the same way the original crop reduction plan lost sight of the share croppers who did the reducing but did not receive any of the benefits that went with it.

One of our present problems is the hiatus between the schools and colleges on the one side and work on the other. Little is being done to fill in the gap. And, till the admittedly temporary devices of the CCC and NYA came along, crime, laziness, and unemployability were accumulating in that age group. Under the amendment these characteristics would be directly encouraged.

What is required, it seems to me, is a general advance in the school leaving age and the repair of the old apprenticeship system. If, after 16, a boy is at his best for football, I cannot see that he is too soft to take over a job of work; certainly not to learn one. But, as soon as one mentions the repair of the old apprenticeship system, immediately organized labor is antagonized; and for the same resons back of its advocacy of the Child Labor amendment, the abridgement of work opportunities.

Those humanitarians who are working side by side with organized labor in promoting the Child Labor Amendment would do well to reconsider whether the amendment really does square with true humanitarianism.

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Manufacturers Back Bills For Abolition of Child Labor

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Legislation along the lines of the Clark-Connery bills now pending in Congress and designed to eliminate child labor in the United States was urged by the National Association of Maufacturers here.

In letters to Senator Bennett C. Clark (D) of Missouri and Representative William P. Connery Jr. (D) of Massachusetts, the association voiced approval of the laws proposed to make use of federal powers under the commerce clause of the Constitution to protect the rights of states where products of child labor were barred, and urged that the legislation should apply not only to "goods produced, manufactured or mined" by child labor, but also to goods "processed or extracted" by the same type of labor.

The letters made public here were signed by William B. Warner, president of the association, and were regarded as the first specific step on the part of industrial employers to put in effect a policy with respect to child labor which was adopted at the Congress of American Industry last December. This policy sought "adequate state legislation" to eliminate child labor in manufacturing.

Mr. Warner emphasized that the association would favor extension of the authority of the Federal Government proposed by Senator Clark and Mr. Connery "to give a larger measure of co-operation by Congress to enforcement of state law," and proposed that interstate shipments of goods made through child labor be regulated both with respect to the state of origin as well as the state of destination.

The Clark-Connery bill is viewed here as based upon a recent decision of the United States Supreme Court upholding the authority of the Federal Government to regulate or prevent interstate transportation of prison-made goods where such shipments would enter a state whose laws made illegal the sale of such goods.

"We believe that your proposal is sound in law and policy," Mr. Warner's letters read. "The Child Labor Act, which was condemned by the Supreme Court, undertook to fix the standards of production for each state by refusing interstate transportation to goods which were not produced in accordance with recognized the right of each state to fix its own standards and then give reinforcement of the commerce power to make the laws of the State effective."

Members of the National Association of Manufacturers always had opposed the employment of child labor, according to Mr. Warner. He urged that Congress make more effective use of the commerce powers in "legitimate aid of the enforcement of state laws restricting or prohibiting child labor." Such action on the part of Congress would be followed, Mr. Warner thought, by new and improved legislation in the states themselves.

New Deal Leaders Analyze Plan as Opposition Mounts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—While the House set about expediting two non-controversial features of the President's judicial reorganization program today, New Deal leaders in Congress began a serious study of the draft bill submitted by President Roosevelt in the light of powerful opposition now formed or forming.

Administration leaders asserted, with some apparent justification that they have well over 50 Senators tentatively lined up for reorganization. But the narrowness of this majority in a body of 96 and the inferential concession of perhaps 40 members in opposition roused the belief that important concessions might be made. Many congressmen are still balanced on the fence and may drop on either side. Republicans, meanwhile, are generally refraining from statements in the hope that the Democratic split will widen.

Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas is the type of regular Administration leader who has parted emphatically with Mr. Roosevelt in this instance. His announcement of opposition to the Supreme Court phase of the reorganization plan followed report of action by the Texas Senate attacking the proposal.

Morris Sheppard (D) the other Texas Senator, on the other hand, is backing the President's plan strongly.

At his press conference yesterday Mr. Roosevelt indicated that he opposed splitting the reorganization bill into two parts, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D) of Arkansas, majority leader, backed up by Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina and Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, who compose a sort of Senate higher command, emphatically denied that there was any thought of "compromise" involved in the House bill liberalizing the retirement act for Supreme Court justices.

At the same time, Senator Robinson indicated that personally he favored raising the age at which the bill would allow the President to complement the court with extra judges to 75, instead of 70 as the President recommended. The Robinson comment was taken in some quarters as a first indication of a willingness to compromise, but on analysis it became evident from the existing ages of the nine Supreme Court justices that the higher limit would not have much effect under the circumstances.

Messrs. Justices Brandeis, McReynolds and Van Devanter are now either 75 or older, while the Chief Justice becomes 75 April 11 and Mr. Justice Sutherland, March 25. Thus the Robinson proposal would simply limit the President's power in the present court to 5 appointments instead of 6, under the original 70-year proposal.

Hughes Has Stated View

Chief Justice Hughes in a lecture given at Columbia University while not a member of the court discussing the subject declared "the age of 70 may well be thought to be too early for compulsory retirement. such retirement is too often the community's loss. A compulsory retirement at 75 could more easily be defended."

Senator Robinson insisted emphatically that the House bill liberalizing retirement provisions for Supreme Court justices was a matter quite independent from the President's proposals, and should go through on its own merits. At present, Supreme Court justices who reach 70 with 10 years' service must "resign" to become eligible for full-pay pensions. This means that they cease to be judges, and lose the exemption from income taxes and economy cuts which is constitutionally theirs as judges.

Under the new bill the judges would "retire" instead of resign; they would continue on the books as judges and would get full pay undiminished by taxes, and could be called upon by the Chief Justice to carry on certain judicial functions if they were willing to do so.

Representative Emanuel Celler (D) of New York, ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee and opponent of the President's plan, indicated two members of the court had previously expressed willingness to retire if the liberalized House bill had been enacted when first proposed last year.

The bill was dropped, he declared, owing to opposition of the American Bar Association. With feelings ruffled by the President's program, he doubted whether justices would retire now even under the new bill.

The other House bill would allow the Attorney General to intervene in private court cases if the constitutionality of a congressional act is involved; he could also carry such a case direct to the Supreme Court.

Both sides emphasized that House action on these bills is in no sense a test of sentiment on the President's major proposals.

A difference of view has developed over whether the Administration's intention is to increase the Supreme Court permanently to 15. Homer S. Cummings, Attorney General, at a press conference, stated specifically that if judges who become eligible to retire under the bill failed to do so and "assistant" judges were named, the President would have no option but to maintain the court permanently at the higher number. The court might be fixed at nine, 11, 15. Once 11 judges had been appointed, the court could never again go below that number without new legislation.

This is contrary to the bill of 1869, upon which, it is revealed, the present act is modeled. This bill passed the House but failed in the Senate. It was then sought to bring pressure on elderly judges to retire by the same measures now adopted by the New Deal. The bill, however, carried a provision that as seats of elderly judges became vacant they should not be filled, restoring the court to nine members.

Senator Robinson put a different interpretation on the President's intention when he declared yesterday, in a statement dictated to a Monitor correspondent, "any increase above nine in the membership of the court can exist only so long as there are judges eligible for retirement." Giving his statement in the presence of Senator Byrnes, he expressed amazement that Mr. Roosevelt's intention had been so "misunderstood."

Without making reference to the Robinson statement today, Mr. Cummings was emphatic in a contrary interpretation of the President's draft bill. The bill, he said, represents the President's desires, and contains the specific clause:

"The number of judges of any court shall be permanently increased by the number appointed thereto under the provisions of subsection A."

Meanwhile, Mr. Roosevelt's quiet pressure on congressmen continued. Other developments included:

Eleven House Democrats met to organize opposition to the Supreme Court plan. a steering committee will be named shortly. Representative F. E. Cox (D) of Georgia will probably head the group.

Legislative bodies of Texas, Maine and Connecticut passed resolutions objecting to the Roosevelt program. Colorado's House of Representatives approved it and South Carolina's House acted to approve it.

One of the biggest floods of telegrams in history is beginning to inundate congressional offices in connection with the program. Representative Maury Maverick (D) of Texas, advocate of the proposal charged that some of these telegrams were "fakes," carrying different signatures over identical forms.

As debate began on the Sumners bill, guaranteeing Supreme Court judges their full pay of $20,000 for life after retirement, enactment by overwhelming majority was indicated.

As the House convened, two more conservative Democrats, Arthur P. Lamneck of Ohio and E. E. Cox of Georgia, joined the opposition to any increase in the Supreme Court size.

Mr. Lamneck saw danger of "a system similar to the dictatorships of Europe"; Mr. Cox called the proposal "the most terrible threat to constitutional government that has arisen in the entire history of the nation."

Introducing his bill, Mr. Sumners said the measure would extend to justices of the Supreme Court the same retirement privileges given in 1919 to District and Superior Court justices. Representative U. S. Guyer of Kansas, ranking Republican member of the Judiciary Committee, attacked the bill as an "open invitation to the Supreme Court to resign."

As One Newspaper Sees Potential Court

"Reorganized Supreme Court" as Seen by Light of President's Proposal

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 6—Under the heading "The Reorganized Supreme Court Convenes," the Kansas City Star today published this cartoon by its staff artist, S. J. Ray.

President Starts His Drive On Congress for Court Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

that President Roosevelt did not anticipate such an adverse popular and legislative reaction.

A thoroughly informed White House official said that the President recognized the extent of difficulties in which he was involved, and had determined to turn on the pressure.

At his press conference yesterday, the President talked at some length and freely on conservation problems, occupying almost the entire conference with this discussion, but refusing to answer questions about his Supreme Court plan. Asked if he would approve splitting the bill into different sections, or if he was familiar with the commendation the Department of Justice has recently showered on the federal courts for their progress in ending congestion, the President was silent.

Asked to clear up the discrepancy between Senator Joseph T. Robinson's assertion that the court, if enlarged, would slip back to its old size when over-age judges retired, and the terms of the bill, which provide that enlargements shall be permanent, the President told inquirers to read his message and the bill itself. When told what the bill implied, Mr. Roosevelt said inquirers would have to work it out for themselves.

This interplay hinted at a surprised and disappointed reaction in the White House, which is borne out by other officials there. And the summonses to the White House prove that the President is taking off his coat, rolling up his sleeves and going to work on Congress with intent earnestness.

Pennsylvania Senate Evades Court Action

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Democratic state senate referred to committee today a resolution to ask Congress not to enact President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the Supreme Court membership.

The resolution was presented by Senator G. Mason Owlett, Republican national committeeman, who said the proposal was designed to make the court "subservient to the wishes" of the Chief Executive.

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Social Security Tangle Leads To Ouster of Alien

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10—An ironic twist of circumstances landed Ralph Carrara in the Albany county jail today, where he will remain until he is transferred to the Oneida county prison. He will later be deported to Canada, from which country he illegally entered the United States.

The tale unfolded to Judge Frank Cooper in the Federal Court here yesterday indicated that just as Mr. Carrara attempted to become a citizen, the law laid its hands upon him.

Mr. Carrara, a native of England, who migrated to Canada several years ago, was arrested last December. Federal records brought into the court revealed the train of events which led him to court and jail.

History of Case

According to his own statements, taken by an immigration inspector, Mr. Carrara left Enterprise, Ont., and entered the United States as a visitor with a visa in July, 1934. He obtained employment on a farm in Dryden, where he worked until October, 1935. At that time he changed his employment on finding better work at a cement plant at Cortland. In June, 1936, he returned to Canada for a few days and returned again to this country visaless.

He still had his job at the cement plant, and that's where the downfall started. There came November, 1936, and Carrara was in a quandary.

He enjoyed his work and was contented as a resident of the United States. But there was one hitch. The United States Government had instituted a plan whereby all workers would receive an old-age benefit, and each employee was called upon to fill out a form telling of birthplace and other pertinent questions.

Seeking Citizenship

In December, Mr. Carrara decided to take the step which would put him at peace with this country. On Dec. 9, he attempted to go back to Canada and, strangely enough, the illegal resident of the United States was denied entry to the country of which he was a citizen. United States authorities were called into the case, and there was Mr. Carrara on the horns of the well-known dilemma.

"I wanted to go back to Canada," he mournfully told immigration inspectors, "so I could come back to the United States legally, as I was afraid to fill out the social security blank."

The court ordered him deported.

Court Probe Urged In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 10—The Earle Administration penetrated its calendar of reform measures for General Assembly enactments this week down to the proposal for a "fair, thorough and impartial" joint legislative investigation of the Pennsylvania criminal courts in every county and the municipal court of Philadelphia.

Court practices and procedure as they relate to prosecution, trial and disposition of cases, probation and parole would be the inquiry objective to plumb charges of reversed opinions under a system of private reconsideration of sentences and flouting of parole laws.

If the body cannot finish its survey, which will have a $25,000 expense account and full powers of subpoena, in time to report to the present session, its findings are to go to Gov. George H. Earle, according to the resolution introduced by the administration through Senator Frank W. Ruth of the Democratic phalanx now in control of both general assembly branches.

More Delay Favored On License to Wed

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—The men and women who issue marriage licenses in New York State proposed today to make these documents harder to obtain.

The executive committee of the city and village clerks association of New York by resolution approved a bill introduced in the Legislature by Miss Jane T. Todd, Westchester Republican woman member of the Assembly, which would require a lapse of 72 hours between the issuance of a marriage license and the marital ceremony.

It even proposed to "put more teeth" in the measure by suffixing to Miss Todd's bill a paragraph that "any falsification of the date of application . . . shall be a misdemeanor and the town or city clerk issuing a license with such falsification on conviction be subject to a fine."

Hagood Criticizes Promotion Method

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, retired, expresses criticism of the army's organization, attacking the manner of selecting high ranking officers. In the current issue of the Coast Artillery Journal, he condemns regulations restricting general staff officers to graduates of the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth.

After citing records of generals in the World War who were not graduates of Fort Leavenworth, General Hagood writes:

"Evidentaly the old-fashioned method of picking out such men as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, Lee, Jackson, Beauregard, Johnston, Pershing, Wood, March, and Bliss was all wrong; for we now have a law requiring that generals should be selected only from colonels carried on the eligible list."

Betting Law Repeal Asked

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 10 (AP)—Gov. James V. Allred in a special message to the Legislature yesterday submitted for emergency action the subject of repealing the law which in 1933 legalized pari-mutuel wagering on horse racing.

Age Plays but a Small Part In Court Work, Survey Shows

(Continued from Page 1)

younger than judges in uncongested courts, at 60.8 years.

The worst-congested Federal District Courts, their extent of congestion (which is the length of delay of trial after joinder of issue) with the age of their judges, follows:

Eastern District of Michigan (Detroit). Two years delay. Ages of judges: 50, 57, 64, 68. No possible appointment until 1939.

Southern District of New York (New York City). 20 months delay. Twelve judges, none over 70. Under President's plan no additional judge could be appointed until May 1, 1939.

Eastern District of Pennsylvania. Eighteen months delay. Four judges, one who will be 80 years old on Sept. 25, 1937, but with three others, aged 44, 51, 59.

Middle District of Pennsylvania. 18 months. Two judges, one 60 and one 64.

Northern District of Illinois (Chicago). Eighteen months. Five judges, ages 48, 56, 61, 67, 67.

Western District of Washington. Fifteen months. Two judges, 49 and 72.

Northern District of Mississippi. Several years of congestion, due to large volume of war risk insurance cases. One judge, 50 years old. The Southern District of Mississippi, also congested, was vacant from March 19, 1936, until January, 1937, because of failure of President Roosevelt to make appointment.

District of Columbia, one year delay. Nine judges, none of them 70.

Southern District of Ohio, one year. Two judges: 45 and 62.

Eastern District of Oklahoma, one year. One judge, 68. Another vacancy from June, 1936, to February, 1937.

Oldsters in Minority

A second category of districts, in which delay is between six months and one year, includes 11 districts, but no judges over 70, with one undetermined possible exception.

A third category, in which delay was six months or less, includes 12 districts, and in only two of them were judges over 70.

But in the districts where no congestion exists—51 of them—are eight judges, ranging from 70 to 79. They are fully up with their work. Four judges, two in districts up with their work and two in the congested District of Columbia, will reach 70 this year.

The conclusions shouted by these statistics have added to the general feeling in Washington that President Roosevelt chose very weak ground in basing his judicial reform on age. The courts situated in big population areas, or in exceptional legal position like northern Mississippi, suffer from congestion.

The remedy, no doubt, would be additional judges. But these are not the courts over which most judges over 70 now preside. For the most part, these elder judges are in less difficult areas. Of course, such elder judges as have population-area courts are in the same position as their younger colleagues.

But President Roosevelt's plan, it appears from these figures, would make possible the appointment of additional judges in some eight areas where they are not needed, but in only four instances where they are.

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Hope Revived For Farms Of Great Plains

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—The vast drought-burned strip of land stretching from North Dakota to the panhandle of Texas may bloom again if man makes his peace with nature.

This hope was held out today by the Great Plains Committee appointed by President Roosevelt last summer to devise plans for reshaping the agricultural economy of this region where relief costs have been way out of proportion to the rest of the country in recent years.

The committee told the President that:

The people living in this area do not want to abandon their land.

They are willing to do all that is humanly possible to save it.

They need leadership and outside help.

There is no proof of a permanent change in climate that would make the region a desert.

Concerns Entire Nation

The situation in the Great Plains area is of direct concern to the nation as a whole, the President was told, first, because it is an important source of food supply and because of the increasing numbers of farmers receiving federal relief in the area.

Describing the present picture of the great plains as "disquieting," the committee pointed to the steady increase in farm tenancy, calling it "a link in a chain of events which have led to instability of population within the region, to neglect of improvements, to low living standards, to insistence upon a cash crop, to depletion of the soil, to destruction of the grass cover by overgrazing, and to a decline in the tangible and intangible values in community life."

There are perhaps 24,000 crop farms, covering a total of 15,000,000 acres, in the territory which should no longer be plowed, the committee reported.

Stating that the problem of the great plains offers "no simple solution," the committee outlined a long series of steps to be taken by federal, state and local governments to transform the plains "from a risky adventure and a recurrent liability into a stable basis of economic and social profit to their inhabitants and to the whole country."

Lines of federal action, the committee said, should include:

1. A 10-year program of additional investigations and surveys;
2. Continued acquisition of land in range areas and the control and use of publicly owned range land in accordance with the objectives of general rehabilitation, as well as of existing priorities;
3. Measure to increase the size of farms too small for efficient operation;
4. Development of the water resources of the region, including small irrigation systems to water up to 1000 acres each;
5. Resettlement both within and without the region, when and if, readjustment plans indicate the necessity;
6. Compensation to local governments where federal land acquisition results in a shrinkage of the local tax basis;
7. Control and possible eradication of insect pests;
8. The development, if possible, of other resources such as the vast lignite deposits that underlie the northern part of the plains area, to provide alternative occupation for some people.

State Action Urged

Recommended state action included:

1. Immediate surveys of present legislation affecting land and water use and conservation to determine the need for revision and extension;
2. Application to rural territory of the principle of zoning in order to give permanence and greater stability to any land improvement and land conservation policy;
3. Encouragement of co-operative grazing associations as one method of alleviating the results of too-small holdings and checkerboard ownership patterns;
4. Legislation permitting the formation of county soil conservation districts;
5. Making tax-delinquent range lands available for co-ordinated use with other public lands instead of re-selling to private individuals;
6. Encouragement of local communities to make broader use of legislation permitting consolidation of local governments;
7. Revision of the taxing system to take account of the current or average income from the land;
8. Measures to promote ownership and permanent occupancy of the land and to make more equitable the position of those who continue as tenants; and
9. Assistance to farmers in meeting the basic water problems of the region.

Field for Local Action

Lines of local action suggested were: (1) Enlargement of undersized operating units and establishment of co-operative grazing ranges; (2) Major shifts in cropping plans to reduce the single "cash crop" and restore the more stable "balanced farm"; (3) Flexible cropping plans to permit the adaptation of each season's crop to the amount of moisture in the soil at planting time; (4) Creation of feed and seed reserves against dry years; (5) Conservation of soil moisture by such means as contour plowing and listing; contour strips, terracing; leaving of stubble and chop residue in the ground, and planting of sweet clover and winter rye on sandy soils; (6) Supplemental irrigation where practical; (7) Fuller utilization of springs and wells where stock are to be pastured; and (8) Planting of trees and shrubs as windbreaks on borders of fields and around houses.

The committee concludes its recommendations with a proposal for the establishment of a federal agency to continue study of the Great Plains problem and to endeavor to co-ordinate all forces dealing with it.

The scheme of voluntary co-operation involved in its proposed treatment of the Great Plains area, the committee believes may afford a test of "American ways" of dealing with other matters of urgent common concern. "They have not responded favorably," the committee said, "to a purely individual system of pioneering. The committee is confident that they will respond to an altered system which will invoke the power of voluntary co-operation without sacrificing any of the virtues of local initiative and self-reliance."

Shaping New Farm Program

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Ellison D. Smith — Senator From South Carolina
Henry A. Wallace — Secretary of Agriculture
Marvin Jones — Representative From Texas

Mr. Wallace Confers With Congressional Agricultural Leaders While Meeting of Farm Leaders Endorse His "Ever Normal Granary" Plan

Pushkin Centenary in Russia

MOSCOW, Feb. 10 (AP)—Soviet Russia perpetuated the name of the great poet, Alexander Pushkin, at the start today of a jubilee centenary of his death.

The first Moscow University, by decree of the Central Executive Committee, became Pushkin University. Similarly, a street in Moscow, a street, square and theater in Leningrad, and an old village of the Tsars—later a village for children—on the outskirts of Leningrad were renamed for Pushkin.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Feb. 10—The recent revival of Soviet Russia's interest in its own Russian past reaches a climax today in a nation-wide celebration of the centenary of the passing of Alexander Pushkin, the great Russian poet and novelist. The scope of this celebration, for which preparations have been made for 15 months, is declared to be "unprecedented in the world's literary history."

A Government committee, assisted by sub-committees in every part of the Soviet Union, was instructed to "make certain that every man, woman and child participates intelligently in the observance of the Pushkin centenary." In carrying out these instructions, the committee reported that it has organized Pushkin study circles in every Soviet factory, office and collective farm; has arranged Pushkin exhibits and permanent museums in Soviet cities, large and small; has assured production of dramas, operas and ballets based upon Pushkin's works in every theater, cinema and radio broadcasting station; and has arranged publication in one year of 13,400,000 copies of Pushkin's works in a dozen languages.

Publishing His Works

One Soviet publishing house has printed 540,000 copies of an 18-volume comprehensive edition of Pushkin's works; another has published 600,000 copies of a six-volume edition; others have printed 2,000,000 copies of fine editions illustrated by the foremost Soviet artists. Special editions also have been published in most of the languages of the Soviet racial minorities, as well as in English, French and German.

The committee has arranged for construction of monuments and memorial tablets to Pushkin in all the places associated with his name in the Soviet Union, and these are being dedicated today. Museums have gathered together all available materials relating to Pushkin, which are being exhibited. Scholars have searched archives for new materials, and several new biographies and critical works have been published. A new permanent museum opens today in the house occupied by the poet in Leningrad.

Why has the Government arranged this lavish celebration? The official newspaper Pravda explained: "Pushkin expresses the thoughts of millions in our country. Their response to preparations for this celebration reveals the profoundly national contents of his works.

"He became the creator of the Russian language because he used the people's language. He became the leader of a new Russian literature because he deepened Russian culture and expressed the most noble thoughts, feelings and dreams of the best sons of the Russian people. . . .

Grateful to Past

"With attention and love, our people, now masters in their own country, look back upon their past. Naturally they are thankful, our victorious people, to the great singer, the genial poet, who in his marvelous verses expressed the country, in vivid colors depicted the people's character, and opened to the people the richness of Russian speech."

Obviously, Pushkin is regarded as a symbol of the "Soviet patriotism" which Russia's Communist rulers have developed only during the past two years. The newspapers emphasize that today's celebrations pay honor not only to a literary genius, but also to a man who loved his country, who understood and sympathized with the lowliest of its people, whether of his own or other races, and who can inspire in all Soviet citizens his own profound love of country.

The Pushkin celebrations, said Pravda, "have become the starting point for a profound cultural movement. The response has been immense in office and factory, school and collective farm. From tens of thousands of tribunes Pushkin's words have sounded. Pushkin lectures, reports and recitals have penetrated every corner of the 11 Soviet republics.

"Most wonderful of all was the response in peasant villages. Peasants have performed scenes from Pushkin's dramas; peasant women have recited his magical verses. Before our eyes has emerged the wonderful new collective village, with its new peasant intelligentsia."

Review of new Pushkin book, under the caption, "Pushkin as Realist," appears on the editorial page of today's Monitor.

Japan's Iron Famine Traced To U. S. Longshoremen's Strike

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—One of the most pressing problems facing Japan today is how to obtain the iron ore and steel necessary both to her rising industrial needs and her busily humming munition plants. Recently the Japanese press carried reporrts that construction work on approximately 60 buildings in Tokyo alone has been suspended due to the shortage of steel. Japan has few iron ore deposits within the country and those she has are of a poor quality. She depends on imports for approximately four fifths of her needs in iron and steel.

Two causes, each very different in origin but both coinciding in time, have been chiefly responsible for the present shortage. The Soviet Government has been delaying its shipments of iron and steel to Japan apparently on account of the recently concluded German-Japanese pact to fight Communism. Almost on the opposite side of the globe, in San Francisco, shipments have been held up by American firms because of the longshoremen strike. Then, due to the intense activities of the munition plants and increasing armament preparations going on almost all over the world, other countries have been loath to part with their excess supplies of iron and steel.

The present shortage has again forcibly brought to the fore Japan's desire to attain self-sufficiency in such vital raw materials as cotton, oil, iron, etc. Japan wants to free herself from her present dependence for these products upon other countries. "If we experience difficulties in time of peace in procuring the raw materials necessary to our existence, what guarantee is there that we shall have them in time of war?" This argument is widely heard in various official and unofficial quarters.

According to the Japan Times, Japan needs annually about 4,100,000 tons of iron ore. In 1935, Japan produced within the country 530,000 tons and obtained from other parts of her empire 240,000 tons. How to meet the difference between what Japan needs in iron and steel and what she can produce herself is the problem which the leaders in industry and the Government are trying to solve. The Nippon Iron Manufacturing Company, a semi-governmental enterprise, is attempting to to solve.

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General Motors and Labor: Sole Bargaining Rights Held Issue Between Rival Unions

(Continued from Page 1)

required by the law to participate in any proceedings in which they do not want to join, but the company may not prejudice their rights in any such proceedings. In many plants the non-union workers are evidently in the majority.

Is General Motors justified in arguing that it has been caught in a quarrel between opposing factions of the labor movement, like a building contractor who sees his work halted by a row between trade unions as to which is entitled to do a certain piece of construction?

To obtain a fuller picture of General Motors' position, it is essential to understand the labor policy which the company has been working under since the passage of the National Labor Relations Board law. This act, which carried over some of the labor provision of NRA, forbids interference by business with effort of employees to organize and bargain collectively.

To a public accustomed to the hostility and obstructions to trade unionism characteristic of big corporations in the past, General Motors' labor program of the last two years may seem curious by contrast and unique.

The corporation's position, basing its refusal of the Lewis plan of exclusive bargaining rights, is as follows:

General Motors Corporation will deal with all labor organizations representing its employees without prejudice to any organization.

Whatever terms it reaches by agreement with one union it will extend to all other employees in like circumstances and conditions.

The company will treat all unions alike, giving special encouragement to none and discriminating against none.

In no circumstances can the corporation determine what union a man shall belong to.

The law enjoins it from doing anything that might affect how a union organizes. There is no way more contradictory to that requirement of the law than for the corporation to give special rights to any union determining the character of its organization.

General Motors cannot recognize the jurisdictional fight between Mr. Green and Mr. Lewis.

The company has not promised Mr. Green or any other A. F. of L. officials that it will preserve jurisdictional rights claimed by any of the A. F. of L. unions. All that General Motors has told these officials in reply to their telegrams of protest against giving Mr. Lewis a single exclusive union is that it does not discriminate between unions. While it will bargain with any union, it will make no settlement with one that is prejudicial to another.

No favors will be given to A. F. of L. unions because of their insistence upon bargaining rights in conflict with Mr. Lewis. The A. F. of L. is not standing by General Motors, it is standing for itself.

On company-wide issues any labor group that is company-wide has the right to bargain on a company-wide basis if it raises such demands. William Green has as much right to raise company-wide issues, if he has company-wide membership in his A. F. of L. unions, as has John L. Lewis. The corporation will deal with Mr. Green on the same terms as with Mr. Lewis.

Unions will be dealt with on a formal or an informal setup. It makes no difference what they call themselves, just so they represent employees of the corporation.

Local grievances will be handled locally, national issues nationally.

Company unions are dealt with on the same basis as other unions. General Motors does not encourage the company union any more than it encourages trade unions.

Because of the Wagner Act (National Labor Relations Board), the corporation has not permitted elections of company unions to be held on its property for the past year and a half.

General Motors does not care what union an employee belongs to.

The company sets up no obstacle against the unionization of its workers. It cannot under the law.

It does, however, ask that the law be applied so as to protect it from being caught in the middle of conflicting jurisdictional demands by labor organizations over which it has no authority whatever.

Therefore the issue raised in the demand for sole bargaining power is not actually between the company and Mr. Lewis's union, but between his union, the A. F. of L. unions and the employees who do not want to go into any union.

Colorado House Votes Breach of Promise Ban

DENVER, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Colorado House of Representatives voted unanimously today to outlaw civil suits for breach of promise and alienation of affections.

Representative Eudochia Bell Smith (D) of Denver, its sponsor, called it "protection for endangered men."

"We don't want open season on men," the woman legislator told the House. "We are against the gold diggers."

The measure provides fines of $100 to $1000 and imprisonment of from one to five years for attorneys who file suits in efforts to collect money for breach of promise to marry, alienation of affections, or seduction involving persons over 21 years of age.

They Direct Auto Strike Strategy

Wide World

John L. Lewis Confers With Strike Leaders

Mr. Lewis, Second From the Right, Is Shown With Leaders of the United Automobile Workers of America. John Brophy, CIO Director, Is Standing at the Extreme Left of the Group Next to Homer Martin, President of the Auto Workers' Union. Leo Pressman, General Counsel of the CIO, Is at the Extreme Right

Rift in Strike Clouds Seen; Parley Enters Second Week

DETROIT, Feb. 10 (AP)—Hopes for a conclusion of the prolonged General Motors strike rose today as the conference between corporation and union representatives entered its second week.

Gov. Frank Murphy asserted that "Not a great deal separates them now," as he announced that the group of eight men would hold their thirteenth session today (at 10 a. m., E. S. T.).

John L. Lewis, director general of strikes against General Motors automotive units, and the board of strategy of the United Automobile Workers of America, met today in a possibly significant session that deington, sought in today's conference

The board of strategy, once empowered to call a general strike of all union members employed by General Motors, has the authority to approve a proposal for settlement of the bitter dispute that has halted the corporation's passenger car production.

To Close Last Gap

Meanwhile, negotiators working in constant communication with Washington sought in today's conference to close the last gap separating positions of the union and General Motors' representatives who have explored a number of settlement possibilities.

Before the conferees in today's meeting, it was learned authoritatively, were proposals based on the recent agreement that ended the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass strike at Toledo. This provided for recognition of the Glass Workers' Federation as bargaining spokesman for its members only.

Just after midnight, when the previous meeting ended after more than three hours of discussion, a source close to the parley said it was proceeding "along more definite lines" and that the situation had been "clarified considerably."

Unofficial information was that the one gap still to be closed was the issue of the extent to which General Motors would recognize the United Automobile Workers of America as the collective bargaining agency of its workers.

"As I have said from the beginning," Governor Murphy said, "both sides are doing their best to reveal an earnestness in trying to settle the matter."

He made the remark in answer to an inquiry as to which side was making concessions. The Governor said that the negotiators were "in excellent spirits."

Roosevelt's 'Wish'

The conference, called by Governor Murphy at the "wish" of President Roosevelt, opened a week ago today. It was understood that during much of the time it has been in session the representatives of General Motors and the union have been in separate rooms, but that last night they were together with the Governor and James F. Dewey, federal labor conciliator.

President Roosevelt revealed yesterday that he had talked last week wih the heads of the two delegations—William S. Knudsen, General Motors executive vice-president, and John L. Lewis, director-general of the strike, and Governor Murphy.

The President was represented as having urged them to settle the dispute quickly. It was indicated that Mr. Roosevelt was maintaining his neutrality in the conflict and made no demands on either side.

The Labor Department chiefs—Secretary Frances Perkins and Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary—also were keeping in close touch with the situation by telephone and through the department's conciliator.

Output Estimate

The midweek estimate of Automotive Daily News showed little change from last week's production in the automobile industry, despite the fact that General Motors no longer is producing passenger cars. The trade publication estimated the current week's output at 67,280 units, compared with 67,232 last week.

"With General Motors divisions closed, as far as assembly operations are concerned, except for commercial cars," Automotive Daily News said, "practically 40 per cent of the industry's potential production is lost.

"Other producers are showing a tendency to lift their schedules, but from all appearances quite a few of them are unable to do so because of mechanical limitations. Chrysler divisions are running at top speed but some time ago reached capacity and have apparently been unable to raise their output rates. Slight increases are indicated by some of the independents . . . Ford still held top place among the week's producers."

Injunction Sought To Evict Workers In Sealed-In Strike

DETROIT, Feb. 10 (AP)—Circuit Judge Henry G. Nicol issued an order today calling on sit-down strikers in the Kelvinator plant here to show cause why an injunction against the strike should not be granted the company.

The strike began last Tuesday, the workers demanding recognition of the Mechanics Educational Society and a minimum wage of 75 cents an hour.

Meanwhile the "sealed-in" strikers at the Kelvinator plant of the Nash-Kelvinator Corporation continued to hold possession today with their grip apparently stronger than at any time since a dispute with the management developed a week ago.

Although observers could not verify the claim, spokesmen for the Mechanics Education Society said the men had welded iron bars across three entrances to the plant.

The employment office entrance at the main gate remained open but was picketed. The administration building was locked and strikers successfully shut out executives and office workers who had been occupying it heretofore.

The "seal-in" is the latest development in the Michigan strike technique which has included in the last few weeks the stay-in, the sit-down and the trotting picket line.

Fighting broke out at the plant last night and the strikers ejected 35 men who had been sent into the plant by the management to act as "fire insurance inspectors."

Garment Workers Sign 3-Year Philadelphia Pact

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10 (AP)—Garment workers today went under a new three-year agreement providing wage increases, a 35- to 40-hour week and minimum pay limits for approximately 8000 employees. The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union and the Philadelphia Waist and Dress Manufacturers Association signed the agreement last night.

Hutchins Names Two Aids

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the University of Chicago, announced last night the appointment of William B. Benton of Southport, Conn., and Emery T. Filbey, dean of faculties, as vice-presidents of the institution. Dean Filbey's appointment, made by the board of trustees, will become effective immediately, and that of Mr. Benton, until recently chairman of the board of directors of Benton & Bowles, Inc., New York advertising firm, will become effective Oct. 1, when he returns from a tour of the Orient.

Mine Union Aide Tells of Plan For Big Steel Strike

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 10 (AP)—Ray Edmundson, president of the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers, told striking automobile workers last night that plans were being made for a steel strike which "will shake the foundation of the capitalistic structure of the nation."

Addressing a mass meeting at the headquarters of the United Automobile Workers, Mr. Edmundson declared that the General Motors strike "was the vanguard of the steel strike."

"I say to you that there's going to be a steel strike in this country," he asserted, "and when I say steel strike, I mean a strike that will shake the foundation of the capitalistic structure of the nation."

He told automobile workers that the United Mine Workers, headed by John L. Lewis, chairman of the Committee for Industrial Organization, was supporting them wholeheartedly in their strike, and that they also would support the projected steel strike.

"If there are sacrifices to be made," he said, "we are ready and willing to make them."

Mr. Edmundson, who stopped here on his way to Washington for a conference with other leaders of the mine workers relative to the forthcoming anthracite negotiations, also attacked William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, for his stand on the automobile strike.

Auto Strike Boosts Flint Relief Rolls

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 10 (AP)—The relief "case load" in this strike-torn industrial center has soared to 9000 and relief officials predicted it might reaoh an all-time peak of 12,000.

The previous peak was 11,000 in December, 1933, but the peak in relief costs came more than a year later, in January, 1935, when $321,000 was spent in 31 days.

Miss Ella Lee Cogwill, relief administration field representative, said the current cost for relief was $10,000 a day, approximately equal to the record period, and that it was rising. She said the division was prepared to handle a peak of 15,000 relief cases.

Estimating 4.3 persons to the family, Miss Cogwill put the current number of persons on relief at 38,700—virtually the same as the number of wage earners made idle here by the General Motors strike.

Six Utica Textile Mills Agree on 40-Hour Week

UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—Operators of six knitting mills in Utica and vicinity have agreed with a committee representing the United Textile Workers of America to operate the mills on a 40-hour-week basis.

The agreement affects 3500 workers. A wage increase was granted in January with provision for adjustment in the future. The agreement permits operation of the mills on a 45-hour basis for eight weeks in the spring and fall, seasonal rush periods.

Chrysler Boosts Pay $13,000,000; 60,000 Benefited

DETROIT, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Chrysler Corporation announced a wage increase yesterday which it estimated would aggregate "approximately $13,000,000 to $14,000,000 a year." Estimates based on a previous increase last June placed the average increase for each employee at 10 per cent.

A company representative said about 60,000 hourly wage workers would receive the increase. The company has 70,000 employees, including clerical workers.

Recently it announced that its total production of passenger cars and trucks reached 1,040,000 units in 1936, the first calendar year in which production exceeded the 1,000,000 mark.

The increase was the fourth general advance in wages for Chrysler employees since August, 1933, when wage rates of hourly workers were advanced 20 per cent.

When a 10 per cent increase was granted in March, 1934, K. T. Keller, president of the company, announced that wages were "somewhat above" the pre-depression level.

A five per cent increase on June 1, 1936, for shop employees added an estimated $5,000,000 to $6,000,000 to pay envelopes. In addition, a revision of the wage system from piece work and group bonuses to hourly rates was begun in March 1934, and completed in April, 1935 which company officials said brought increases to most shop workers.

A company announcement said then that the minimum rate for men, excepting apprentices, was 60 cents an hour and for women 52 cents an hour.

The effect of subsequent wage increases on those minimums has not been disclosed.

Today, John L. Lovett, manager of the Michigan Manufacturers Association said he believed the objective was a 75-cent minimum for men and 65 cents for women.

The Chrysler Corporation embraces the Dodge, Plymouth, Chrysler and DeSoto passenger car divisions, Dodge and Plymouth Truck divisions, the marine engine division and the Air-temp division at Dayton, O.

Last year, the corporation distributed $8,300,000 over and above regular wages. A 2,300,000 bonus was distributed Feb. 14 to 59,000 employees. Another $2,000,000 bonus was given Aug. 10 to 65,000 employees and $4,000,000 was distributed in December to 67,000 workers.

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Freedom of Press Hit by Labor Act, Davis Tells Court

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—Government attorneys came before the Supreme Court today to reply to arguments of John W. Davis that the National Labor Relations Act violated the Constitutional guarantee of a free press.

"I assert that this act, as applied to the Associated Press," he said, "is a direct, palpable, undisguised attack upon the freedom of the press.

"Those who publish and print the news must have the right to choose the people by whom the news is to be written before it is printed, for you cannot divorce in this field the author from his product.

"You cannot have a Dickens novel without Dickens. . . . What is written is the news, and the man who writes it is utterly inseparable from it."

Mr. Davis appeared as counsel for the Associated Press, which the National Labor Relations Board had directed to reinstate Morris Watson, a discharged editorial employee.

Mr. Watson asserted activities in behalf of the American Newspaper Guild caused his discharge. The Associated Press said he was discharged because his work fell below his capability.

Mr. Davis, addressing the nine attentive justices, was followed yesterday by Charles E. Wyzanski Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General, who had just begun his argument in support of the act when court adjourned for the day.

Government attorneys were allotted two hours and 20 minutes today, and Mr. Davis was given 40 additional minutes.

Mr. Davis declared the Labor Relations Act violated other constitutional provisions besides the freedom of the press amendment. In discussing the latter, he asked:

"How can one remain the master of the operation of his business if his right to hire and discharge is qualified in any way whatsoever other than by his own voluntary contract for an employment at term?

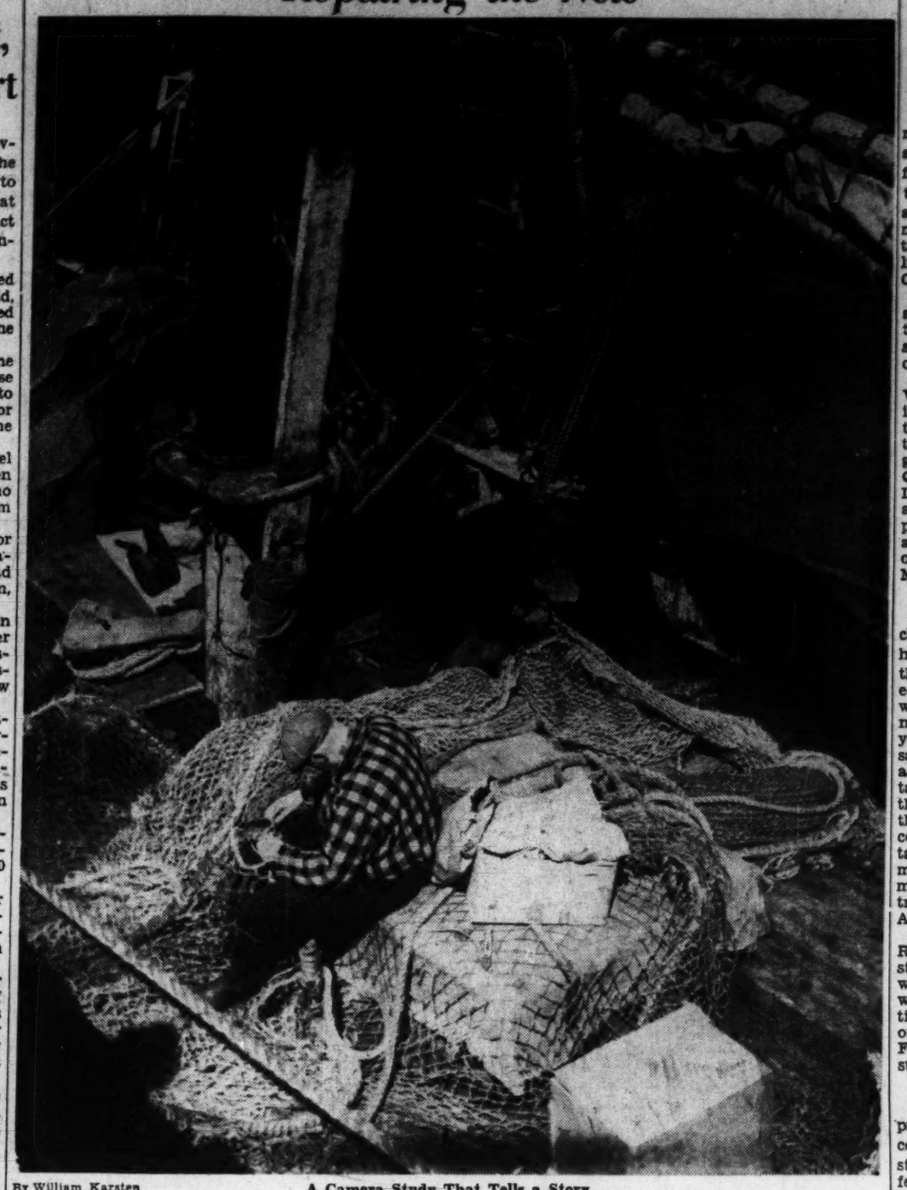
"What more effective engine could dictatorial power take than to name the man who shall furnish the food of facts on which the public must feed?

"There is one field which under the Constitution of the United States escapes congressional intrusion. That field is the freedom of the press, which the order entered here clearly and directly invades."

Lumber Orders Up 10 P. C.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reports that new orders received by the lumber industry during the week ended Jan. 30 were 10 per cent greater than the corresponding week of 1936. Production was 13 per cent and shipments 10 per cent less.

Repairing the Nets



By William Karsten

A Camera Study That Tells a Story

From the Third Annual Zeiss-Ikon Photographic Exhibition at the Gallery of Carl Zeiss in New York. This Is Another in the Series of Photographic Studies Published by the Monitor to Show the Place of the Camera in Art

Miners and Operators Set Stage For Wage and Hour Conferences

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The wages-and-hours meeting of United Mine Workers and Appalachian soft coal operators, which starts in New York a week from today, will be the world's largest collective bargaining conference.

About 400,000 miners will be affected.

Although the contract applies only to miners in the Appalachian fields, reaching from central Pennsylvania to northern Tennessee, all other soft coal miners' pay will be based on the resulting agreement.

Plans for Parley

Here is how this far-reaching document will be drawn:

Several hundred Appalachian operators and mine union officials will meet in a hotel ballroom to hear John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, read the miners' demands for the new contract, to take effect April 1.

These demands will include a 30-hour work week, instead of the present 35-hour week, and a pay increase of at least 15 per cent.

The operators already have demanded an increase in the work week to 40 hours with no increase in pay.

After these demands are stated, a joint negotiating committee will try to compose the differences.

The first committee in the 1935 negotiations included 28 operators and 28 miners, but subcommitees and sub-committees were appointed, as the negotiations continued, until only one miner and one operator were tussling with a problem.

Operators Name Negotiators

This year the operators already have named a negotiating committee of eight, and the miners probably will appoint one of equal size.

On the operators' committee are J. D. A. Morrow, Charles P. O'Neill, D. A. Reed and Ezra Van Horn, representing the northern fields, and L. E. Woods, L. T. Putnam, P. C. Thomas and M. L. Garvey, representing the southern.

While the miners have not said who will speak for them, observers expect the union committee will include Mr. Lewis, Philip Murray, vice-president; Patrick J. Fagan, Pittsburgh district president, and Van A. Bittner, southern West Virginia district president.

If no agreement is reached by the April 1 deadline and the expiring agreement is not extended, the miners automatically go on strike. Negotiations continue during the strike.

Earle Answers Smith On 'Anarchy' Charge

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Feb. 10 (AP)—Gov. George H. Earle has hit back at criticism by former Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York of Governor Earle's handling of the independent mining problem in the anthracite region.

The former New York Governor said in a speech at Philadelphia during the presidential campaign that a state of "anarchy" existed in the anthracite belt of Pennsylvania, due to operations of unhired miners, and asserted if the same thing happened in his State, "there would be grounds for impeachment of the Governor."

Governor Earle said in an address on Feb. 5 at the annual convocation and reunion of Moravian College and Theological Seminary:

"When Al Smith was Governor of New York, he winked his eye at the wholesale violations of the prohibition laws in New York City, and for the simple reason that the majority of the people were against that law."

National Theater Movement Starts With World Fair Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Appointment of an advisory board for an architectural contest to select plans for a model community center and theater was announced here today as the first step in the development program of the American National Theater and Academy, established in July, 1935, by act of Congress.

The proposed contest was associated with plans of the organization to encourage a chain of standard-sized community theaters throughout the United States.

Directors of the New York 1939 World's Fair have been invited to include the first theater built from the prize-winning design as part of the shelter section on the exhibition grounds at Flushing Meadows, Queens, the announcement said. Dramatic productions by community and university companies would be presented, and the National Theater and Academy would undertake to operate a repertory playhouse in Manhattan.

Setting up Standards

"Although Congress granted us a charter more than a year and a half ago, we have purposely delayed the actual launching of our project until we could work out a plan which could be used in a genuinely national sense," A. Conger Goodyear, president of the organization, said. "We hope eventually to build a repertory company that will establish standards and traditions for the American theater as fine as those of the state theaters in any country. Such a program might take many years, however, and meanwhile we are endeavoring to make available to the entire country the best that now exists in the American theater.

"With the exception of Soviet Russia, no other country with a state theater has a population so widespread as ours. Any plan that would contemplate a theater stationed permanently in one large city of the country—as is the Comédie Française in Paris—would not be suited to the United States."

Playhouses Scattered About

The solution of the American problem, therefore, was to provide community theaters with standard stages and equipment in many different localities, Mr. Goodyear explained. These buildings would have the dual purpose of providing a group of focal points about which dramatic interest in the communities could center and also serve to house touring productions.

The federal legislation chartering the organization made it a non-profit corporation without capital stock and designed to present theatrical productions, advance public interest in the drama as art and contribute the advancement of literature. Listed by the organization itself are three objectives:

1. Furthering the production of the best plays, interpreted by the best actors, at minimum cost.
2. Study of the drama in universities, colleges and schools.
3. Development of the theater through a school within the national academy.

Membership in the advisory committee includes Katharine Cornell, Lynn Fontanne, Otis Skinner, Maxwell Anderson, Sidney Howard, Robert Sherwood, Arthur Hopkins, Guthrie McClintic, Robert Edmond Jones, Jo Mielziner, Lee Simonson and Frank Gillmore.

Museums to Aid WPA Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Collections of the Museum of the American Indian and of the Heye Foundation are to be opened to children in a joint program carried on in co-operation with the recreation department of the Works Progress Administration, according to an announcement here today. The program is expected to stimulate interest in Indian customs and in camping.

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British Finish Palestine Case; Report Waited

JERUSALEM, Feb. 10 (AP)—Palestine Arabs announced plans yesterday to send their own delegation to London to contest findings of the British Royal Commission which investigated Jewish-Arab disorders here.

Arab leaders asserted that they expected the commission to favor the Jews in its report on last year's general strike and resultant rioting in protest against Jewish immigration.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM — Palestine politically is again poised in mid-air, waiting for the fifth time since the British occupation for a report following an inquiry into Arab-Jewish disturbances.

But just as the fifth outbreak, which was more or less liquidated on Oct. 12, 1936, was more serious than any which had preceded it, so is the present commission of inquiry a weightier one.

The Royal Commission sat on an average of five days a week for more than two months. Whatever days were not devoted to hearings, public or private, were given over to tours of investigation through the country.

Now that the commission has left, Palestine is speculating what the verdict will be. The decisions reached are bound to have a far-reaching influence on Britain's future policy, although, as is known, the British Colonial Secretary made it clear at the time of the commission's appointment that the Government was not committed to accept its findings nor bound to accept its recommendations.

Delay on Report Likely

The commission's report is not expected to be published for some time. It would surprise no one here if it did not appear until after the coronation in London, though less than that time may be required for the completion of further inquiry in London and the actual preparation of the report.

While it is idle to attempt to forecast what the commission's findings are likely to be, certain conclusions are almost forced on anyone who has observed at close range the trend of the inquiry.

Having as its terms of reference "to ascertain the underlying causes of the disturbances which broke out in Palestine in the middle of April and to inquire into the manner in which the Mandate is being implemented — and to ascertain whether upon a proper construction of the terms of the Mandate, either the Arabs or the Jews have any legitimate grievance on account of the way in which the Mandate has been or is being implemented, and if they are satisfied that any such grievances are well founded to make recommendations for their removal and for the prevention of their recurrence"—it is clear that the commission could not entertain evidence which would lead to recommendations invalidating the Mandate itself.

Underlying Causes Sought

Their task was clearly to determine the "underlying causes" and make recommendations such as would avoid their recurrence. If it should occur that the existence of the Mandate itself is the underlying cause—which is the Arab case—that kind of finding could scarcely warrant the painstaking, searching, detailed inquiries into all phases of Palestine's conditions and problems.

Until the Arabs came before the commission—and it took them nearly eight weeks to lift the boycott which they had proclaimed before the commission's arrival, as a protest against the granting of 1800 certificates for Jewish immigrants—those who watched the inquiry might have been justified in concluding from the tendency of the questions that the commissioners were frankly looking for facts leading to recommendations for a restrictionist policy in regard to the Jewish National Home.

Searching questions were asked regarding the growth of the Jewish population, its absorption into the economic life of the country, the amount of state lands, if any, still available for settlement, the extent of the cultivable and uncultivable land, water resources and other factors—all with an eye to the protection of the interests of the settled Arab population.

The questions of the commissioners seemed directed at justification for modifying the absorptive capacity idea which, though no part of the Mandate proper, has been the rule governing immigration since 1922, when in a White Paper drafted by Winston Churchill and Sir Herbert Samuel this interpretation was given of the phrase in the Mandate calling for the "facilitating" of Jewish immigration "under suitable conditions."

The Jews produced evidence that not only were they entitled to do what they had done in Palestine, but that the Government had fallen short of the pledge to facilitate the building of the Jewish National Home.

It was also the Jews' case, outlined by Dr. Chaim Weizmann and the Jewish witnesses who followed him, that the Government had neglected many opportunities to improve the position of the Arabs, who might then have been a contented population. The Government had also retarded Jewish progress by embarrassing restrictions, they claimed.

Evidence was brought forward with the object of showing that given a policy of official encouragement, wise utilization of natural resources—soil and water—a steady effort at converting land now somewhat loosely classified as "uncultivable" into cultivable, an infinitely larger number of immigrants could be admitted and absorbed at a more rapid pace than has been allowed.

The entire Economic Research Institute of the Jewish Agency, with a supplementary staff of 40, had been engaged in providing reliable data to support this contention.

Has Pace Been Too Fast?

In Jewish circles it was felt that at times the questions of Lord Peel, chairman of the commission, and his colleagues pointed to a desire to get the Jewish witnesses to admit that the pace of immigration and development had been too rapid, that if this pace was maintained it was bound to injure the position of the Arabs. And there were inferences that the Jews had perhaps not done all they could to win Arab good will.

The Jewish answer to all such implications was that they were driven by the acute distress of the Jews in Europe to quicken rather than check and brake the development in Palestine; that so long as their activities increased the country's prosperity it was the solemn obligation of Great Britain not to oppose them with artificial obstruction.

When the Arabs at last came to testify, on the advice of the Arab rulers of Iraq and Saudi Arabia (who had interceded once before and had issued the appeal, solicited by the Arab Higher Committee, that the committee call off the strike and violence and allow the commission to come to Palestine), their case was much simpler and less detailed.

The Arabs confined themselves in the main to two points. They maintained, to begin with, that the Mandate as a whole conflicted with their rights to achieve independence along with the other Arab countries which had formerly been part of the Turkish Empire and, second, that in putting the Mandate into effect the "dice had been loaded" against the Arabs, in that the Jewish obligation was regarded as so positive as to outweigh the Mandatory's obligation to the Arabs that their position should not deteriorate by reason of the Jewish incursion.

Bias Charged by the Arabs

The Arab spokesmen before the commission alleged there had been discrimination in favor of the Jews. They adduced as proof the fact that the Jews in Palestine, from being 7 per cent of the population at the time of the British Occupation, were now 30 per cent. They argued that, given the same rate of progress, the Arabs would soon find themselves a minority in a country they insist is exclusively their own.

From this they argued that the promise that their "rights and position" would not be prejudiced had been broken. They regarded it as their right to remain in the same position as they were, that is, a majority.

Every Arab witness emphasized that a restitution of the injustice done to the Arabs by inflicting on Palestine an "alien race" would only be possible with a reversion to the original proportion of 93 per cent Arabs and 7 per cent Jews.

The commission in cross-examining the Arab witnesses accepted it as a fact that the very existence of the Mandate was a grievance of the Arabs—"legitimate" or otherwise—and therefore perhaps an "underlying cause" of the disturbances.

Oppose Mandate Outspokenly

The two principal witnesses—Haj Amin el Husseini, Mufti of Jerusalem, president of the Moslem Supreme Council and chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, and Auni Bey Abdul Hadi, extremist nationalist and an officer of the Higher Committee—were asked point blank if they saw any hope of accommodation within the Mandate; they both returned plain and categorically negative replies.

In the face of these answers, the commission seemed to see little use in examining the charges of the Arab witnesses against the way in which the Mandate was carried out. Lord Peel, summing it all up for an Arab witness, said since the witness wanted the Mandate torn up, that demand "swallowed up" all other Arab complaints, such as their alleged inferior position in the Administration and in the police force and their lack of self-governing institutions.

Numerous of the commission's questions were apparently aimed at discovering a solution of the Arab-Jewish problem, mutually acceptable if not wholly satisfying or satisfactory to either side. There were queries which sought an answer if there was any possibility of a common Palestinian citizenship, in which the racial differences would be sunk, through the establishment of common schools and greater mingling in work and trade.

It must be admitted that on this point the commission gained little encouragement. The Jews, though willing to co-operate in raising the standards of the whole country, stressed their right to develop their own Hebrew language, culture and autonomous communal organizations.

Both Sides Reject Partition

Cantonization, an idea which has been much discussed as possibly offering a way out, also received little or no encouragement. Both sides showed quite patent repugnance at dismembering this small country.

Jews, however, see some hope in the reuniting of Palestine and Transjordan into a single political entity. These now separate territories were one unit until divided in 1922. Contiguous along a very long frontier, geographically and climactically similar, the two countries are really one.

Palestine—Arabs and Jews State Their Respective Rights

© Fox

A Typical Scene

Arabs on the Streets of Jerusalem Discussing Affairs of the Day

British Royal Commission at Work

Lord Peel, Chairman of the Inquiry Board, Is Shown Presiding at a Hearing at Government House, Jerusalem. Here Witnesses on Both Sides Were Questioned in the Commission's Efforts to Arrive at a Satisfactory Settlement of Differences Due Mainly to the Continued Influx of Jews

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Germany and World Peace: Restraints on Militarism

Although Europe is marshaling its forces in an unprecedented race to rearm, a survey conducted by Monitor correspondents in various European countries indicates that anti-war sentiment is, nevertheless, very marked.

Third of Six Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN — Undoubtedly, there is much in Europe today which appears to threaten world peace. Each of the last four years has seemed to bring war one step nearer. And yet the major powers have not clashed because there are a number of factors, some of them more negative than positive, it is true, which have prevented armed conflict, and which tend to give the European continent another interval for sane thinking.

The main factors which keep German militarists from war at the present time are a realization of Germany's weakness in certain of those things which are essential to success in any big venture. The new army of the Third Reich is still too little formidable to risk a major war. There are not sufficient trained officers and reserves. The navy is still only in the making and is, at present, no match for the French, not to talk of the British. As for the air force, this is an entirely new unit of three-years standing, and though there is much talk about it, statistics are never supplied, and it has yet to be tested.

War demands money and food reserves, neither of which Germany possesses to the extent judged sufficient by the experts. The talk of a quick war, "over in a fortnight," may be all very well for staff debates, but the heads of the fighting forces are not likely to forget that 1914 showed that many of the best-laid plans go wrong.

In addition, it is safe to assume, even though the German air force might make onslaughts, say on London and Paris, tha tthe British and French air squadrons are not going to be idle all this time.

If Paris can be reached in a few hours' flying from Berlin, so conversely can the Rhineland in half the time from the French military air bases. As regards food supplies, despite all the attempts to make food less important in popular thought than armaments, and despite all the drastic makeshifts of the Four-Year Plan, Germany still stands or falls by the food situation.

No European nation nowadays, however strong it may think itself, contemplates starting a war until it is sure of its diplomatic allies. Germany would hardly say that it was in this happy position today; or, to take the other alternative, the guarantee of neutrality by possibly dangerous opponents.

Diplomatic Strength Needed

Diplomatic agreements on ideological grounds will have to be much more securely rooted before they can give grounds for hopes of ultimate success in a European war. Until Soviet Russia is isolated, or France rendered inactive on its western frontier, the present rulers of the Third Reich will hesitate about a continental war. Their diplomacy lags too far behipd their military and political aims to risk eventualities just now.

Despite the proud boast, so often repeated in public speeches, that communism has been banished from Germany, there are few here who would dare to hope that such a state of affairs would continue to exist should this country be involved in a war of long duration.

In view of these facts, there is reason for hope that the European war so often talked of today, is not going to break out tomorrow.

Clearer Ideals of Democracy

Outstanding among the courses of action leading to peace must be mentioned greater firmness of policy by the leading democracies and a clearer idea as to their genuine ideals.

It is generally agreed that a state like Germany must have colonies, "a place in the sun," but the answer is always given that if these are granted, the Third Reich will only utilize them for military purposes; hence, the risk would be too great.

Such a possibility cannot be denied, but there is equally the possibility that the return of the colonies would go far to neutralize militarism.

In referring to this question of colonies, it should also not be ignored that their further opening must necessarily mean new markets for industrial goods, so that countries like the United States and England would later benefit considerably.

A return to the "open door" policy in world trade is also an obvious development which must be adopted. Talking to German industrialists (most of whom are not blind to the perils of their present conditions), an Anglo-Saxon is invariably met with the question, when are the economic results of the currency agreement between the United States, Britain and France to show themselves? The very absence of action here is both a temptation and a pretext for the so-called "hungry" nations. Are these three democratic states really working for a return of free trade, or are they simply taking economic nationalism for granted and now seeking to make the best of a bad job?

These suggestions are mere indications of the attitude which the democracies will have to adopt if peace is to be maintained. They involve a risk, but one far less than the present stagnation holds for democracy, unless, of course, that term is merely used as a cloak to hide imperialism, prestige and similar policies.

Dobbin Returning To Smaller Farms

HELENA, Mont., Feb. 10 (AP)—Old Dobbin—despite his appetite—is running machinery right off small farms in Montana, W. J. Butler, state veterinarian, said today.

Farmers are finding it cheaper, he explains, to use work horses.

"It is surprising," he said, "the number of good horses seen in use in western Montana, where farms run to the smaller sizes. The use of machinery has paid on some large farming operations, but by and large, horses have proven best."

The veterinarian's estimate of increasing use of horses came in face of a report by the state board of equalization, which showed almost a 50 per cent decrease in horses on tax rolls in the last 10 years. Figures for 1927 listed 432,242 horses and those for 1936 showed 231,029.

Mr. Butler explained, however, Old Dobbin's "comeback" has been a recent occurrence and is not yet showing up in tax figures. To confirm his theory, he cited increasing average values of horses in the State. The average for 1929, he said, was $23.52; in 1936 it was $30.10.

Gannett Buys 20th Paper

MASSENA, N. Y., Feb. 10 (AP)—Leslie Sutton, for many years publisher of the Massena Observer, a weekly, announced sale of the newspaper today to Frank E. Gannett and Franklin R. Little. The Observer, well known in the northern New York territory, becomes the twentieth publication in the group of newspapers established by Mr. Gannett.

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Loyalists Charge Duce's Navy Aided Fascists Taking Malaga

VALENCIA, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Spanish Loyalist Government early today charged the Italian navy with playing an important role in the fall of Malaga.

A note issued following upon a special cabinet session last night accused Italian warships of "maneuvering in such a way as to deceive Loyalist vessels hurrying aid to the city, causing the latter to use up fuel and preventing them from reaching their objective."

The Government termed the alleged intervention of Italian ships "the climax of a long series of direct acts supporting the rebels (Fascist insurgents) and making a mockery of the International Non-Intervention Agreement."

The note continued:

"Those who, inspired by purely selfish motives, regard the fall of Malaga a step nearer to the termination of the war are completely mistaken."

Redoubled Efforts

"The only effect on the Government and the people," it said, "is to make them resolve to redouble their efforts and not cease until victory is won."

"Foreign intervention will not shorten the war," the note warned; "it will lengthen and intensify it, placing the peace of Europe each day nearer the abyss."

Outlining the alleged Italian warship intervention the note said six destroyers left Cartagena as the advance part of the Loyalist fleet to combat the fascist Canarias, Baleares and Almirante Cervera, which, with several auxiliary vessels, were cannonading the Malaga shore."

It continued:

"At 1:50 P. M. Sunday, while the destroyers watched carefully for a cordon of foreign submarines spread along the route, two vessels appeared off Cape de Gata, presenting their sides to the destroyers.

"This maneuver is typical of ships preparing to open fire and led the Loyalist vessels to believe they would be attacked by the Canarias and Baleares, whose silhouettes were exactly like the vessels doing the maneuvering.

Trick Charged

"The pair continued maneuvering, keeping within sight of the destroyers, strengthening the belief that they were rebel ships. The destroyers, too, kept within sight, traveling rapidly in wide circles, making them get farther and farther away from the place where the real rebel boats were operating.

"When at dusk our boats thought it was safe to approach more closely, the cruisers flashed their full lights and searchlights, enabling them to be distinguished as Italian ships. One of them was of the type of the Muzio Attendolo and the other resembled the Armando Diaz. (Both are Italian cruisers.)

"Such conduct, which is without precedent in the naval history of the world, was part of a plan to maneuver the destroyers away from their objective, making them use up fuel so they could not reach their destination, and may have been a scheme to scatter them to effect an attack under cover of night."

Insurgent Navy Bombs Capital of Catalonia

BARCELONA, Feb. 10 (AP)—An insurgent warship bombarded this Spanist Government port early today for more than an hour in a continuous duel with the shore batteries.

The warship held its position far out to sea, however, and the few shells that registered direct hits on the port caused only slight damage.

When the first shot screamed over the city sirens were sounded, lights extinguished, and the inhabitants streamed for bomb-proof shelters.

The shore batteries went into action and more than 40 shots were exchanged. The duel began shortly after midnight.

The shelling followed what was believed to have been an attempted bombardment the previous night when three shots, apparently fired from the sea, fell in the outskirts of the city.

Relief Cost Pared To $130,600,000 In Pennsylvania

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HARRISBURG, Penna., Feb. 10—Gov. George H. Earle has before him the report of the Goodrich committee, recommending that $130,600,000 be fixed as the minimum cost of unemployment relief and assistance under a permanent unified state agency for the period from Jan. 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939. This amount represents a reduction of $13,107,000 from the original minimum set.

The committee explains that the figure should not be regarded as the maximum. Instead, it favors a $155,600,000 program, which, it says, would increase standards "to enable recipients of relief more nearly to meet the actual costs of the necessities of life."

Should the Legislature find it impossible to adopt this large program, the committee recommends an alternate one that would cost $147,000,000 and which would postpone until 1940 some of the features of the plan.

The committee would consolidate all forms of public assistance, abolish 425 poor boards, provide for increased standards, and require the State to assume the county's share of mothers' assistance and indigent and blind pensions.

Under this arrangement, the eligibility of dependent children under mothers' assistance would be extended to children living with relatives, and the eligibility age for persons seeking old-age pensions would be reduced from 70 to 65 years.

The report follows a year of study of the situation by the committee, and it has been awaited by Governor Earle before completion of his budget message to the Legislature.

'Iron Horses' and Equines Shod at Same Smithy

Topical

Contrast of Hauling Power at Bletchley, Eng.

Both Show Evidences of Good Grooming

Van horses of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway come to the engine sheds at Bletchley to be shod by Mr. William King, blacksmith to the railroad for 30 years. The "iron horses" pull in alongside to have their shoes attended to as well.

Telephone Fails To Carry Trotzky Talk to New York

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Failure of efforts to bring Leon Trotzky's voice by telephone from Mexico City sent some 6000 of his supporters home in disappointment early today, forced to be content with a reading of a fiery address the Russian exile airmailed in advance.

The former Soviet commissar of war sweepingly denounced the Kremlin in his prepared speech and dramatically offered to surrender to Soviet executioners if an impartial commission found him guilty of crimes imputed to him by Moscow courts.

He predicted inevitable doom for the "new aristocracy" of the Stalin regime, and reiterated his innocence of what he called "absurb" and "frightful" conspiracies attributed to him in the recent trial of 17 Russians, 13 of whom were executed.

Max Schachtman, Trotzky's personal representative in America, read the message after the crowd had waited patiently while efforts were being made to contact the Bolshevik exile in Mexico City and at his suburban retreat there.

Only confused sounds came from the amplifiers in the Hippodrome at 10:10 p. m. when Mr. Trotzky was to begin speaking.

Telephone company officials here said they knew only that there were difficulties on the line south of the Mexican border.

A member of the Trotsky Defense Committee read a brief message he said had just been dictated by Trotzky over a private line, expressing regret at failure of the arrangements. More than 500 policemen guarded the auditorium. The defense committee had charged a plot was under way to prevent the exile's voice from being heard.

Trotzky said he could present "an enormous amount of testimony and documents" that would "demolish at their very foundations the confessions of a whole series of defendants" at the recent Moscow trials. The executions, he declared, were based "exclusively on forced confessions."

Chicago to Have Another Centennial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Feb. 10—Chicago had a centennial celebration in 1933—remember the Century of Progress with its sky-ride and sparkling lagoons on the lake front?—but that was the one-hundredth anniversary of its incorporation as a "town."

Now, by digging into the pages of history, the Windy City finds that in 1837, three years after the village became a town, it was granted a city charter by the state legislature. This makes a good reason, so the city fathers agree, to stage another celebration commemorating this event in its progress.

Consequently, a centennial will be launched on March 4 to tell the world not only that just 100 years ago Chicago became a city, but to draw attention to the fact that during the century the little city of a few thousand people has grown to a mighty metropolis of some 3,500,000 population. The celebration is to be called "Chicago's Charter Jubilee" and is expected to stretch over a period of about seven months, it is learned at the office of Mayor Edward J. Kelly.

Housing Need Told By Mrs. Roosevelt

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Before the country can enjoy the benefits of good housing, it must increase the earning power of its young people, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told an audience of 1000 teachers and friends in Teachers' College, Columbia University.

"As educators," the President's wife said, "you can do much about the problems which many consider among the greatest we have today. It seems to me that good housing is perhaps one of the greatest of these, and I think it is none too early for children to learn about these things in the primary grades."

While the Government was doing creditable missionary work in this field, it could not shoulder the responsibility alone, she said. The people had to do their share, too.

"It can't all be done by schools," she said. "Failures can't all be laid to schools. It has to do with a more fundamental matter of economics. We've got to raise the earning power of young people, really. Without raising that earning power, I don't know that we can do a great deal."

Rebels Move Malaga Troops

MALAGA, Spain, Feb. 9 (AP)—Troops are moving out of Malaga toward a new front against Loyalist Spain—the Motril-Sierra Nevada line, where Gen. Francisco Franco's general staff rushed plans for battle.

With capture of this important southern seaport, the fascist front now extends from Malaga east along the Mediterranean to Motril, north about 10 miles to Velez-Benaudalla on the Motril highway, and thence off the highway northeast across the Sierra Nevada Mountains and cutting off the Granada-Gaudix highway 17 miles from Granada.

Troops moving up to the front left a military governor and a reorganized police force to check damage that resulted from seven months of warfare, before Loyalists fled the city.

Many churches were burned, and those remaining looked like barns or municipal lodging houses. Altars were gone and everything of a religious nature had vanished.

Several of the churches had been used as neighborhood quarters. Many magnificent homes were reduced to ashes.

What became of famed paintings and objects of art in various public buildings and homes was unknown.

General Arnaldi, commander of one of the columns which led the march into the city yesterday, was named military governor and took over his task.

Colorado House Favors Roosevelt Court Plan

DENVER, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Colorado House of Representatives endorsed yesterday President Roosevelt's proposal to reorganize the Federal judiciary.

A resolution, urging the state's congressional delegation to help expedite the President's plan, was adopted 38 to 23. Eight Democrats joined the entire Republican minority in opposition. The resolution now goes to the Senate.

Fear Retarding Full Recovery, Economist Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 10—Economic recovery is being retarded by fear, in the opinion of Sir George Paish, British economist. It is, he holds, fear of what neighboring nations may do and of the policies various classes of their own people may adopt. With this apprehension dissipated and with the huge frozen credit reserves of the banks melted, a healthy and normal prosperity is bound to return to the world, Sir George told guests at the annual dinner of the New York Chapter of the American Institute of banking at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel Saturday night.

"What the situation demands with an urgency that cannot be exaggerated is that private enterprise in all directions, both at home and abroad, be encouraged," he said; "that all obstacles to trade, whatever their character, be removed—not at some future day, but immediately."

Sir George saw "marked improvement" in the situation since 1931 and held that the setting up of huge governmental credits by many nations since that year had prevented "a complete breakdown" of the banking system. While trade generally had recovered, the improvement, he stressed, was due in no small degree to armament purchases.

He warned that the ability of governments to build up credits would be temporary unless the capital markets were opened without delay to create private credit.

Sir George saw the demand for goods general and the production and distribution systems as great as they ever were. The thought of private enterprise was strong, he declared, adding that all that was needed was for the bankers with gold to extend private credit.

Absolving the bankers from blame for the world's economic troubles, Sir George placed responsibility for the situation on the shoulders of "politicians who do things without in the least knowing what they do."

N. J. Officials Pardoned

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Court of Pardons wiped out yesterday sentences imposed on two former Trenton police executives and three former Asbury Park officials. William P. Walter, who was convicted of accepting bribes from numbers game operators while police chief in Trenton, and William J. Marren, who was sergeant of the vice squad under Walter, were given paroles and their $1000 fines were remitted.

Women of India Deplore Delay In Abolishing Child Marriage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AHMEDABAD, India — Indian women have resolved that, even if the Government and members of the Assembly are "dilatory," they themselves are going to redouble their efforts to stamp out child marriage.

This resolve was, perhaps, the outstanding feature of the All-India Women's Conference which recently held its annual session here. Again and again, the women spoke with bitterness of the delays in dealing with Mr. Das's bill which would amend the Child Marriage Act, and pressed that attention should be given to it without further delay.

Declaring the continued practice of child marriage to be the "foremost and most urgent question," they begged all who were in sympathy with their views to support their propaganda, particularly in the villages, in order to clear the whole matter, once and for all.

The All-India Women's Conference, with its 36 constituent and 114 sub-constituency areas, is a widely representative body. To it each year come women from all over India—including the Indian States—and they are women of all religions and classes, since Indian women recognize, perhaps more strongly than the men, that if work is to be done, they must throw overboard the narrowing prejudices which for so long have separated them.

This fact makes a deep impression upon women who, from beyond India, attend the conference session. And this year, visitors from the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Holland, Switzerland, and from the Young Women's Christian Association meetings held in Ceylon, arriving to listen to the discussions, were astonished to see with what comradeship Indian women of all classes greet each other when they meet in a common cause.

The conference confines its terms of reference to social and educational reform. Nevertheless its members recognize that their movement is one also of constitutional adjustment, toward the freeing, through woman, of the people of India as a whole. It is largely for this reason that they press so continually for higher educational standards for women.

At this year's gathering, strong support was given to resolutions which called for greater attention in the matter of adult education. Stress was also laid upon the educational potentialities of broadcasting, since here, the women said, is a great tool for the breaking up of ignorance and should be utilized in the certainty that freed womanhood in India will mean a nearer approach through national freedom to actual participation by India in Empire understanding.

Mrs. Margaret Cousins, the newly-elected president, urged the necessity for the co-operation of women in such understanding. "We women of this conference," she said, "are part of the people. We cannot separate ourselves from them. In my opinion, it is the 'psychological moment' for our conference to take a step forward, and for us to declare our unity with the yearning of awakened India for the free control of its destinies."

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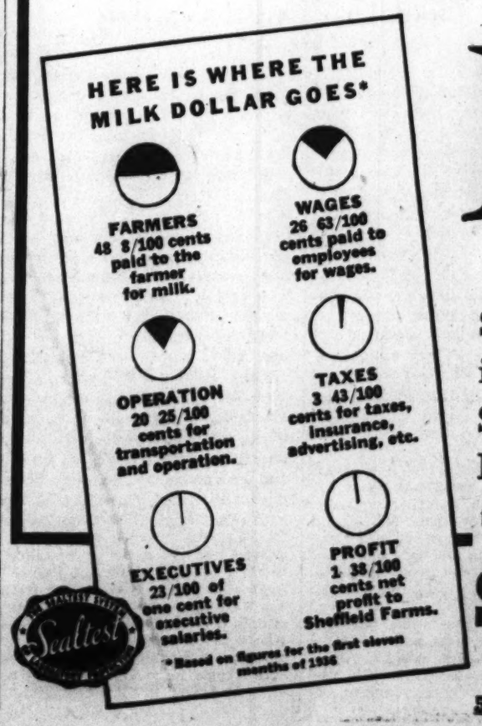

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BOSTON

Winter Seaside

ONCE or twice during each winter an expedition, entitled: "A Day or Two by the Sea," used to be undertaken. The preparations for these visits differed enormously from those which preceded summer holidays. They were graver, more matter-of-fact. My parents addressed themselves with what seemed unnecessary seriousness to these little breaks in the winter routine. The virtues of change of scene were being invoked more as practicalities than as recreations.

We would assemble at the Victoria Station ticket-office after an early lunch on Thursday. And thence the three of us, complete with traveling rugs, mackintoshes and any number of changes of warm clothing in our luggage, would set off for that coastal resort of golden summer memory.

At first the need for a different attitude to the winter seaside, from that held toward the summer one, was puzzling. The low-tide sand was there, but not to be dug in; the waves ran creamy over it, but they were not to be paddled in; the Pierrot stage was in its usual place, but there were no Pierrots to be listened to. Shrimping-nets, sand-shoes, sun-hats, spades, buckets, balls—all the paraphernalia of habitual seaside holidays were to be left behind. This was a different seaside, a seaside of wet, roaring winds, of briny spray bursting over the promenade, of great fires in hotel lounges, of snug tea-shops, galoshes, "brisk little blows" and wildly mewing gulls.

IF IT WAS different, it was none the less appealing. There was a proprietary sense, to start with. One identified oneself with the residents in owning the place. There were no crowds. The hotel was always half empty and one was looked after with a kind of exclusive affection by manager and staff. And, in some curious way, the sea itself commanded a splendid respect such as one never felt in the summer time. It was so majestically itself. It crashed and boomed with such stately dispassion upon the shingle, ramped so nobly against the concrete promenade, was so positively the authentic sea, itself, and not the kind of sycophantic, lisping diversion which the town made of it in summer holiday time. One realized, the moment that one set eyes upon those gray, wallowing wastes, that it would be an impertinence to approach them with a sixpenny tin bucket. Very properly, they might engulf the author of so importunate a gesture.

Certain summer features of the place continued. The early morning fish-market, for instance, which was held on the brick pavement right below the promenade. At seven o'clock one would awake to that persuasive hubbub; and, dressing quickly, run across the road to stare down at the heaped stalls, the busy buyers from the hotels and restaurants, the sharp glitter of fallen scales in the twilight, and, of course, at the morning's "freak catch." Invariably there was one such, some piscatorial anomaly from the English Channel, some great-mawed, spike-finned monster with a little knot of connoisseurs around it to debate its identity. Then quickly back to the hotel, for a hot breakfast behind the misty window-panes, in safe comfort within view of those much respected billows.

I DO NOT recall that this resort ever lived up—while we were in it—to its winter reputation of golden sunshine and still days. The weather was invariably fierce, and it seemed better that it should be so. I recall an almost endless succession of those "brisk little blows," when, heads down and collars up, we forged along the empty and streaming promenade against a southwest gale. So different a promenade from that flowery pleasaunce of August, crowded with sauntering people in filmy clothes. We almost had this one to ourselves, except for the cabbies cocooned in their striped blankets and the sprinkling of hardy residents in the lee divisions of the glass shelters.

Sometimes, of course, the promenade was varied by the pier. The winter pier was a strange affair. The pier-master, collar of pea-jacket turned up, took our pennies from his tiny kiosk at the turnstiles. He always seemed to be half-asleep in winter; he was disposed to view, with disfavor, those who were so wakeful that they actually chose to go stamping out over the waves on that stormy platform. At the far end of the pier, dim as fish in an aquarium, the Muncipal Band blew its brassy selections through the one open section of their hexagonal, glass-sided stand. There was something magnificent in this—concert music bravely braying against the thunderous symphonies which beat from sky and sea about the pier-head.

THE PLANKING GLEAMED with rain and spattering spray. Through the divisions, one could look down at the maze of barnacle-crusty supports through which the great unbroken billows poured slaveringly past. Everything was wet and windy, windy and wet, and unutterably splendid. One's lips were wet: they tasted salt on the tongue. About the pier-head the sea-birds battled in the gray wind, throwing out their cat-like mewing, wild, lovely things which could shrug away the soaking spray, dive against the cold gale, sail with such easy confidence across as many miles of sulky tempest as they wished.

Perhaps the best thing of all, however, was "Spray Point." This was a section of the promenade which jutted for some fifty yards toward the beach, coming to a blunt nose of weather-broken concrete. Here, in stormy weather, at certain states of the tide, the waves were caught on the break—they plunged down upon "Spray Point" and, with awe-inspiring force, burst upward in fearful explosions of icy spray. There would be the dull "chock" of the wave striking, an instant of hysterical panic while one raced for safety; and then over the wall's rim would arise that glittering fury of spray to fall, wind-driven and shattering, upon the paving of the promenade. There were always some thirty children at Spray Point—and, if truth be known, not a few adults as well.

A FEW DAYS at the sea, in the winter, were really a few days by the sea. Monday morning would see us packed and ready to depart once more. "A nice little break," was the parental verdict. And one's own? Nothing articulate. A mixed memory of sea gulls, cozy tea-shops, wind buffeting the dark windows at night, the hiss of rain and spindrift, the silver fish scales in the gloom, the queer, sea-defying enchantment of it all.

C. GORDON GLOVER

Winter Night

EASTWARD, the rutted hillroad runs
Beneath pagoda pines whose black
Is silvered with the light of suns
Remoter than the zodiac
From this revolving sphere.

There is no sound of voice or wheel
Along the road—the air is clear
As ice. My hound-dog, close at heel,
Declines to probe uncertainty
Alone. We breast the dark unknown,
Climbing until the galaxy
Bends round our heads. Two voices, blown
From starry fields, bay down the sky.

Advancing with gigantic bounds,
Orion swings his club on high,
Then charges Taurus with his hounds.

HARRY ELMORE HURD

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Site of Cleopatra's Palace

AFTER covering some three hundred kilometres from Alexandria, we reached Marsa Matruh, the ancient port of Ammonia, which was doubly significant, since it was the harbour to which all the pilgrims came; from Arabia, Greece, Phoenicia, and the Mediterranean basin, to cross the pitiless desert and consult the famous oracle. It was also the site of the summer palace of Cleopatra. . . .

Palms nodded their royal plumes in the quiet air, lagoons were the bluest of all blues, fringed by reefs through which the slow sea broke to the ancient harbour. The beaches were of a strange, silver sand; so white that it seemed like chalk. The water was transparent; we could distinguish ruins that had fallen to the bed of the sea, and the small entrance of the port, with calm anchorage for the galleys of pilgrims on their way to the oracle. . . .

The palace site is partly covered with silver sand dunes and a forest of giant palms, but along the sea-front there are traces of marble steps, and the lined pool, as well as a number of corridors and subterranean chambers, which we made an effort to explore.

The natives of the village are mostly Greek sponge divers, and as soon as they learned that we were interested in antiques, they came to our bungalow with objects found in the sea, including statuettes, lachrymatories, and coins of all epochs.

We began exploring, engaging a number of workmen to remove the sand that had filtered down to the ancient halls where the Ptolemies had held revel in the past. Very little of interest was immediately discoverable, and we had not come prepared to make a thorough investigation; but we did secure some pale emeralds and fragments of statuettes, as well as locating mosaic floors. Other beads of turquoise, and cornelian, garnet, and coral were there; but it was the emeralds that interested us most, since legend says that they came from the interior. . . .

The desert was as flat as a lawn; brown, parched, dull, and monotonously smooth, without even a ripple in the sand. It appeared to stretch on to infinity, but ended abruptly in an alarming drop. We came to the edge of the plateau just as the sun was setting, and there, lying in the golden light below us, was the great oasis that gave the word to our language; first used by Herodotus in his description of Jupiter Ammon.

Terraces, with as rich and varied colouring as the Grand Canyon, led down to the fertile region, caught and illuminated by the reddening sun; beyond stretched a series of silver lakes, with islands and millions of palm trees: a sight so unexpected and so surprising in the desolation, that we stood and gazed long, before we descended. It was as though a lost world had suddenly been restored.—From "In Quest of Lost Worlds," by COUNT BYRON DE PROROK. (New York: Dutton.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi

GLAZED TERRA-COTTA BUST OF A LITTLE BOY, BY ANDREA DELLA ROBBIA: *In the Bargello Museum, Florence*

THIS delightful head of a little boy, preserved in the Bargello Museum in Florence, is by Andrea della Robbia, nephew of the yet more famous Luca.

It was a fertile idea which came to Luca when, already distinguished for his achievements in marble and bronze, it occurred to him that clay could be manipulated with little trouble, and that the only thing required was to discover some means that would preserve the work over a long period. Experiment showed him the way of rendering such works "practically imperishable" by coating the clay with a glaze made of tin, antimony and other ingredients, then baking it in a specially constructed furnace.

Andrea is, after the founder Luca, one of the most notable of the della Robbia family, having worked on the series of exquisite swaddled babies for the colonnade of the Piazza SS Annunziata in Florence and on many other reliefs and busts; later, having already proved himself "an excellent master in marble," he found a fresh and inspiring outlet for his powers in the newly-discovered medium.

Whereas the early works of Luca were all in white upon a blue ground, other colors were gradually introduced, until the later works of Giovanni and other members of the family are wholly colored. This little bust is executed almost wholly in the white and milky blue characteristic of della Robbia ware, the head, both hair and flesh, being white, and touched with color only in the dark eyes and faintly indicated eyebrows. The undervest is green, the overdress blue, and the whole has a flower-like freshness and delicacy in both tints and outlines which charms like a first day of spring.

Kingcups

WHEN poetry walked the live, spring wood,
Hid, ghostlike, in the leaves' green hood
She came to a slant fence of sun,
Whose golden timbers, one by one,
Trod into a marsh's toils
And here she stayed her flowery spoils;
But pitying the marshes' plight
She shook her lap and wide and bright
Great kingcups to that waste she threw
Where nothing lived and nothing grew;
Now, where poetry had passed, there stays
The light of suns, the fire of days,
And these cups for kings to hold
Make summer with their wide-eyed gold.

—SACHEVERELL SITWELL, in "The Cyder Feast." (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

By Boat to Covent Garden

I LAY one night last week at Richmond; and being restless, not out of dissatisfaction, but a certain busy inclination one sometimes has, I rose at four in the morning, and took boat for London, with a resolution to rove by boat and coach for the next four-and-twenty hours, till the many different objects I must needs meet with should tire my imagination, and give me an inclination to a repose more profound than I was at that time capable of. I beg people's pardon for an odd humour I am guilty of, and was often that day, which is saluting any person whom I like, whether I know him or not. This is a particularity would be tolerated in me, if they considered that the greatest pleasure I know I receive at my eyes, and that I am obliged to an agreeable person for coming abroad into my view, as another is for a visit of conversation at their own houses.

The hours of the day and night are taken up in the cities of London and Westminster, by people as different from each other as those who are born in different centuries. Men of six o'clock give way to those of nine, they of nine to the generation of twelve; and they of twelve disappear, and make room for the fashionable world, who have made two o'clock the noon of the day.

When we first put off from shore, we soon fell in with a fleet of gardeners, bound for the several market ports of London; and it was the most pleasing scene imaginable to see the cheerfulness with which those industrious people plied their way to a certain sale of their goods. The banks of each side are as well peopled, and beautified with as agreeable plantations, as any spot on the earth; but the Thames itself, loaded with the product of each shore, added very much to the landscape. It was very easy to observe by their sailing, and the countenances of the ruddy virgins, who were supercargoes, the parts of the town to which they were bound. There was an air in the purveyors for Covent Garden, who frequently converse with morning rakes, very unlike the seeming sobriety of those bound for Stocks Market.

Nothing remarkable happened in our voyage; but I landed with ten sail of apricot-boats, at Strand Bridge, after having put in at Nine Elms, and taken in melons, consigned by Mr. Cuffe, of that place, to Sarah Sewell and Company, at their stall in Covent Garden. We arrived at Strand Bridge at six of the clock, and were unloading; when the hackney-coachmen of the foregoing night took their leave of each other at the Dark-house, to go to bed before the day was too far spent. Chimney-sweepers passed by us as we made up to the market. . . I could not believe any place more entertaining than Covent Garden; where I strolled from one fruit-shop to another, with crowds of agreeable young women around me, who were purchasing fruit for their respective families. It was almost eight of the clock before I could leave that variety of objects.—SIR RICHARD STEELE, in "The Spectator."

Right Conversation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE PSALMIST said (Psalms 50:23), "To him that ordereth his conversation aright will I shew the salvation of God." May we not accept these words as applicable to the wisdom and benefits of right speech? For while the Scriptural word refers to conduct or deportment, does not conversation in its modern meaning have its very roots in our manner of living? Reference is sometimes made to conversation as having become a lost art, and regrets are expressed that successors do not arise to those said to have been remarkably able in this art.

The teaching of Christian Science, however, stands, sentinel-like, ever ready to challenge statements which spring from popular belief, allowing as true only those which bear the insignia of Truth and Love. Since God is the only creator and intelligence of the spiritual universe, and since man is His likeness, all good, including that which is expressed in conversation of a helpful and uplifting order, is as available today as it has ever been. In the understanding and demonstration of the truth about God and man, with all its beautiful and far-reaching influences, Christian Scientists have a basis for conversation which is elevating, educative, healing, and spiritualizing.

A classic illustration of helpful and constructive conversation is to be found in the Scriptural record of the life of Christ Jesus, the Way-shower. After the resurrection, two simple-hearted men unknowingly walked with the Master in the country. Later on, learning the identity of their fellow traveler, they exclaimed (Luke 24:32), "Did not our heart burn within us, while he talked with us by the way, and while he opened to us the scriptures?" In this instance, two who had received much exhortation regarding salvation from sin, sickness, discord, and death, held inspiring conversation with one who, having himself proved the truth of those things which he had taught, now sought to encourage his followers in the application and demonstration of his teachings.

Since the influence of right conversation is so beneficial, a right apprehension of salvation through Christ, Truth, is necessary. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy gives this definition (p. 593): "SALVATION. Life, Truth, and Love understood and demonstrated as supreme over all; sin, sickness, and death destroyed." Man, created in the image and likeness of God, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, enjoys all the perfection of being. But that men may understand and demonstrate this spiritual fact practically, the erroneous belief of life as springing from a material source, separate from God, has to be seen as unreal, and overcome. In their ever-increasing progress towards this ultimate they have many useful helps of which they may avail themselves, and which include the reading of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook, meditation thereon, prayer, and right conversation.

Many spontaneously bear witness to the fact that Christian Scientists have helped them through speaking of the truth about God and man. To share one's understanding of God with another, usually results in blessing to both, often lifting them far on the way of spiritual progress toward higher demonstration. Everyone loves inspiring, spiritual conversation, and such as cultivate true thinking rejoice in the blessing of giving as well as that of receiving.

In the process of attaining scientific salvation from material beliefs one finds opportunities for the expression of brightness, wit, love, beauty, and purity, all of which have their value. The words of the Way-shower are of solemn import (Matthew 12:36, 37): "Every idle word that men shall speak, they shall give account thereof in the day of judgment. For by thy words thou shalt be justified, and by thy words thou shalt be condemned."

Conversation based upon divine Principle is free from either idleness or condemnation. It is free from evil, and excludes censure of persons. Since dwelling upon this latter theme can do no good, slander, criticism, foolishness find no part in true conversation. Nor does the discussion of physical sensation, disease, crime, sorrow, calamity, or death find in it any place. To those who order their conversation aright, illimitable vistas of happiness and right opportunity unfold.

To ponder the love of God, His spiritual creation, the heights of understanding to be attained, and the depths of Love to be plumbed, not only provides ample scope for healing conversation but causes our hearts to "burn within us."

A clergyman, writing of the mother of Mrs. Eddy, pictures a type of unusual beauty, saying of her (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 5): "Her presence, like the gentle dew and cheerful light, was felt by all around her. She gave an elevated character to the tone of conversation in the circles in which she moved, and directed attention to themes at once pleasing and profitable." In Science and Health (p. 21) is this great assurance: "If Truth is overcoming error in your daily walk and conversation, you can finally say, 'I have fought a good fight . . . I have kept the faith,' because you are a better man. This is having our part in the at-one-ment with Truth and Love."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Conversation bien ordonnée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LE PSALMISTE a dit (Psaume 50:23, version anglaise): "A celui qui veille sur sa conversation, je montrerai le salut de Dieu." Ces paroles ne sont-elles pas applicables à la sagesse et aux avantages des propros bien ordonnés? Sans doute le verset en question se rapporte plutôt à la conduite ou au maintien; mais la conversation prise au sens moderne du mot ne plonge-t-elle pas ses racines dans notre manière de vivre? D'aucuns prétendent que l'art de la conversation s'est perdu; ils regrettent que dans ce domaine ceux dont les talents étaient remarquables semblent n'avoir pas eu de successeurs.

Néanmoins, semblables à des sentinelles, les enseignements de la Science Chrétienne montent la garde, examinent les énoncés dus à la croyance générale, et ne déclarent vrais que ceux qui portent les insignes de la Vérité et de l'Amour. Puisque Dieu est le seul créateur, l'unique intelligence de l'univers spirituel; puisque l'homme est Sa ressemblance—le bien, y compris celui qui s'exprime par des conversations édifiantes ou salutaires, est accessible aujourd'hui même comme il l'a toujours été. La vérité concernant Dieu et l'homme influe sur toutes les relations humaines, qu'elle embellit; s'ils comprennent et démontrent cette vérité, les Scientistes Chrétiens ont une base qui peut donner à leur conversation une valeur constructive, éducative, susceptible de spiritualiser et de guérir.

Les Écritures qui nous font connaître la vie du Christ Jésus, du Conducteur, offrent l'exemple classique d'un entretien salutaire et constructif. Après la résurrection, deux hommes au cœur simple firent route avec le Maître qu'ils n'avaient pas reconnu. Plus tard, apprenant l'identité de celui au côté duquel ils avaient traversé la campagne, ils s'écrièrent (Luc 24:32): "Notre cœur ne brûlait-il pas au-dedans de nous, lorsqu'il nous parlait en chemin et nous expliquait les Écritures?" Dans ce cas, deux disciples qui sans doute avaient reçu bien des leçons concernant la délivrance du péché, de la maladie, de l'inharmonie ou de la mort, eurent avec Jésus un entretien riche en inspiration; ayant prouvé la vérité des choses qu'il avait enseignées, le Maître s'efforçait d'encourager ceux qui devaient appliquer et démontrer ses enseignements.

Pour que notre conversation soit bien ordonnée et puisse avoir une bonne influence, il importe de comprendre le salut par Christ, la Vérité. A la page 593 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mary Baker Eddy donne cette définition: "SALUT. La Vie, la Vérité et l'Amour compris et démontrés comme ayant la suprématie sur toutes choses; destruction du péché, de la maladie et de la mort." Créé, comme le déclare le premier chapitre de la Genèse, à l'image et selon la ressemblance divines, l'homme goûte dans sa plénitude la perfection de l'être. Mais pour que les hommes puissent comprendre et démontrer pratiquement ce fait spirituel, ils doivent percevoir l'irréalité de la fausse croyance à une vie dont la source serait matérielle, séparée de Dieu; et cette fausse croyance doit être vaincue. Les progrès qui rapprochent le disciple de ce but final seront favorisés par des appuis efficaces, tels que la lecture de la Bible et du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne, la méditation de ces ouvrages, la prière, et la conversation bien ordonnée.

Beaucoup rendent spontanément témoignage au fait que tels Scientistes Chrétiens les ont aidés en déclarant la vérité touchant Dieu et l'homme. Partager avec d'autres sa compréhension de Dieu amène en général une double bénédiction: souvent celui qui donne et celui qui reçoit se trouvent avoir beaucoup avancé sur la route des progrès spirituels et de la démonstration. Chacun de nous aime les entretiens spirituels, riches en inspiration; et les chrétiens qui cultivent le penser droit apprécient le bonheur de donner autant que le privilège de recevoir.

Nous acheminant vers le salut scientifique qui nous délivrera des croyances matérielles, nous avons mainte occasion d'exprimer la pénétration, la vivacité d'esprit, l'amour, la beauté, la pureté—caractéristiques dont chacune a son importance. Elles ont une signification profonde et sérieuse ces paroles du Conducteur (Matthieu 12:36, 37): "Je vous le déclare, les hommes rendront compte, au jour du jugement, de toute parole vaine qu'ils auront dite... Car par tes paroles tu seras justifié, et par tes paroles tu seras condamné."

Lorsqu'elle se fonde sur le Principe divin, la conversation n'implique ni frivolité ni condamnation. Elle évite le mal et le blâme personnel. S'appesantir sur ce dernier sujet ne peut faire aucun bien; aussi la conversation droite évite-t-elle la calomnie, la critique, la médisance. Elle évite également de discuter les sensations physiques, les maladies, les crimes, les chagrins, les calamités ou la mort. Ceux qui veillent sur leur conversation voient s'ouvrir à l'infini des perspectives de bonheur et d'occasions favorables.

Observer et méditer l'amour de Dieu, Sa création spirituelle, les hauteurs de la compréhension auxquelles nous devons atteindre et les profondeurs de l'Amour qu'il est possible de sonder—voilà qui peut amplement nourrir des entretiens salutaires, et nous permettre de dire comme les disciples que notre cœur "brûle au-dedans de nous."

Un pasteur qui avait bien connu la mère de Mrs. Eddy, trace ce portrait où nous entrevoyons une grande beauté morale (*Rétrospection et Introspection*, p. 5): "Sa présence, telle une rosée bienfaisante, une lumière pleine d'allégresse, se faisait sentir dans tout son entourage. Elle donnait un caractère élevé au ton de la conversation dans les milieux qu'elle fréquentait, et elle dirigeait l'attention vers des sujets à la fois agréables et édifiants." Dans *Science et Santé* (p. 21), nous trouvons ce passage qui nous donne une précieuse assurance: "Si la Vérité est en voie de surmonter l'erreur dans votre conduite et votre conversation habituelles, vous pourrez finalement dire: 'J'ai combattu le bon combat... j'ai gardé la foi,' parce que vous serez devenu meilleur. C'est ainsi que nous participons à l'union avec la Vérité et l'Amour."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Snowbirds

YOU are so busy
And so inquisitive;
Stepping like stacatto notes.

MARGUERITE R. BAUMEISTER

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Closing Stocks Pages 14-15

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1937

State Hospital Reorganizing Work Is Begun

With Resignation of Five Trustees, Norton Takes Over the Situation

Chairman Named

Governor Hurley Appoints Cambridge Woman to Head the Board

Gov. Charles F. Hurley began today a reorganization of the Boston State Hospital at Mattapan, designed to end alleged unsanitary conditions and provide better food and clothing for the 2300 mental patients at the institution.

Having obtained the resignations of five of the seven trustees of the hospital last night and named a veteran woman hospital administrator to head the new board, the Governor today gave Superintendent Harold F. Norton full authority to correct improper conditions at the hospital.

He indicated also that the reorganization, prompted in part by public indignation at the disclosures made during his two-day investigation, would not be limited to one institution, but would be extended to include every mental hospital in the State.

"I shall insist, as long as I am Governor," he said, "that proper food and clothing and habitation shall be supplied to the mentally sick within our state institutions. The situation at Boston State Hospital should have been corrected months ago."

The legislative committee on public welfare was urged today to approve Governor Hurley's recommendation, made in his inaugural address, for appointment of a special commission to study the entire problem of caring for the mentally deficient.

A thorough investigation of all state mental hospitals was recommended by State Auditor Thomas H. Buckley and Norman MacDonald, executive director of the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations, in urging appointment of the special commission before the legislative committee.

Mr. Buckley declared the commission should set up new standards for the release of patients who have been healed, maintaining that 300 of the 2300 patients at Boston State Hospital now could be released in the care of relatives, if a more liberal policy were adopted.

Miss Josephine E. Thurlow of Cambridge, designated by the Governor as new chairman of the board of trustees and for the past 15 years superintendent of Cambridge Hospital, a private institution, declared:

"The full extent of my experience and hearty co-operation will be given to assist the Governor in straightening out this terrific responsibility which has so abruptly descended upon him."

She plans to take over her new duties on April 15.

The Governor's orders to Dr. Norton to see that proper food, clothing and care are supplied to patients at Boston State Hospital caused the Superintendent to announce today he will ask for six new physicians and increased appropriations.

"I am going to ask the Governor immediately for increased appropriations for everything that concerns the welfare of the patients," said Dr. Norton. "For food, medical supplies and building repairs, I will ask double appropriations."

The Superintendent revealed he had asked the trustees for three additional doctors two weeks ago and that his request had been rejected. Shortly thereafter, the trustees voted to remove Dr. Norton, but the latter's charges of mismanagement at the institution prior to his appointment forced the trustees to resign last night, instead.

Governor Hurley demanded and received the resignations of four trustees at a conference in the State House last night. The trustees, who serve without pay, had held office for many years, but told the Governor the exactions of their private business prevent them from devoting much time to the State Hospital.

Those who handed their resignations to Governor Hurley were: Dr. Henry Lefavour, Boston, chairman; Dr. Albert Evans, Boston; Dr. Charles Frothingham, Lynn, and Leopold Goulston, Boston. The resignation of Mrs. Edna W. Dreyfus, Brookline, was received at the Governor's office this morning.

Mr. Goulston, on leaving the State House, wished Miss Thurlow well. "I wish her every success," he

(Continued on Page 10, Column 8)

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder, with lowest temperature in the upper 20's tonight; Thursday generally fair; moderate northwesterly winds.

New England States: Fair and colder tonight; Thursday fair.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest winds; weather fair tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	36	36	Minneapolis	-14	-16
Bermuda	64	60	New Orleans	46	40
Chicago	2	2	New York	32	32
Denver	18	18	Norfolk	38	28
Helena	18	16	Philadelphia	36	36
Jacksonville	68	64	St. Louis	10	10
Kansas City	10	8	San Francisco	46	44
Los Angeles	46	46	Washington	34	34
Miami	74	74			

A-8 a. m., E. S. T., Feb 10
B-Minimum, Feb. 9

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:47 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Thursday, 11:01 a. m.; height, 10.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:36 p. m.

Court Reform Proposal Attacked and Endorsed

Boston News Today

Legislature to Act On Supreme Court

Horace T. Cahill, Republican Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, broke a long-established precedent today by announcing he will introduce joint resolutions opposing President Roosevelt's proposal to enlarge the U. S. Supreme Court.

He declared the President's plan is such a serious threat to our constitutional form of government as to warrant him in personally filing the resolutions.

Immediately afterward, Senator Samuel H. Wragg, also Republican, president of the State Senate, announced he will support the Cahill resolutions. He added that he had planned to introduce such resolutions himself had not the Speaker arranged to do so.

Thus, the presiding officers of both branches of the Legislature, members of its majority party, indicated they plan to place their influence behind measures defending the independence of the Supreme Court.

If the resolutions should be adopted, it would place Massachusetts alongside of Maine, Connecticut and Texas, whose legislatures voted earlier this week to ask Congress to refuse its endorsement of the court proposal.

One state legislature, that of Colorado, has endorsed the plan.

Previously, Boston lawyers had indicated their opposition to the proposed enlargement of the high tribunal. The Council of the Bar Association voted unanimously yesterday to empower a special committee to draft a resolution of protest and first returns from an unofficial poll of 1200 attorneys under 36 years of age showed 358 opposed to the plan and 61 in favor.

"As soon as pending drafts are corrected," Speaker Cahill announced, "I am filing resolutions which, if adopted, will place the Legislature squarely against the President's proposal to control the Supreme Court of the United States.

"In personally filing these resolutions, I realize I am breaking a precedent. The proposal of the President constitutes a thrust into the very vitals of democracy that may well prove its undoing.

"Regardless of precedent or political position, no man who believes in preserving our form of government can be silent in the face of such a catastrophe."

It was understood the resolutions will be filed within 24 hours.

Last Amoskeag Report Is Filed

The final report of the temporary trustees of the defunct Amoskeag Manufacturing Company was today placed before the Federal District Court, asking for confirmation of various plant sales, payment of certain legal fees and the discharge of the trustees as having completed their responsibilities in liquidation.

With this gesture, the two trustees, Frederick C. Dumaine and Joseph P. Carney, virtually professed to having cleared up liquidation transactions that began last summer following the failure of the great mile-long plant in Manchester, N. H., part of which has since been taken over by other industries.

Arthur Black, referee in bankruptcy, took the final report under advisement. Included in the items to be paid totaling to $167,000 were one for $15,000 to be paid to the trustees for their services, $30,000 to Samuel T. Freeman, auctioneer, and various other legal fees.

Court Plan Gets Approval of C.I.O.

The New England Committee for Industrial Organization, claiming to represent 100,000 workers in six states, today endorsed President Roosevelt's program to enlarge the United States Supreme Court.

At the same time, the committee, through its chairman, Thomas F. Burns, vice-president of the United Rubber Workers of America, sent a letter to 280 local unions throughout New England, asking for contributions to support the United Automobile Worker's strike against the General Motors Corporation at Flint, Mich.

The committee, representing motoring, garment, textile, shoe and electric labor leaders, voted unanimously to endorse the President's proposal to revamp the Supreme Court. The motion for endorsement was introduced by Horace A. Riviere, vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, it was learned.

Financial aid for the automobile workers was sought by the committee immediately on receipt of a letter today from Homer Martin, president of the automobile workers in Detroit. He urged CIO members and sympathizers to make every effort to contribute funds to support the automobile strike.

Two hundred and eighty New England CIO Workers have been instructed to send contributions direct to headquarters for automobile workers in Detroit.

Pond Loses Plea For Reinstatement

George K. Pond of Greenfield today lost his petition to the Supreme Court for reinstatement as Clerk of the State Board of Tax Appeals, from which he was ousted last December by Former Gov. James M. Curley to make way for Morton L. Burdick of Springfield.

Mr. Pond has asked the court to compel the board to accept him as clerk on the grounds that when he was ousted a quorum of the board was not present. Judge Fred T. Field ruled that this was "a matter of law" which gives Mr. Pond the right of appeal to the full bench of the court.

Insurance Firm Reports Best Year

The best year in its history was the report for 1936 issued today by the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company.

With assets totaling $375,000,000 or $32,000,000 better than 1935, company officials met this noon in annual meeting to credit the improved business to new insurance amounting in 1936 to $144,800,000, a new high in annual contracts. Likewise, the $1,393,448,000 held in insurance policies by all patrons at the end of 1936 was the highest figure ever in force at any other time.

Digging back 10 years in the records, the directors found that the company had only $185,000,000 in assets at that time. The gain in assets over 10 years is $190,000,000 or more than 100 per cent.

Better business conditions throughout the country was the chief reason given for greater insurance resources. Sharing in the impetus, however, was the popular desire for privately financed old-age security policies and retirement incomes.

During 1936, securities were purchased by the company to the amount of $62,000,000. Total income from premiums, interest and other sources amounted to $80,000,000 exceeding all disbursements by $30,000,000.

Welch Pleads For Filing Tax Reports Early

Collector of Internal Revenue Seeks to Avoid Congestion

Don'ts Emphasized

Internal revenue workers in the Federal Building began the 1936 income tax rush today, as several thousand returns were filed in the collector's office by Massachusetts residents both by mail and in person.

While these first few returns form but a small part of the total number to be filed, it is expected that the mail will become heavier and the visitors more numerous as the March 15 deadline draws closer.

A plea for early filing was issued today by William M. Welch, internal revenue collector for the State, who declared that such procedure is mutually advantageous to the Government and the taxpayer.

Delay in filing returns until the last minute, he pointed out, prevents early assembling of data as well as careful consideration of tax problems.

Mr. Welch issued three "don'ts" which he advised all taxpayers to heed. These included: don't prepare your return without first studying instructions on the form; don't destroy the memoranda from which your return was prepared; and don't leave out explanation when such information is essential to an intelligent audit. Furthermore, it is advisible to attach memoranda to your return.

25th Anniversary

While taxpayers struggled with their returns, few realized that this year marks the 25th anniversary of the Sixteenth Amendment, which gave Congress power to tax personal incomes. And fewer still remembered that the income tax really began its much protested career in this country back in Civil War days.

In 1861 the Federal Government levied a tax on incomes as a war revenue measure, based on a rate of 3 per cent on incomes in excess of $800. The rate was increased and the exemption lowered as the war developed until in 1865 incomes over $600 were taxed at 5 per cent up to $5000, and at 10 per cent over that figure. After the war, however, rates and exemptions were lowered until abolition of the tax in 1872.

Not until 1894 did the Government again attempt to gain revenue in this fashion. This tax, however, was short lived. The next year the Supreme Court handed down two five-to-four decisons that the Federal income tax was a direct tax and could not be levied unless apportioned among the states according to populations. This ended the income tax until ratification of the Sixteenth Amendment in 1913.

Various Stages

The tax has passed through various stages since its inception, with rates and exemptions becoming most severe during the last war. For this year, however, single persons who had a net income of $1000 or more or a gross income of $5000, and married couples who had net incomes of $2500 or gross incomes of $5000 must file returns.

These returns must be filed with the local collector of internal revenue before March 15, and must be sworn to either before a notary public or any of the many deputy collectors.

In addition to the personal exemption of $1000 for single persons and $2500 for married persons living together and for heads of families, taxpayers are entitled to a credit of $400 for each dependent—those under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective.

In order to be entitled to the $400 credit, taxpayers must furnish the dependent his chief support. For example, a father whose children receive half or more of their support from a trust fund or other separate source is not entitled to the credit.

Neither a Factor

Neither relationship nor residence is a factor in allowing this credit. Taxpayers and dependents may be residents of different cities. If both husband and wife contribute to the dependent's support, the credit may be taken by the one contributing the most, not divided between them.

N. E. Offering Wide Field For Bathtub Sales

Modern Plumbing Found Absent in Many City Homes of Area

Six Cities Surveyed

The gleaming white tiled bathroom in the wholly modern home of Mr. Babbitt in Zenith may have become—through the medium of Sinclair Lewis' writings—the embodiment of the world's sanguine conception of American plumbing, but the actual situation in six New England cities is hardly so cheerful, a survey revealed today.

In fact, this thickly settled, highly developed section of the United States was highly recommended today as a likely field for plumbing supply salesmen by Edmond F. Bemis, commercial agent at the Boston office of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Results of an extensive survey in residences in Burlington, Vt.; Nashua, N. H.; Portland, Maine; Providence, R. I.; Waterbury, Conn.; and Worcester, Mass., just available, disclose startling lack of such facilities as bath tubs or showers, running water, modern heating apparatus, and other important adjuncts of the modern home, said Mr. Bemis.

Chief Surprises

Chief surprises of the survey in the six New England cities were:

1. 19.9 per cent of the dwelling units do not have bath tub or shower facilities.

2. No running water in 2.5 per cent of the dwellings, and only cold running water in 43.8 per cent.

3. Old fashioned heating stoves still serve in 38.2 per cent of the residences in these six cities; 15.9 per cent have warm air furnaces.

4. Coal was found to be the chief fuel in 68.9 per cent of all these homes, for heating, and 19.5 per cent used oil.

When the figures are broken down to show outstanding facts for individual cities, said Mr. Bemis, it is like turning back the pages of time, to the horse and buggy days, disclosing that the saturation point for modern conveniences has not yet been reached even in well-established New England.

Other Results

Surprising facts picked out of the results of the survey:

15,667 dwelling units in Providence do not have indoor toilet facilities.

8.2 per cent of the owner-occupied dwelling units in Worcester do not have indoor toilet facilities.

10,594 dwelling units in Worcester do not have bath tub or shower facilities.

14.2 per cent of the owner-occupied dwelling units in Nashua do not have bath tub and/or shower facilities.

30.4 per cent of the rented dwelling units in Burlington do not have bath tub and/or shower facilities.

1656 dwelling units in Worcester do not have running water facilities.

63 per cent of the three-family dwelling units in Providence have only cold running water facilities.

39,357 structures in Providence have stoves as heating apparatus.

No Clerk, No Officials, No Pay, That's All At North Brookfield

NORTH BROOKFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP)—This town was without "official" officials of any kind today and its employees viewed payday as just another Wednesday, all because Miss Monica Short insists she is not the town clerk.

Miss Short, after serving a one-year term, was defeated for reelection as town clerk at Monday's election by Ralph Ioge.

When the chief of police, selectmen, and other officials presented themselves to her yesterday to be sworn in for another term, she informed them:

"I can't swear you in. I'm not the town clerk any longer."

Town statutes say the town clerk cannot take office for seven days after town election.

Not having been sworn in, the selectmen can't organize. Not being organized, they can't sign any town pay rolls. And, until pay rolls are signed, schoolteachers and other town employees can't be paid.

Connecticut Assembly Starts Work on 2631 New Measures; Legislative Jam Is Forecast

With Passage of Protest Against Supreme Court Proposal and $25,000,000 Bond Issue, the House Gets Down to Routine Schedule

Week in Connecticut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 10—With the House of Representatives making national headlines this week with a ringing declaration against President Roosevelt's "astounding proposal" to increase the number of Supreme Court justices, the Connecticut General Assembly tackled the heaviest schedule any legislature in this State has ever faced.

The period for introduction of business closed with 2631 bills, not to mention 493 resolutions for the appointment of judges, on the desks of the House and Senate clerks. An annoyed Democrat pointed out Tuesday in the debate on the Supreme Court resolution that the General Assembly had enough work of its own to do without trying to run affairs at Washington.

Already behind schedule in committee hearings and certain to get into a jam of legislation later in the year, the General Assembly had nonetheless made a start. With little debate both Houses enacted a bill calling for issuance of $25,000,000 in state bonds to fund the State's $14,000,000 short-term debt and provide $11,000,000 for new buildings.

The legislature also acted with dispatch to elect, on the nomination of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, 10 judges of the State's Supreme, Superior and Common Pleas Courts. Superior Court Judge Newell Jennings of Bristol, senior member of the Superior Court bench in years of service, was elevated to the Supreme Court in the only change of personnel brought about by these elections.

Retire at 70

In Connecticut, as has been repeatedly pointed out, judges of the state courts must retire at 70. Judge Jennings takes the place on the Supreme Court bench soon to be left vacant by the compulsory retirement of Justice John W. Banks of Bridgeport.

The surprise move by Republican Leader Noah Swayne of the House Tuesday to have the legislative body formally urge Connecticut representatives in Congress to oppose the President's court move caught the Democratic members unaware. Twelve of them spoke on the resolution, and of these seven took pains to explain that their vote against it was a protest against the "undue haste" with which Mr. Swayne was pressing for action. They could not, several of them said, make up their minds how they stood on the President's action in so short a time.

Republicans seized on this Democratic attitude as evidence that their political opponents in Connecticut relished the Supreme Court proposal no more than they did themselves.

(Continued on Page 10, Column 4)

State Rule Held Menaced by U. S. Control of Relief

Legislative Hearings

A charge that "responsible local government and the sovereignty of our state is being undermined and in danger of being destroyed by a bureaucracy armed with the power of $4,000,000,000 of our citizens' money" was made today by T. Jefferson Coolidge, former Under Secretary of State in the Roosevelt Administration.

Mr. Coolidge appeared before the legislative committee on constitutional law in favor of resolutions filed by Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University; Representative Christian A. Herter of Boston, and himself. The resolutions, if adopted by the Legislature, would memorialize Congress and President Roosevelt to allocate a definite proportion of federal work relief funds to Massachusetts and transfer the expenditure control to the state and municipal government officials.

Before the hearing Representative Herter explained the resolution would provide for a return to a system similar to the old CWA setup under which the state received a lump sum from the federal government and distributed it to the cities and towns, after approving projects. Re-establishment of the CWA system was favored recently by Gov. Charles F. Hurley.

Mr. Coolidge, in his argument for the proposal, said:

"Our local and state representatives directly responsible to our citizens have had full power and responsibility in all local matters. The very foundation of our democratic form of government rests upon elected representatives held responsible by the voters. Our elected officials should have full authority to direct local government functions.

"Through the power of the purse Presidential appointees, without responsibility to the people of this

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Tax Rate in N. H. At All-Time High Of $34.30 Average

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Feb. 10—The average tax rate in the various communities of New Hampshire reached an all-time high of $34.30 in 1936, states the New Hampshire Tax Commission in its annual report. The commission attributes this high figure to the fact that "appropriations have increased and valuations have decreased."

The net change in local valuations showed a loss of $10,553,922 from the previous year's figure. Furthermore, the value of stock in trade decreased $5,498,744 while the valuation of mills, factories, and machinery decreased $7,069,236.

Property taxes assessed by various local governmental units in the State increased more than $1,000,000 to $18,824,375.

The commission goes on to point out that real property is now burdened with as much taxation as it can be expected to carry with the result that local governmental units as well as the State must look to new sources of revenue.

"If we are to continue to attract new residents or to induce manufacturers to locate within this State, some readjustment of our tax base is necessary," declares the commission's report.

"Economy must be practiced in all municipal affairs, but even with the most rigid economy it is not seen how any substantial reduction in tax rates can be made without supplementing our present real property tax by some new form of taxation.

"This commission is as insistent as ever that any new tax shall be for the purpose of relief of taxes on real property. It is the opinion of this commission that we must eventually have either an income tax or a sales tax and perhaps both; for without new revenue it is impossible to look forward to any decrease in local taxes.

Cup Yachts To Race Off Marblehead

Two Endeavours, Weetamoe, Yankee and Ranger to Be Seen in August

Biggest Regatta

Series of Races to Follow America's Cup Matches Off Newport

The most spectacular gathering of America's Cup yachts the waters east of Cape Cod have ever witnessed will be seen at Marblehead some time next August, it was disclosed in Boston today.

At least five of the lofty J class sloops, including Thomas O. M. Sopwith's British invaders, Endeavour I and Endeavour II flying the white ensign of the Royal Yacht Squadron, will grace an ocean course off Marblehead for a series of special races.

Tentative arrangements announced by Commodore Chandler Hovey of the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead indicate that shortly after the America's Cup match off Newport between Mr. Sopwith's challenger and an American defender yet to be chosen, five sloops of the class will invade historic Marblehead for a consolation series.

This aristocratic assembly will include the two Endeavours, Weetamoe, Yankee, and the Vanderbilt aspirant, Ranger, now building at Bath, Maine. It promises to be the grandest yachting carnival ever staged in Marblehead, long recognized as the capital of the American yachting kingdom.

Eclipses Glamorous Past

The projected regatta will eclipse those glamorous rendezvous which brought renown to that cozy North Shore port when the Massachusetts sloops, Mayflower, Puritan and Volunteer, maintained American yachting supremacy against British challengers half a century ago.

The fact that the yachts will race off Marblehead after the American and British contestants clash for the America's Cup at Newport assures New England yachting followers of the added thrill of seeing a champion in their midst. Whichever side is victorious, it is definitely stated that both victor and vanquished will be fighting for the weather berth at the line when the starting cannon booms off Halfway Rock next August.

It will be a specular thing for the sport to have all these magnificent 85-footers come east of the Cape as a climax to Marblehead's justly historic race week. Thousands of people who take little interest in the technical aspects of yachting but who love the pageantry of this gripping sport are certain to flock to Marblehead for the late summer classic.

Ideal for Spectators

Incidentally, Marblehead makes an ideal spot from which to follow the races from the shore. The bold, rocky promontories along the Neck afford a natural grandstand from which to view the battle these five majestic sloops will wage on a broad offshore arena. It is the nearest thing to Cowes that this country has to offer as a vantage point for watching offshore racing.

Boston is handy to the course, which means that daily excursions by steamer can be provided quickly and at small cost. There is a fine fleet of spectator steamers available in Boston, and if necessary some of the steamers of the Nantasket Line can be pressed into service for the series. These have broad, open decks with accommodation for thousands.

Judging by the enthusiasm the announcement of the impending regatta has already aroused, the Eastern Yacht Club race committee may even be obliged to call the Leviathan out of retirement to service as a floating bleacher! **Harlan Trott**

Eyes Big as Manhole Covers On This Bay of Fundy 'Critter'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LUBEC, Maine, Feb. 10—It may be that the Loch Ness Monster has followed Horace Greeley's advice and pioneered as far west as the Bay of Fundy, or it may be that a whale has been in playful mood lately, or again Fundy fogs may have been playing queer tricks over the water—but the fact remains that something has been seen out around the little islands known as the Wolves.

Whatever this something is it has had the effect of discouraging fishermen who usually drive for herring bait in the neighborhood from venturing very far afield in that direction.

It is an eerie enough business in any case, this lighting of torches in the misty night to attract the herring, but when a creature some 50 feet in length may be expected to appear among the boats at any moment—also open to receive the fish—the situation becomes even less attractive than usual.

Those who have brought back tales of the hungry apparition vary as to details, but the general idea seems to be that it exhibits a cavernous mouth lined with business-like teeth, that its eyes are pretty near as large as manhole covers, its black scales as big as silver dollars and that its tail has an upsetting habit of switching in all directions.

Nobody seems to be quite sure who first told them about the monster, and some even look askance at the whole story—but nevertheless the waters surrounding the Wolves are not as popular at night as they once were.

The "serpent" has not yet claimed the attention of the sponsors of the Bowdoin Bay of Fundy Expedition, which plans to investigate various strange phenomena in the bay, including the peculiar magnetic disturbances in the neighborhood of Kent's Island, which have baffled mariners for years by setting their compasses at all sorts of unusual gyrations.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

SHUBERT—"Hamlet," Shakespearean tragedy, starring John Gielgud and Judith Anderson. Staged by Guthrie McClintic. Costumes by Jo Mielziner. 8:10. Special matinee Friday, 2:10 sharp.

COPLEY—"Help Yourself," a farce adapted from the Viennese by John C. Coman. Presented by the Federal Theater project. 8:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"Garden of Allah," with Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 1, 4, 7:10, 10. Also "Kelly the Second," with Patsy Kelly. 2:40, 5:50, 8:50.

METROPOLITAN — "Lloyds of London," with Freddie Bartholomew and Madeleine Carroll. 12:30, 3:50, 7:12, 10:37. Stage: Belle Baker, Stepin Fetchit; also dancing rhythmettes. Tomorrow: "Stolen Holiday," featuring Kay Francis. Stage: Eddie Duchin and his orchestra, with a complete musical revue.

REPERTORY—"Royal Waltz," a German musical film with English subtitles. 2, 3:34, 5:23, 7:27, 9:23. (Through Wednesday). Tomorrow: "Les Miserables," starring Harry Bauer. With English titles.

MEMORIAL—"The Plough and the Stars," featuring Barbara Stanwyck, Barry Fitzgerald, Denis O'Dea, Eileen Crowe, Arthur Shields and F. J. McCormick. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—William Powell and Myrna Loy in "After the Thin Man." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 11:55 a. m., 2:35, 5, 7:30, 10:05.

FINE ARTS—"The Yellow Cruise," 1:30, 3:35, 5:35, 7:35, 9:40. "March of Time," also Walt Disney's "3 Little Wolves."

EXETER — "The Plow That Broke the Plains," 2:05, 5, 8. Also "Charge of the Light Brigade," with Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 2:45, 5:50, 8:45. Tomorrow: Laurel and Hardy in "Our Relations." Also "Charlie Chan at the Opera," featuring Warner Oland.

Radio Programs

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PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — "Bulldog Drummond Escapes," with Ray Milland and Heather Angel. Fenway: 12:30, 3:15, 6, 8:45. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25. Also "Maid of Salem," starring Claudette Colbert and Fred MacMurray. Fenway: 1:40, 4:25, 7:10, 9:55. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:45, 9:35. Tomorrow: "Black Legion," with Humphrey Bogart. Also "The Holy Terror," featuring Jane Withers.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor and Cesar Romero. 2:05, 5:10, 8:10. "March of Time," 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Garden of Allah," starring Marlene Dietrich and Charles Boyer. 3:45, 6:45, 9:55.

MODERN—"One in a Million," featuring Sonja Henie. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts. 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

TREMONT—Dick Powell and Joan Blondell in "Broadway Gondolier." 8:45, 11:50 a. m., 3:11, 6:32, 9:54. Also "Annie Oakley," with Barbara Stanwyck and Preston Foster. 10:20 a. m., 1:28, 4:46, 8:13.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Travel to Quebec." "Hall Johnson Choir." "Forest Gangsters." "Free Rent." "1936 Sport Review," latest newsreels and other shorts.

UNIVERSITY—"A Tale of Two Cities," with Ronald Colman. 2:30, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Girls' Dormitory," with Herbert Marshall and Simone Simon. 1:30, 4:50, 8:18. Tomorrow: "Gold Diggers," with Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. Also "15 Maiden Lane," with Claire Trevor.

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a movie guide is published on the Daily Features page each Saturday.

BOSTON—"Join the Marines," with Paul Kelly, June Travis and Purnell Pratt. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 7:50, 10:30. Stage: Leon Errol in "Hollywood Models of 1937." Also Louise Beavers. Tomorrow: "Condemned Row," with Preston Foster, Ann Dvorak and John Beal. Stage: Olsen and Johnson.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND GAS ASSOCIATION—Three day convention at Hotel Statler.

CRESSEY LECTURES — Prof. George B. Cressey on "The Chinese-Mongolian Borderland." Conflict between nomad and agriculturist around the Great Wall. Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration. 8.

THE UNITARIAN CLUB—February meeting at the Hotel Somerset. Talk by Sidney N. Shurcliff. Subject: "The Restoration of Williamsburg." 8. Dinner served at 6:15.

BEACON HILL ASSOCIATION—Fourteenth annual meeting. Eliot Wadsworth on "The Boston Traffic Problem." Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street. 8.

CHARLES ELIOT NORTON LECTURE—Dr. Johnny A. E. Roosval on "The Poetry of Chiaroscuro." Subject: The Sacred Way of Chiaroscuro. Illustrated. Fogg Museum. 8.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Print Exhibition," guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, 40 Burroughs Street, Jamaica Plain—Talk by Miss Mildred Seymour on California, including desert life. 4.

FOGG MUSEUM OF ART (Harvard University)—Lecture by Dean Joseph Hudnut on "The Modern Movement in Architecture from William Morris to Walter Gropius." 4.

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM—Annual meeting 10:30 a. m. Twentieth Century Club. Luncheon meeting 1 p. m. Speaker, Jennie Lee, M. P.

Harvard Library Collection Jumps to 3,795,502 Items

The various libraries of Harvard have been increased by gifts of books and manuscripts, money totaling $83,063, and purchases during the past year, until now they contain 3,795,502 books and pamphlets, the largest collection of any university in the world, Dr. Robert P. Blake, director of the university library, stated in his annual report, made public today.

The larger financial gifts were $71,122 from the estate of Archibald Cary Coolidge '87; $5000 from the estate of Charles Robert Cross '03; $2500 from the bequest of Roland B. Dixon '97; $2129 from 117 members of "Friends of the library," and $1250 from J. Pierpont Morgan '89, of New York.

The late Ambassador Jesse I. Strauss '93, gave a collection of correspondence and documents, 1850-64, of the Marquis de Radepont, confidential agent of Napoleon III in Mexico. Thomas Mann, novelist, sent the original manuscript of his work, "Meerfahrt mit Don Quijote."

Roosevelt Sent Four

President Roosevelt '04, sent four volumes bearing his signature, to be added to the library's collection of books owned by Presidents of the United States. There are 80 books in the collection and every President is represented. President Roosevelt's gifts were "An Adventure in Education," by Arthur E. Morgan of Antioch College, head of the TVA; "Art of Naval Warfare," by Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge; "Battle of Mobile Bay," by Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, U. S. N.; and the Yearbook, Club of Odd Volumes, 1929."

The Yale Club of Boston contributed a letter from John T. Kirkland, president of Harvard, 1810-28. The Supreme Council of the Grand Lodge of Masons in Massachusetts, gave 2571 volumes and 1613 pamphlets; and the Congregational Library in Boston, 832 volumes, among them some rare early school books.

Valuable additions to the library's material relating to Quakers were received from Bryn Mawr College Library, Haverford College Library, the Friends Library of Philadelphia, the Friends Historical Library of Swarthmore College, the Friends Central School, and Rufus M. Jones, of Haverford.

Among numerous other gifts were manuscript material by and about John Reed '10 from the Harvard Alumni John Reed Committee; press clippings on the Isthmian Canal, from former Ambassador W. Cameron Forbes '92, of Boston; oil paintings of Benjamin Franklin and Charles Sumner and 292 volumes from Ruth C. Presbrey, of Boston; a large collection of antique playing cards from the estate of Albert Thorndike '81; three letters of Bliss Carman, from Eleanore Bruno, of Merion Station, Penna.; manuscript notebooks and journals of William Ellery Channing, from Walter, Henry M., and Hayden Channing; letters to John Greenleaf Whittier and Samuel T. Pickard, given by Greenleaf Whittier Pickard of Newton Centre, Mass.; and letters to the late William Roscoe Thayer '81, the gift of Mrs. William Roscoe Thayer, of Cambridge.

The famous Harvard collection dealing with the Italian Risorgimento, 1815-71, gathered by the late H. Nelson Gay, was supplemented during the year by the gift from Mrs. Harry Nelson Gay, of Rome,

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Roosevelt Cousin Hits Court Plan As 'Smart Scheme'

BRISTOL, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Nicholas Roosevelt, a Republican, distant cousin of President Roosevelt, expressed a belief that the Chief Executive's proposal concerning the Supreme Court was "obviously dangerous and lacking in candor."

"We should force the matter into the open and see whether or not the people desire an amendment providing for the retirement of the Supreme Court justices at the age of 70 or 75," he told a meeting last night in the Bristol High School.

"The candid way—the American way—to increase the court is to amend the Constitution by one of the methods provided in the body of that document.

"But instead of going about the matter in a candid way, the President is attempting to force the justices who do not share his views to resign by devising a smart scheme."

The speaker charged President Roosevelt had given the impression that the justices could not keep up with their work, whereas, he said, delays in handing down decisions were caused by the President himself and his Administration.

"Contrary to popular belief," he asserted, "socialistic legislation is reactionary because it calls for an extension of state control. Planned economy and Democracy are incompatible."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Bristol Teachers' Association.

Nicholas Roosevelt, who is a lecturer and an author, took for his subject, "Is the Constitution Worth Saving?"

Free Trees Gift For Towns That Build Forests

Scanning the acres of idle lands that are costing towns millions of dollars annually in economic losses, the Massachusetts Park and Forest Association today offered to supply and plant 5000 trees without charge to any town that would turn over 100 acres or more to the 22-year-old town forest movement in Massachusetts.

Shifting its gaze from the acres of idle and useless plots, the association found nearly 100 town forests already established in Massachusetts which were reported as paying these towns heavy dividends in cordwood for welfare purposes, lumber for public buildings, trees for street planting and other products representing a saving of thousands of dollars to taxpayers every year.

"These forests, once planted," said the association, "increase annually in value and serve to protect the water supply, prevent soil erosion, stimulate wild life and increase recreational facilities."

The association's "gift" offer was the culmination of 22 years of careful research into Massachusetts' idle lands and the prospects for putting these lands to good usage. Some of them are covered with scrub growth. Others are veritable sand-pits upon which little could be grown. Still other lands are being used by farmers upon which to raise garden products when they should be devoted more profitably to tree planting.

Where towns have accepted the program of town forest development (there are now 98 town forests in the State) 30,142 acres have been reclaimed from waste with the resultant degenerate influence upon real estate values and town-tax collections. To these forests the town folk flock for recreation and outings. Meanwhile, the prospects of obtaining unlimited supplies of lumber for local consumption in the near future spur these towns on to greater protective measures to insure the proper outting and intelligent planting.

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Demonstrates a New Life Belt Equipped With an Automatic Lamp Obtaining Electricity From Sea Water

To Turn On Electric Light Dip in Pail of Sea Water

The principal modes by which cheap electricity may be attained are through improvements in steam boilers and engines; utilization of waterfalls, currents, tides, wind, solar heat; and the electro-chemical decomposition of cheap substances in the voltaic cell. To the electrial student the last is the most inviting and the most promising in the possibilities it offers.—**Park Benjamin, Washington Patent Attorney, 1900.**

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Is it possible that some day electricity may be as cheap as sea water? Instead of great utility companies and hydroelectric plants dispensing energy at so much per kilowatt hour, is there a chance that homes may be electrified by individual power units requiring for fuel only a pailful or two of sea-water annually?

Possible, but not probable, is the answer of modern natural science. Possible and probable says one young researchist and inventor in Boston. In fact, Gunnar Winckler has already constructed and offers for sale a "Sea-Lite" operating on a quart of sea water, or tap water to which a teaspoonful of table salt has been added.

Current is obtained by the simplest known method—the voltanic cell. So far the application has been successfully made to operate small lamps set in life preservers, night markers for fishermens' lines and nets, marine anchor lights, running lights, emergency cabin lights and buoy lamps.

Two Pieces of Metal Used

To manufacture electricity for lighting purposes, the usual method is to burn coal to form heat, use the heat to obtain steam, use the steam to turn a turbine producing mechanical energy and then transfer this to electrical energy by means of a generator.

The operating unit of the "Sea-Lite," consists merely of two dissimilar pieces of metal—zinc and carbon—which when in contact through sea water produce electricity through chemical activity.

Thus, in order to operate such a light, it is merely necessary to dip the unit in sea water, which fills and activates it. Nothing else is needed, no replacement parts of any kind. As long as the unit is supplied with salt water, it will continue to give light.

Ashore, to use the lamp one merely dunks it in a pail of salt water and hangs it up. A demonstration was given for guests at the Boston Sportsman's show. "How long will that stay lighted now?" someone asked.

"Until about the middle of next summer if the bulb doesn't burn out or the water evaporate," came the answer.

To put the lamp out, one has but to pour out the water. There are no switches to corrode, no fuel cost, no replacement parts or maintenance of any sort since the cell recuperates when not in use. It is absolutely fireproof; unaffected by wind, rain or spray; independent of matches, oil or batteries; requires no cleaning; and will give years of continuous service day and night.

Fundamentally the chemistry of the light is based on the electrical dissipation of two metals of different chemical rating reducing themselves to equilibrium—a natural phenomenon known for more than 150 years.

The whole scheme is unbelievably simple—a piece of zinc, a piece of carbon—connect each by wire to a lamp and then add salt water to complete circuit.

"Why can't the same [illegible] be used for home lighting and the running of motors?" Mr. Winckler was asked.

"It can," was the answer. "But there's a lot of research work to be done first. I figure in order to get enough energy to light the average man's home, an operating unit about the size of an office desk would be needed. We recently tested an outboard motor powered by a voltaic unit."

Truck Flares Planned

Soon to appear on the market with the Sea-Lites are electric flares for trucks. State laws require that a parked truck on the highway undergoing repairs carry three red lamps. Usually these are electric torches operated by batteries. But the ordinary dry-cell battery has a shelf-life of only a few months, so that if used or not batteries must be changed three of four times annually. In the course of time a concern with a large fleet of trucks will spend considerable money on batteries.

Sea-Lite flares, on the other hand, will be instantly available at all times and when not used will not deteriorate. The seawater is carried internally and to light the lamp one has but to strike the base of the lamp with a hammer or stone, breaking a small glass bottle which contains the seawater. These lights are designed to give 72 hours of continuous service after which they may be thrown away.

Tests are now being made applying the fundamental to all forms of marine lighting, including harbor buoys under the United States Lighthouse Service. For years the service has labored to keep sea water out of the buoys and away from the lamps which are run by acetylene. Now, however, the sea will become an ally instead of an enemy of lights. Similarly, small lamps on lifejackets which light automatically when one enters sea water, will enable survivors of abandoned ships to be picked up at night.

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Chamber Orchestra Ends Series

Bernard Zighera's Chamber Orchestra gave the final concert of its series last night in Jordan Hall. Olga Averino and Gregor Piatigorsky were the soloists. The audience was rather larger than at the two previous reunions, but not so large as the quality of these concerts warrants. The applause was enthusiastic throughout.

Mr. Zighera has announced a similar series of concerts next year. By the evidence of this year's beginnings they will deserve support. This anticipation need not be too much dulled by the fact that last night's concert fell somewhat below its predecessors in musical interest. The program was not so well contrived as those of the earlier concerts.

The Symphony No. 1 by the boy Mozart is an amazing production for a child, but it is still a child's symphony. The aria, "Widerstehe doch der Sünde," from Bach's Cantate No. 54, is not one of the most inspired of the master's creations. Toch's Chamber Symphony, "Die Chinesische Flöte," for 14 solo instruments and soprano, has moments of nostalgic charm, but on the whole it is sophisticated, synthetic Orientalism.

Boccherini's Cello Concerto is not a striking example of the classical style, and it was not helped by Mr. Piatigorsky's interpretation. Technically, of course, his playing was magnificent, but he sentimentalized the music out of all semblance to its type. Copland's "Music for the Theater" has fared badly at the hands of time. Produced a dozen years ago, at the height of the jazz era, it was received as an expression of the period. Now the period has gone, and with it the interest of this score.

Mme. Averino's style lent itself better to the Toch than to the Bach, in which she seemed ill at ease.

L. A. S.

Kirsten Flagstad

Who Will Give Her First Public Recital in Boston Tomorrow Evening at Symphony Hall. When the Metropolitan Opera Comes in April, She Will Sing in "Tristan" and in the "Ring"

Doll and Richards

The arts of painting and wood-carving provide mutual enhancement in an exhibition now on view at Doll and Richards. There are pictures by a newcomer to these parts, Stan Poziecha Poray, and wood-carvings and panel pictures by Karoly Fülöp, who has been known for about a dozen years in Boston.

Mr. Fülöp possesses an exceptional gift for handling wood. Under his hand a block of wood becomes inviting to the touch, delightful to the eye, stimulating to the imagination. There are few craftsmen known to us today who are as courageous as he, as rich in fancy, dramatic in ardor, romantic in spirit. Mr. Fülöp portrays "Thirst," "Beggars," "Prayer," "Spirit of the Sea," in a symbolical manner, combining stylized figures with details interspersed such as bowls and cups and fiddles, assembling them all in a pattern which is varied in depths and directions, possesses rhythm and accent. He imparts a movement analogous to that of a slow and solemn dance, and the wood, an organic substance, lends itself to the illusion of movement. His carvings divide between low relief and sculpture in the round. The low relief is handled with grace and refinement, evocative and illusive in character.

His co-exhibitor has painstakingly recorded compositions of still-life in which choice Oriental objects are assembled. Mr. Poray paints in an observant, precise manner, trying conscientiously to represent the fine surfaces and colors of the objects he portrays. These paintings, exquisitely framed, are suitable for decorative purposes.

Bell and Fletcher

The Decorator Shop of Bell and Fletcher, 77 Newbury Street, is to offer exhibitions of pictures henceforth. The program commences with the display of decorative oils and water colors by Paula Eliasoph exhibiting in this vicinity for the first time. The paintings treat still-life themes, interiors and a few outdoor scenes. Paula Eliasoph possesses an agreeable technique which depends lightly upon Impressionistic hatched strokes, the play of color against color in a mesh of harmonies. These pictures are not exacting in ideas presented, but rather pleasant sketches, aimed to gratify the eye. They appeal to the fancy in the way a fine embroidery would.

Number Ten Gallery

At the Number Ten Gallery, Newbury Street, there is being shown an exhibition of oil paintings of New England. There are many pastoral scenes, views of hills and streams and clumps of trees. Janet Dexter employs as few strokes as possible, conveys her idea in a delicately wrought surface of color, applied illusionistically. She captures the familiar atmosphere commendably.

D. A.

Contemporary Dance Group

The Contemporary Dance Group will present a program in connection with the Boston Theater Group's production of "Private Hicks" at the Barn, Joy Street, on the evenings of Feb. 18 and 19.

They will give a solo and group recital on March 12 at the Peabody Playhouse, with Nadia Chilkovsky as guest soloist; and on April 1, a technique-demonstration in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library.

Several new dancers have been added to the group, two of whom have formerly studied in New York. New dances in their repertory are "Dance Greeting" and "In Memoriam" for group; a solo, "Song of Protest" by Ruth Shalek, and two dances by Mary Starks, newcomer this season from the Wigman School—"In Requiem" and "Working Gal's Blues." Miss Starks is directing the dances, and will appear in solos.

A further project, still resting in the realm of hope, is that of bringing Tamiris, and her group from New York for a spring recital.

Connecticut Letter

(Continued from Page 9)

The quick action was due "not to the House, but to the White House," Representative Walter Howe, Republican, of Litchfield countered.

Only other measure of importance enacted by the Assembly was a bill that slid through under an "emergency" excuse which gives every municipality in the State the right of "quick condemnation." With the court's approval, any town or city that starts condemnation proceedings against a private owner may at once take possession of the property, leaving the matter of damages to be settled later. The city of Danbury, blocked by one property owner from completing acquisition of a site for a schoolhouse, asked for the legislation.

Legislative hearings before the Appropriations Committee, revealed how the "balanced budget" which the General Assembly adopted with some pride two years ago had left state departments unable to carry on the services they are directed by law to perform. A deficiency bill that will appropriate nearly $2,000,000 to carry the departments through the balance of the present fiscal year is before the committee. Department heads told the committee that they were, in several instances, allowed less money for the present fiscal year than they were spending two years ago, while at the same time the General Assembly had given them additional duties to perform.

Outside the General Assembly, milk control became an issue which the Superior Court and perhaps the Supreme Court will be called on to adjudicate. Administrator S. McLean Buckingham's ruling that milk sold in paper bottles must bring an extra penny was met in Bridgeport by an appeal from the Borden Company. The ruling was "arbitrary" and "discriminatory," the company said.

In return Administrator Buckingham secured from Judge John A. Cornell a temporary injunction restraining the Borden Company from violating the paper bottle rule until the appeal is settled, and in another attack on the price problem summoned into Bridgeport Police Court the officers of the Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company and Logan Brothers, Inc., another chain grocery firm, to answer criminal charges of violating the milk price regulations. The case is assigned for hearing today.

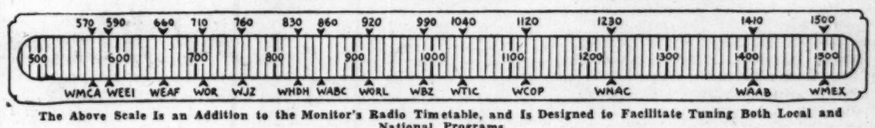
Revealed this week was a plan by Mrs. Ethel Walker Smith, founder of the Ethel Walker School, preparatory school for girls in Simsbury, to establish a foundation to carry on the school. Trustees were named in a bill submitted to the General Assembly to accept trust funds from the school and from Mrs. Smith and to have general powers for carrying charitable and educational undertakings.

In annual meeting the Hartford Credit Association, farm group organized with the backing of government funds, announced it had made loans totaling $3,000,000 to Connecticut farmers in the three years it has been operating. Farmers who formerly either borrowed at a bank or bought their farm supplies, machinery and animals through the financing arrangements of merchants have turned to the Production Credit Association for prompter service and easier terms.

Red Cross Fund $18,424,669

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Red Cross reported that its flood relief fund totaled $18,424,669. Medical and health authorities of the relief organization said there had been a slight increase in casualties among flood refugees.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m		990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Children's program	"The Monitor Views the News"	"Dick Tracy" sketch	Recordings and reports
5:15	Children's Corner	Safety Crusaders	Tom Mix sketch	Recordings and reports
5:30	Blue Flames, quartet	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checker Board; talk	"Old Homestead": sketch	"Little Orphan Annie": sketch	Baseball school
6:00	News; Sport Review	News; Little Show; music	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert
6:15	"News of Youth"	Talk, A. Lawrence Lowell	"Musical Roundup": record	Talk, Mayor Mansfield
6:30	Studio chorus recital	News; music; sketch	Radio feature, with soloists	Dinner concert
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	and orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Reader and orchestra	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy": sketch	Colonial News Service
7:15	"Popeye" sketch	Jesters, male trio	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Al Donahue's Orchestra
7:30	Jack Randolph, songs	"Lum and Abner": sketch	"Famous Violins": recital	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Talk, Edward A. Filene	Musical program	Resettlement drama
8:00	Cavalcade of America: dra-	Beatrice Lillie; Victor Arden	"One Man's Family": drama	Dick Stabile's Orchestra
8:15	matic sketch; orchestra	and his orchestra	from San Francisco	Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra
8:30	George Burns & Gracie Al-	Ethel Barrymore in "Tea for	Serenade: Wayne King and	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
8:45	len; Henry King's Orch.	Three," sketch	his orchestra; soloists	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
9:00	Nino Martini, tenor; Andre	Fred Niblo's Professional Pa-	"Town Hall Tonight": Fred	Gabriel Heatter, comment
9:15	Kostelanetz's Orch.; chorus	rade: variety program; H.	Allen; Mighty Allen Art	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:30	Jessica Dragonette, soprano;	Leopold Spitalny and his	Players; amateurs; Peter	Joe Smith's Orchestra
9:45	Al Goodman's Orchestra	orchestra	Van Steeden's Orchestra	Network sport program
10:00	"Gang Busters": network	WBZA Players	"Your Hit Parade": soloists;	Network sport program
10:15	dramatic sketch	WBZA Players	quartet; orchestra	Network sport program
10:30	"The Witching Hour"	"Tales of Opera": dramatiza-	Gladys Swarthout; Frank	Network sport program
10:45	Patti Chapin, songs	tion and music	Chapman; orchestra	Al Donahue's Orchestra
11:00	Rideout's Forecasts; news	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	Mart Kenney's Orchestra
11:15	Benny Goodman's Orchestra	"Romance, Inc.": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
11:30	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra
11:45	Roger Pryor's Orchestra	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Ted Weems's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Morning Matinee.

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Capt. Tim Healy, commentator.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, the Gospel Singer.

11:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The Wife Saver": domestic advice.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: "Agriculture and the Machine" talks; soloists; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Men Who Made History," sketch.

2:15 WNAC, Variety program; Don McNeill, master of ceremonies.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Eastman School of Music: students' recital.

4:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Light Opera Company: soloists; orchestra.

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), George Hessberger's Bavarian Orchestra.

4:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: Story of the Song; vocal recital.

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
Shortwave		
1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
4:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

5:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Current Questions Before Congress."

Dinner and After

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Alexander Woollcott, commentator.

7:30 WAAB, "What Use Is Art Anyway?": Boston Museum of Fine Arts talk.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), Rudy Vallee and his Connecticut Yankees: Edgar Bergen; Selinsky Swing Quartet; scene from "High Tor"; soloists.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Band Wagon": Kate Smith; Henry Youngman, comedian; "Professor Quiz"; Rhoda Rainbow; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Roy Shield's Revue: soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Symphony Orchestra concert, Leon Barzin, conductor.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor, from Academy of Music, Brooklyn

9:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Lanny Ross and Show Boat: George Jessel; Ruth Etting; skits; soloists; orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Ici Paris": This Is Paris: musical program from Montreal.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), America's Town Meeting of the Air: "Should the Powers of the Supreme Court Be Limited?": Maury Maverick; Frederick H. Wood.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Your Adventure," with Floyd Gibbons.

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Music Hall": Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Edward Everett Horton; Toscha Seidel; Dorothy McNulty; Jimmy Dorsey's Orchestra.

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), NBC Jamboree: orchestra; master of ceremonies; soloists.

11:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), "Musical Revue": Henry Weber's concert orchestra; chorus; soloists.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), WNAC (WEAF — National), WAAB (WOR — Mutual), American Red Cross Flood Relief Benefit Program: variety by stage, screen and radio stars; orchestras.

State Rule Held Menaced by U.S. Control of Relief

(Continued from Page 9)

state, now dominate our local affairs—the care of our needy, the building of our local public buildings, the management of our farms and many other activities. All this is in direct conflict with our established form of government."

Mr. Coolidge, who resigned from the Roosevelt Administration to campaign for Alfred M. Landon for President, said under the present system local officials must "bow down and beg" for money handled by federal appointees.

"Under the law this state has no right to any definite amount of this money. The power to give or not to give is held over our sovereign state despite the fact that we shall pay far more than we shall receive. I am not claiming abuse of this power; I speak only of the principle of permitting it to exist. Full responsibility should be restored to our sovereign state."

Although Dr. Lowell was unable to appear at the hearing, Representative Herter spoke in favor of the resolutions. He claimed "there is not a Mayor or Governor in the nation who knows how to make up an intelligent budget because he has no way of telling what the Federal Government is going to do on WPA, PWA and other alphabetic projects.

He declared the present system was all right for an emergency but not for a permanent setup.

* * *

Higher Auto Fines

Larger fines for illegal parkers as a means of relieving congestion in the Boston downtown area were urged today by Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Deputy Superintendent John T. O'Dea of the Boston Police Department, presenting a petition to amend existing parking laws.

By substituting penalties of $2 for the first offense, $5 for the second, and $10 for the third, in place of the present scale of no penalty for first offenses, $1 for second, and $2 for third, overtime parkers would not so lightly disregard parking regulations, stated Mr. Wadsworth at the hearing before the legislative committee on the judiciary.

"Daily 140,000 cars are driven into Boston," said Mr. Wadsworth. Garages and parking lots can take care of 21,500. In the remaining curb space there is room for only 3000 cars."

"Rotation of this space among the remaining 120,000 motorists is impossible today," Mr. Wadsworth continued. "Present regulations lack teeth."

Boston's business district, Ward 3, he declared, has dropped in assessed valuation from 40 per cent of the city total in 1926 to 35.4 per cent in 1936, due in great part to the increased difficulty in getting into and through the district.

Both Mr. Wadsworth and Superintendent O'Dea pointed out that double and triple parking by motor vehicles in city streets caused such congestion that shoppers are turning elsewhere.

The police department is attempting to co-operate with Boston merchants, said Supterintendent O'Dea. "The slogan of the department is to bring all the business to Boston that we can, and to help out the real estate men," he said.

The larger fines would apply mainly to the downtown area, said Mr. Wadsworth, discretion being used in their application to more residential districts of the city.

According to Philip T. Desmond, assistant engineer of the Boston Traffic Commission, who also testified at the hearing, 40 per cent of the cars on some streets are those of all-day parkers. "Heavy fines are the only means of relieving the situations," he declared.

Subway Extension

Extension of the Boylston Street subway from Copley Square to Mechanics Building on Huntington Avenue would result in saving 23 minutes' time daily to 32,000 car riders, Isadore H. Fox, assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston, told the legislative committee on municipal finance today.

Mr. Fox represented Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield in urging legislative permission to allow the city to borrow $500,000 outside its debt limit to co-operate with the Federal Government in financing the proposed extension which will cost a total of $1,700,000. The Federal Government, under the plan, is to contribute $1,200,000.

Herman C. Loeffler, representing the Boston Municipal Research Bureau, opposed the proposition on the grounds that, with the elevated deficits continuing, now is not an opportune time for the work.

Airport Plan

The East Boston Airport came one step nearer to becoming the hub of New England air commerce and a possible terminus for transatlantic airships when a petition from Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield was presented to the Legislative Committee on Municipal Finance today, seeking permission for the City of Boston to borrow $250,000 in order to assure a Federal appropriation of $1,050,000 for airport improvement.

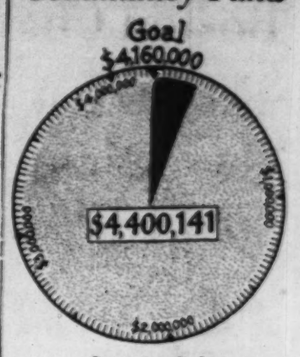
In 1931 legislation was passed permitting the city of Boston to borrow up to $1,250,000 within two years for development of the East Boston Airport—but up to the end of the specified period only $900,000 had been borrowed and spent for this purpose.

Now, with possibility of attracting transatlantic air liners to Boston, the city would like to be able to contribute the $250,000 necessary to set the wheels turning on a $1,300,000 WPA improvement project at the airport.

In order to make this contribution, Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield would like to see the two-year period of permitted borrowing extended until 1938. In an effort to bring about this extension, he presented the petition today before the legislative committee.

John J. Murphy, chief engineer of the park department, declares that such a program of improvement would provide for the needs of the airport for the next 10 years, in line with the present intention of the city to make the East Boston port the hub of New England air traffic.

Community Fund



Oversubscribed

Community Drive 'Over the Top' With $240,141 to Spare

Well "over the top" the Greater Boston 1937 Community Fund Campaign ended last night with the Victory Dinner in the Hotel Statler, at which it was announced to about 1400 workers present that the $4,160,000 goal had been over-subscribed by $240,141.

Announcement by Robert Cutler, general chairman, of the success of the campaign was greeted with as much noise, handclapping and whistling as though the World War armistice had just been signed. Coils of colored confetti snaked through the air in a general outburst of emotion. Team workers slapped one another on the back with one hand and rattled noisemakers with the other.

Every one of the divisions, Mr. Cutler announced, in a short after-dinner address exceeded its quota, some by as much as 200 per cent, thus assuring that needs of the 140 humanitarian institutions now serving 42 Greater Boston towns will be met.

Chinese Children Help Flood Funds

Mayor Frederick W. Mansfield was preparing this afternoon to receive with proper etiquette and ceremony a delegation of five small Chinese children bringing him about $50 for flood relief collected in pennies and dimes from Chinatown youngsters. Dr. Teheyi Hsieh, managing director of the Chinese Service Bureau, had arranged to pilot them to the Mayor's office.

Others preparing to accompany the children were Frank Goon, "mayor" of Chinatown, and two Harvard students, W. W. Yen, Jr., nephew of the Chinese prime minister, and William Wu, son of Dr. King Wu, mayor of Shanghi.

Hospital

(Continued from Page 9)

said, "but it is a difficult assignment for a woman. As for the food, on a per capita expenditure of 20 cents for 3000 persons, I don't see how the food can be of a character to satisfy everyone."

Commencing the reorganization today, Dr. Norton said he hoped more employees sympathetic to the old administration would resign. Seven officials and employees have quit this week and the superintendent has named Dr. Purcel Shube as his new assistant.

Hector G. Noel, chief supervisor of the medical building, took the hint and resigned, bringing the total of resignations, apart from the trustees, to eight.

A demand for an independent investigation of the hospital by District Attorney William J. Foley of Suffolk county was made by Representatives Martin R. Schofield and Francis W. Irwin, Boston Democrats, in an open letter.

"We feel sure that an impartial investigation by the Grand Jury will disclose conditions that will warrant you in asking for criminal prosecution," they wrote.

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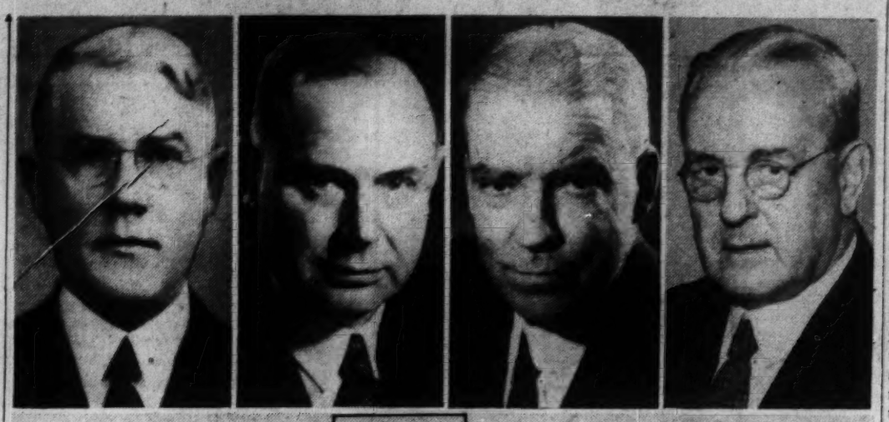
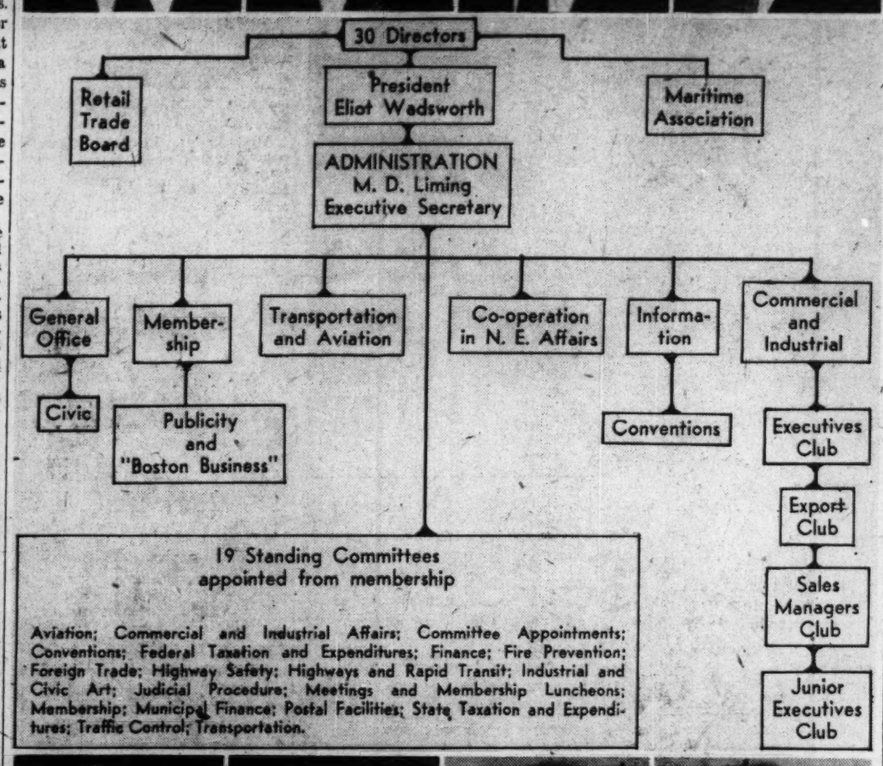
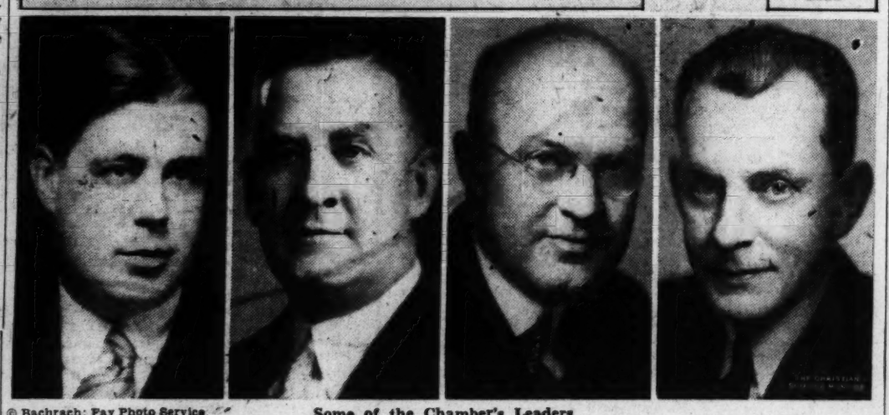
Boston Chamber of Commerce Covers Wide Field

In its 27 years of activity it has done much to develop business not only in Boston but in the surrounding territory, and to keep an eye on practices that would tend to harm business







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Some of the Chamber's Leaders

Top Row, Left to Right—Daniel Bloomfield, Retail Trade Board; Melville D. Liming, General Secretary, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Eliot Wadsworth, President, Boston Chamber of Commerce; Frank S. Davis, Manager, Maritime Association. Bottom Row, Left to Right—Ellerton Brehant, Chairman, Civic Bureau, Chamber of Commerce; William H. Day, Chairman, Chamber Committee on Transportation and Aviation; Paul I. Foster, Chairman, Chamber Bureau of Co-operation; James Walsh, Chairman of Chamber Bureau of Commercial and Industrial Affairs

Protector of Boston and New England interests, wielder of economic cudgels in defense of the community, the Boston Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary organization of business men ready to deal with major problems affecting commerce, industry, business or civic matters.

Voice of big business, the Chamber occupies the imposing structure it built at 80 Federal Street, where a corps of highly trained specialists stand watch over legislation, taxation, judicial procedure, transportation afloat and ashore, retail trade and fraudulent solicitation for unworthy and nonexistent charities, directories, books and merchandise campaigns.

While the primary purpose of the chamber is to deal with general economic problems affecting Boston and New England business, it covers a wider scope by furnishing information and advice on business and public matters; conducts surveys to determine possible benefit of proposed projects; encourages and assists in establishment of new industries; brings outstanding leaders in all walks of life to assembly luncheons to inform members of current world topics; sends competent representatives to public hearings throughout the country to protect Boston's interests; publishes maps, folders, and pamphlets to assist tourists and visitors; compiles facts and figures; assists to arrange for conventions to be held in Boston and countless other activities.

Chief function of the chamber from viewpoint of the individual is their activity in the taxation field. The imposing record of taxation achievements of 1936 is no less vital to the average citizen than the program for 1937.

Says Eliot Wadsworth, president: "The work of the Boston Chamber of Commerce is necessarily continuous. The past year saw many definite accomplishments for the good of the entire community.

"The coming year will bring to fruition many other efforts already initiated. The chamber is proud of its 27-year record. Its current activities gain daily recognition. It begins 1937 with a definite program. Toward the future the chamber looks with confidence in its ability to continue and improve its service to Boston and New England."

Taxation perfomance for 1936 includes:

"Machinery Tax—Former law penalized industry, drove it out of the State, served as bugaboo to new industries. Machinery now exempt. Old industries happy, new industries arriving, Employment prospects brighter.

"Bill Taxing Inventories—Stock-in-trade, both wholesale and retail, would have been taxed at local property rates. Confiscatory. Unfair. Solvency of many businesses endangered. Defeated.

"Biennials—Would save $400,000 annually; give commerce and industry breathing spell. Passed by joint legislative session. Another favorable vote in 1937, then to people on referendum. We're for the change.

"Balloon Budget — Extravagant. Spending spree contemplated would have increased taxes, state debt. Half a million lopped off; more than $17,000,000 in proposed bond issues killed.

"Taxing Business—To proposed legislation an emphatic No. None adopted.

"Real Estate Taxes—Rogerson plan would have 'pegged' municipal expenditures at five-year average, placing 'practical limit' on overburdened real estate. We were for it.

"Motor Excise Tax—Centralized collection by state for better collections. We fought for it. Legislature said No.

"Chain Store Tax—Unnecessary penalty on legitimate form of business. Would up cost of living. Rejected.

"Tax Appeal Board—Annual move to abolish last appeal of over-assessed taxpayer. We like the idea of the board. It continues.

"Boston Pension System—Some would extend its provisions to the tune of $500,000 a year. We contended present system liberal enough. It was not changed.

"Boston's Tax Limit—Legislators from all parts of the state had a finger in fixing it. For better budget control, economy, efficiency and less confusion, we supported bill to end it. It was passed.

"Boston Borrowing—We favored further restrictions on city to force partial adoption of pay-as-you-go policy for future improvements. Adopted.

Boston's Budgeting — Accounting and budget systems of 'high stool' era. We sought modern methods. Many effected.

"Current Expenses—Boston has long been lavish in borrowing for current expenses. Result—heavy future debt payments. We are for return to pay-as-you-go policy. Borrowing now reduced substantially.

Boulevards — These and rapid transit extensions unnecessarily authorized would mean state assessments on Boston taxpayers. We objected. Projects kept down to minimum.

"Re-employment — Co-operated with local welfare officials in program for re-employment of welfare recipients. Result—reduction in welfare rolls and costs.

"Department Consolidations—Boston's functions are now distributed among 46 departments. Consolidation means more efficient service at lower cost. We're still working for it.

"Informative—To 1000 business firms, scores of business associations and individuals went periodic Chamber bulletins on current developments in taxation and public expenditures."

The path for 1937 is clearly hewn in a program calling for:

1. Opposition to new or increased taxes unless used to relieve the tax burden on real estate.
2. A city government operated with prudence and efficiency by reducing expenses without impairing essential services, consolidating departments, eliminating borrowing for current expenses, improving the city's financial system by adequate budget control and accounting methods, revising the assessment system.
3. Amendment of the new federal revenue law so as to remove the injustices now apparent.
4. Reduction in federal spending so as to balance the budget as soon as possible.
5. A thorough and comprehensive study by a competent body established by the Legislature of the entire system of taxation and public expenditures in state, county and municipal governments.
6. Deflation of the state budget and an early return to the pay-as-you-go policy by the State Government.
7. Continued support of the initiative petition for biennial legislative sessions.
8. Protection of Massachusetts business enterprises from the imposition of increases in their tax burdens which would handicap this State as a preferred place in which to do business.

A glimpse at but a portion of the complete 1937 agenda disclosed the wide scope of Chamber activity. It includes:

1. Promotion of New England as well as an all-year vacation land.
2. To direct trade inquiries and adjust business controversies and misunderstandings.
3. To increase retail distribution in Boston.
4. To oppose legislation imposing on railroads unnecessary financial obligations which would reduce their capacity to render adequate service.
5. To continue efforts to relieve court congestion of legislation.
6. Co-operation with public agencies and business interests in suitable measures to increase employment in private industry.
7. Development of aviation in New England.

Set-up of the Boston Chamber, under its president, five vice-presidents, treasurer and Melville D. Liming, general secretary, consists of 31 directors picked from widely diversified lines of business endeavor, 19 standing committees and six affiliated organizations.

The latter are: Executive Club, Export Club, Sales Managers Club, Retail Trade Board, Maritime Association and Junior Executives Club.

Permanent committees of the chamber are: Aviation; Commercial and Industrial Affairs; Committees; Conventions; Federal Taxation and Expenditures; Finance; Fire Prevention; Foreign Trade; Highway Safety; Highways and Rapid Transit; Industrial and Civic Art; Judicial Procedure; Meetings and Members' Luncheons; Membership; Municipal Finance; Postal Facilities; State Taxation and Expenditures; Traffic Control; Transportation.

Campaign Started To Educate Public On Milk Situation

Unprecedented in the milk industry is the national advertising campaign just launched by Sheffield Farms of New York to clarify certain aspects of the dairy industry which this national dealer-producer believes has served unjustifiably to set the consumer against the dealer.

Most of the campaign will emphasize the term "spread" as a loosely interpreted expression which is "erroneously taken to mean the net profits of dealers." Spread in its general application means the money taken by the dealers from the consumer which never reaches the farmer. Propagandists, according to Sheffield have distorted the meaning of the word by continually employing "spread" to imply the money that dealers actually put into their own pockets.

The fact is, says Sheffield, that spread means the money taken by the distributor to pay wages, transportation costs, taxes, insurance, advertising, executive salaries and general operating costs for plants. Wages alone take nearly 27 cents of the milk dollar, or $17,200,000 a year for Sheffield employees, it was stated.

In announcing its advertising program, Sheffield Farms declared, "The public is burdened with a host of misconceptions about the dairy industry, many dating from other generations, many arising from self-interested propaganda, and some due to honest mistakes.

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Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Amer. Farmer	Feb. 12	Plymouth	Feb. 21	Feb. 11 8:00 pm	Feb. 12, 8:00 am
*Amer. Importer	Feb. 13	Liverpool	Feb. 22	Feb. 12, 8:00 pm	Feb. 13, 8:00 am
†Conte di Savoia	Feb. 13	Gibraltar	Feb. 19	Feb. 12, 8:00 pm	Feb. 13, 8:00 am
‡Hansa	Feb. 13	Cherbourg	Feb. 21	Feb. 13, 1:00 pm	Feb. 13, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Niagara	Victoria	Feb. 17	Feb. 12, 4:00 pm	Feb. 12, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco	Mar. 2	Feb. 25, 4:00 pm	Feb. 25, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro	Mar. 3	Feb. 27, 4:00 pm	Feb. 27, 7:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Empress of Canada	Victoria	Feb. 20	Feb. 15, 4:00 pm	Feb. 15, 7:30 pm

*Great Britain and North Ireland.
†Italy and Mediterranean countries.
‡Except Great Britain, North Ireland, Italy, and Mediterranean countries.

R. I. Race Board Moves to Take Unclaimed Bets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10—Francis J. Kiernan, chief of the State Division of Horse Racing, announced last night he would move to have the State take over the unclaimed winnings of betters at Narragansett race track.

His announcement followed a ruling by Attorney General John P. Hartigan that while the money rightfully belonged to the persons who held the tickets, after a reasonable period of time it should revert to the state treasury. He also ruled that the division of horse racing was empowered to act in the matter and arrange suitable disposition of the funds.

A total of $60,105 now is being held by the race track association, deposited in a Providence bank, to pay off winners who have neglected to cash their winning tickets earlier. Approximately one third of this money has been held since the racing season of 1934, one third was added in 1935 and the balance represents unclaimed winnings of last year's meets.

Walter E. O'Hara, in a statement last night, suggested that the fund be turned over to charity after waiting a reasonable time for holders of tickets to cash them.

He pointed out that in the last three years the Narragansett track has given the State treasury more than $3,500,000 as the State's share of the wagers and said it would be better to give the unclaimed winnings to charity than have it go for "purposes ostensibly state, but often private."

Mr. O'Hara also suggested that the State enact legislation "covering money now held by utility corporations and others for unclaimed deposits on gas and electric meters, unclaimed wages and receipts from the sale of unclaimed articles."

Clubwomen Plan Radio Conference

A number of radio features of Boston stations, as well as addresses by H. V. Kaltenborn, news commentator of the Columbia network, and John A. Holman, New England manager of the National Broadcasting Company, will be heard at the first radio conference of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Monday, Feb. 15, beginning at 10 a. m. The conference will be held at the Hotel Statler.

Among the local radio features listed on the Federation's program are E. B. Rideout, WEEI weather forecaster, "The Monitor Views the News" commentator, and the Home Forum of Mildred Carlson, both WBZ features.

Peace Promoter

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Manley O. Hudson

Dr. Hudson Guest Of Foreign Policy Group at Dinner

To acknowledge Dr. Manley O. Hudson's extensive efforts for peaceful settlements of world disputes, nearly 100 friends and associates attended a dinner in his honor given by the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, last night.

Dr. Hudson was elected in October, 1936, a judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice at Geneva by the 48 states. Since 1923, he has been Bemis professor of international law at Harvard and has filled numerous other important offices.

Addresses on the subject, "Manley O. Hudson," were delivered by Christian A. Herter, former chairman of the Boston branch of the Foreign Policy Association; Conrad Hobbs, president of the League of Nations Association; Miss Sarah Wambaugh, internationalist and expert on plebiscites; Judge Lawrence G. Brooks and Bruce C. Hopper, professor of international relations at Harvard.

Dr. Hudson spoke informally on "First Impressions of the World Court." Harvey H. Bundy, chairman of the Boston branch of the association, presided over the dinner meeting.

News Magazines Merge

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Merger of the magazines "Today" and "News Week" was announced yesterday by Vincent Astor, president of the new publication. Mr. Astor's announcement said Raymond Moley, who was editor and one of the founders of "Today" would be editor under the new set-up. S. T. Williamson, formerly editor of "News Week," was named executive editor.

New England College Students Arrange Sessions of Model League of Nations

With representatives and observers from practically every New England college in attendance, this year's session of the Model League of Nations will be held next month, March 12 and 13, under the joint auspices of Harvard University and Radcliffe College. Plans for the opening of the eleventh annual session have been furthered by the announcement of what countries the various colleges will represent.

Poland has been assigned for representation by a Harvard delegation of six men, to be selected. Radcliffe will send three delegations to represent respectively Canada, Paraguay, and Siam. Other important delegations will be sent from Amherst for the British Empire, Wellesley for France, M. I. T. for Italy, Williams for Soviet Russia, and Brown for Spain.

Sanders Theater will be the scene of a general session of the League Assembly on the opening morning, during which Mr. Comstock, president of the Assembly, will deliver the address of welcome, and the agenda will be adopted.

In the afternoon, the Assembly committees will meet, each committee taking up a special theme. The committees number six, as do the subjects of deliberation, which are as follows:

Reform of the Covenant.
International opium conventions.
Intellectual co-operation.
Elimination of trade barriers.
Currency and international finance.
Non-intervention and application of the Covenant to particular cases.

New on the program this year will be a meeting of the governing board of the International Labor Organization, held the morning of the second day.

Upon the close of the I. L. O. meeting, the Assembly will again gather to adopt the various committee reports. Thereafter it will adjourn to Radcliffe for informal discussions.

Blake

(Continued from Page 9)

of the manuscript bibliography of the period prepared by Mr. Gay.

Dr. Blake also reported that 712 visiting scholars, from 204 colleges and institutions including 26 outside of the United States, made use of the libraries' collections during the year.

"Judging by the present rate of increase," Dr. Blake reported, "the 4,000,000 mark of the University Library will be reached inside of two years."

Dr. Blake, in separating the number of volumes in the various university units, gave the following totals: Thirty-five thousand volumes were added to the main collection in the college library, which now has a total of 1,748,000 volumes. Of the departmental libraries, the Law School now has 496,387; the Medical School, 246,653; Museum of Comparative Zoology, 173,748; Business School, 155,362; Divinity School, 132,006; Chinese-Japanese library, 111,002; Astronomical Observatory, 69,520; School of Education, 56,259; Arnold Arboretum, 54,023; Gray Herbarium, 38,247; Landscape Architecture, 30,222; Engineering School, 24,916; Dental School, 7018; Architecture, 6319; and Institute of Geographical Exploration, 5117. Also, the following departmental libraries reported these totals: Bussy Institution, 43,750; and Blue Hill Observatory, 23,000.

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More than $18,000 worth of our O. K. Red Tag Guaranteed Used Cars have been sold this week. Stop and see our splendid showing of fine used cars—all models and years—which are offered for sale backed by the integrity of a dealer of 15 years' experience.

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35 Ford Tudor with Radio	375
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—OPEN EVENINGS—

THE TRUTH ABOUT TAXI CABS

A Straight From the Shoulder Message From the

I T O A — Independent Taxi Operators' Association

1—Who Has the Lowest Cab Fares?

Here are the true facts; regardless of advertised claims. No one company has the lowest rates. The taxi cab rate is set by the police commissioner, and the rate used by the Independent Taxi Operators' Association is the minimum permitted in Boston. *No company has a rate lower than the Independents.*

2—The Personnel of the I. T. O. A.

The Association is made up of 425 members operating a fleet of 600 cabs. Officers are elected from the membership to manage the business. The costs of operating the Association come from the Gasoline Sales Division in the form of profits from sales of gas to the members. The rank and file of the organization is made of members who are making a courageous and successful fight to stay in business and to oppose the prevailing tendency towards monopoly and special privileges in the cab business of Boston. The Association operates with a minimum of overhead and serves an economic purpose. It is an organization of taxi men, managed by taxi men for public service. Its competitive spirit is responsible for the lowered cab fares in Boston. Keep it going!

3—Equipment

The fleet of cabs operated by the Independent Taxi Operators' Association is selected from the highest grade makes of modern automobiles. They are safety tested and frequently inspected for brakes, lights and tires. For appearance, cleanliness, riding comforts and conveniences they embody all that you enjoy in your own private car.

4—Who Has the Largest Fleet of Cabs?

The fleet of 600 cabs operated by the I. T. O. A. is over twice the number operated by any one company, and is the largest in New England. *Disregard any company's advertising claims that its fleet is larger.*

5—Independent Drivers Are More Than Escorts

Independent operators are more than escorts, they are gentlemen and skilled drivers. 90 per cent of the members are married. They live and are raising their families in Greater Boston. The average Independent has his life savings invested in his cab. It is his sole source of income and he has pride of ownership and pride of proprietorship in his business. The average Independent Operator is a veteran driver. He has grown up with the automobile. He knows his streets, the intricacies of traffic in Boston and the suburbs. He is familiar with dangerous intersections throughout the city. He is a safe and sane driver. He is worthy of your trust and confidence and of the trust and confidence of your loved ones.

6—Are I. T. O. A. Cabs Well Protected by Insurance?

All members of the I. T. O. A. carry compulsory Liability Insurance up to $10,000. They are insured in strong stock and Mutual Insurance companies. These companies do not quibble if the liability is clear and the claim is fair. Your case is settled at once without a court action. That is the protection every passenger receives while riding in an I. T. O. A. cab.

7—Where Do You Find Independent Cabs?

The Independent Cabs are easily recognizable by the fleet colors, red with black and white stripes. Beware of imitating colors. The Association maintains a central exchange, HAN. 8700. A network of wires go from there to all parts of the city, sending you a cab from a nearby stand. Cabs of the I. T. O. A. also operate from public stands.

IT IS IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST THAT THERE SHALL NOT BE A TAXICAB MONOPOLY IN BOSTON. WHEN YOU CALL HANCOCK 8700 FOR YOUR I. T. O. A. CAB OR HAIL ONE ON THE STREET YOU ARE ENCOURAGING INDIVIDUAL ENTERPRISE AND HELPING A SMALL BUSINESS MAN TO MAKE HIS HOME LIFE BETTER.

Call Han. 8700

Suburban Points Call Gar. 1900

INDEPENDENT TAXI OPERATORS' ASSOCIATION

Joseph H. Boucher, President

WINSHIP LUGGAGE

THERE IS SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN

One more necessary piece Every Woman will want for her Winship Matching Set of Luggage.

The Wonderfold Dress Carrier

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Eight dresses on individual hangers that can be hung on any hook. Simple as ABC to fold and carry longest dresses in perfect condition.

Black, Brown, Gray and Airplane Linen Finish

Exclusively WINSHIP

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Established 1776 — One Store Only

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Paging the Businesslike Business Girl!

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

These Two Things We Need, Says the Employer

'Co-operation' Is One—And Can You Business Girls Guess the Other?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"What should be the policy or plan of action of the business girl?" The man at the head of a large department employing many girls repeated the interviewer's question thoughtfully. "Well, after thinking over the things we do not like in a girl's attitude toward her work, I will answer by saying that we do like to see co-operation and a willingness—no, a determination to learn."

"You would think that a girl would realize that she must do her employer's work in his way," continued the executive, "the way he wants it done because he has found that way the easiest, best, quickest, most foolproof, or just because he wants it that way. Yet some girls are so set in their ways or bound by the methods they have been taught that they have a hard time learning other ways. A girl in the business world cannot have her own way all the time, and the employer is paying her to have things done his way. Some employers insist on one routine, some on another; one man may leave some affairs to a girl's own judgment and be adamant on having his own particular method in some other part of the business. It may be a simple matter of addressing envelopes, arranging a file, or answering the telephone which needs her co-operation, for it must be done the way the girl's superior, the head of the department, or the manager wants it done.

"The girl's method may be right, or there may be several right ways of doing a certain thing; it may seem to her all nonsense to insist on choosing only one way from several good ones, but that does not matter; the root of the whole idea is—will the girl graciously and agreeably obey orders? Will she willingly co-operate with her superiors in the office, adapt herself to the preferences and requirements of the firm, in fact, be big enough to discipline herself to the authority of the business world?

"Included in this same question is her attitude toward her associates as that also will affect her standing in the business. Is she going to maintain harmony in the office, not antagonizing her fellow employees, but using tact and good-nature in difficult situations, keeping her own personal opinions in the background and showing a willingness to compromise on minor details? The girl who makes an effort to co-operate with her associates, her superiors and her firm, will find it easier to succeed because of her willingness to adjust herself to business conditions rather than expecting business to adjust itself to her."

"Do you find the girls trying to learn more about the details of the business?" asked the interviewer.

"Some of them unfortunately are satisfied to confine their efforts to their own particular job," replied the executive, "not realizing they need a broader vision of service. That is one big difference we notice between girls and boys. Put a boy in a plumbing concern or a publishing house and usually he begins to ask questions about the stock, he is interested in the details of manufacture, finds out the volume of business being done, makes friends in various departments, and in fact gets himself ready for a better position. A girl is likely to do her work just as well, is efficient and perhaps more agreeable, but at the end of several years she may know very little more about the business as a whole than when she was first employed.

"Yet perhaps there are a dozen ways in which she might be more valuable if she had a more comprehensive view of her work. She needs to know how her work fits into the whole picture, how much is depending on her and why, whether the firm is likely to fail or succeed by its methods, what are the future possibilities of her own job and how she might make herself indispensable in that special business."

"It doesn't matter so much what the girl's position is nor what kind of business she enters," declared the speaker, "but what does matter is her determination to learn all she can, first about her own job, then about the work of her associates, the work of other departments and the business as a whole. A few minutes of her lunch time, some judicious questions here and there, a study of catalogues, price lists, advertising, and trade papers, a visit to stock rooms, supply houses or mills, an occasional half hour before or after work spent in studying methods and materials, will be one of the wisest investments of her time she ever made.

"She will be giving herself a business course that will surely help her advance. It takes discipline and effort," ended the speaker, "but this policy of co-operation and a determination to learn will bring valuable rewards to the girl eager to gain a real success in business."

LYDIA LION ROBERTS

A Tempting Dish to Set Before Guests or Family—Crown Roast of Lamb, Decorated With Carrots Cut to Fit the Rib Bones. A Sprig of Parsley Tops Each Carrot. Potato Balls, Olives, Grapes, or Paper Frills May Also Be Used as Decoration

Choice 'Company Dinner' Recipes

With a Delicious Crown Roast of Lamb in the Leading Role

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This seems to be the open season for entertaining! And what a joy it is to express hospitality to our friends when the serving of the meal gives us no concern. These are some of our favorite "company dinner" recipes because they are all delicious and because the cook is never "kitchen-conscious" after the guests arrive.

Crown Roast of Lamb

For that very special dinner when something out of the ordinary is desired, the crown roast of lamb is an excellent choice. It is made from the double rack of lamb, with the rib bones pointing up in the shape of a crown.

The crown of lamb is cooked by roasting. If the crown is filled with a dressing the roast should be placed right side up on a rack in an open roasting pan. In this case, it is necessary to wrap the ends of the rib bones with salt pork or bacon in order to prevent charring. Place it in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) and roast until done, two and a half to three hours.

If the crown is not filled during cooking, it may be turned up-side-down. In this case, the rib ends need not be wrapped with bacon or salt pork for as the fat melts and runs down, it will keep them moist.

We suggest this excellent bread dressing to serve with lamb:

Mint or Watercress Stuffing

Melt
2 tablespoons butter in a skillet, add
1½ tablespoons chopped onion and
3 tablespoons chopped celery. Cook for two minutes, then add
½ cup fresh mint leaves or
1½ cups finely cut watercress
¾ teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper. If using watercress, allow the liquid which cooks out to evaporate. Then scoop this mixture to one side of skillet and in the empty part, melt
2 tablespoons of butter and stir in
2 cups fine dry bread crumbs. When bread crumbs have absorbed the butter, mix all ingredients together.

Roast Lamb, Milanaise

Wipe
3 lbs. leg of lamb with a cloth. Brush with
2 tablespoons melted butter and sprinkle with
3 tablespoons flour and place on rack in roaster. Sear in a 500 degree F. oven 30 minutes, turning after 15 minutes. Reduce temperature to 350 degree F. Mix together
2 cups tomatoes
¼ cup chopped onion
¼ cup chopped green pepper
1 cup beef stock
1½ teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper. Heat mixture to boiling point and pour over meat. Cover roaster, return to oven and continue roasting 20 minutes per pound. Uncover roaster last 15 minutes of cooking. Six servings.

Cranberry Beef Roast

Sprinkle
2 teaspoons salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper in
2½ pounds beef rump and dredge with
1½ tablespoons flour. Brown in
2 tablespoons melted fat in large pan in which meat is to be cooked. In the meantime wash
1 quart cranberries, cover with water and cook until soft, 10 minutes. Rub them through a strainer. Measure 2 cups, add
¼ cup sugar and add to meat. Cover and cook over a very low flame until meat is tender, 2½ to 3 hours. Remove meat to platter. Pour off excess fat from cranberry mixture and use it as gravy with meat sliced very thin. Eight servings.

Three Halibut Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Halibut Baked With Crabmeat

Wash and drain thoroughly a three-pound piece of halibut. Place in a baking pan, salt to taste, and spread with crabmeat (a six-ounce can). Bake in a moderately hot oven 350° to 400° F., from 30 to 35 minutes. Baste occasionally while baking with three tablespoons of butter melted in one cup or 1½ cups of hot water—according to the size of baking pan. Do not allow bottom of pan to get dry—keep moist but not covered with water.

Serve with parsley and thin slices of lemon.

This amount serves six persons very generously.

Halibut With Vegetable Flavor

For baking a three-pound piece of halibut, vegetables may be prepared as follows: Cut into tiny parts one small onion and fry together with one half of a sweet pepper diced. When thoroughly hot and lightly fried add one half cup cubes of celery and one half cup of tomato (fresh or canned). When this vegetable combination is thoroughly hot spread over fish which has been salted to taste. Bake all in a moderately hot oven, 350° to 400° F., from 30 to 35 minutes.

Serve with a butter sauce made as follows: Cream one fourth cup of butter. When soft and creamy add one half teaspoon salt, one teaspoon chopped parsley and three fourths tablespoon of lemon juice, drop by drop. Garnish with parsley.

Delicious Halibut Salad

Fish baked according to either of the above recipes may be made into a most delectable salad.
1½ cups fish
½ cup celery cubes
½ cup shredded carrot
1 hard-boiled egg

Handle fish carefully in order to keep flakes whole. Mix all gently with a generous portion of mayonnaise dressing. Serve on lettuce leaves over which has been sprinkled one tablespoon of olive oil and one tablespoon of vinegar to each serving. To give an added delicacy of appearance one teaspoon of mayonnaise mixed with an equal quantity of whipped cream may be placed on each serving, also a dash of paprika may be added. This quantity serves four persons very generously.

Examples of Tooled Paper Craft. How to Achieve the Leatherlike Finish Displayed by These Containers and Book End Is Described in the Accompanying Article

Taking a Lesson in Tooled Paper Craft

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The decorations shown in the accompanying photograph illustrate to what sensible use the work known as Tooled Paper Craft can be put. Notice the embossed effect of the designs. These, together with the permanent rich finish, give the appearance of hand-tooled leather. Tooled paper work is especially suitable for the adornment of any container that would be more useful if it were decorative enough to keep in sight instead of in a drawer. Boxes for newspaper clippings, for instance; for thumbtacks and bits of string; for unanswered letters; for pick-up knitting or crochet. The containers and book brace illustrated all come in this useful, good-to-look-at class. Box covers, picture and tray frames are additional possibilities.

The foundation, if of cardboard, should be of a heavy weight, else the moisture applied during the work will have a tendency to warp it.

Simple designs are in better taste and better to live with for a long time than elaborate ones. The straight strips and blocks are easy to apply in many artistic arrangements. For the individual without a flair for originality, a search through the advertising columns of the magazines and papers that come into the home frequently discloses smart and suitable designs that can be copied by tracing.

The first step, then, is to trace the selected design onto medium-weight cardboard. Each separate part of the traced design is cut out with a sharp knife or razor blade. The cardboard picture framing strips that are sold in one-fourth- and one-half-inch widths and 12 inches long are grand for simple conventional arrangements.

The next step is to arrange and glue the designs to the surface of the object being decorated. The exact positions of each separate unit of a design may first be marked onto the background with a pencil. A more heavily embossed effect is sometimes desirable and may be achieved by using very heavy cardboard, or by pasting two or more layers of thin cardboard together, one on top of the other. This possibility lets one exercise his originality. For instance, any separate part of the design, such as a flower petal, a monogram, or an emblem, may be given a pronounced importance by having it stand out, in this high-embossed effect, thicker than other parts or units.

A leatherlike finish is achieved by "tooling" a covering of crepe paper over the background and designs. For example, if the surface to be covered is the top of a box cover, cut a piece of crepe paper two inches wider and longer than the cover. Stretch the paper only slightly. Brush a complete coating of fresh library paste over the foundation. Take particular pains to work the paste close in to the edges of the raised designs. Lay the paper on and with the finger tips press it to the paste. The paper may wrinkle a bit, but this is to be desired. The wrinkles simulate the grains of tooled leather. With some blunt instrument such as a bone paper knife or the rounded end of an orange stick, gently press the paper tightly up against the edges and into the creases of the design.

When the paste is thoroughly dry, give the work a coat of shellac. When this dries, another coat. White shellac gives a transparent glaze. Orange, an antiqued effect.

Crepe paper in warm shades of brown and deep tones of green, the writer feels, create the loveliest leathery-looking finishes. Of course, brilliant colors like vermilion or ruby-red make charming effects, too. Dubonnet is one of the newer beautiful colors. The pastel colors are lovely in bedrooms.

Romsdal Rabbit

1 can sardines
1 cup thin white sauce
Dutch Rusks or crackers
2 teaspoons mustard
¼ teaspoon paprika
1 cup cheese

To the thin white sauce, add the cheese cut in small pieces, and stir until the cheese is melted. Add the sardines, the mustard and paprika, heat well and serve hot, on buttered Dutch Rusk. Serves six.

Through the Editor's Window

Strange Creatures, Aren't We!

By Mellicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever notice the quaint ways we women have of perking ourselves up when we think we are feeling a bit jaded or bored or late-winterish?

"Poor Clarence," said Elsie, pityingly (and she meant it). "When he's bored he has to do all sorts of things to get rid of it. Now, all I need is to go and buy a new hat."

Haven't you done it? But imagine Reggie getting back his zest for subway crowds by trying on hombergs and derbies. Besides, a mere $1.95 straw is Elsie's Emergency Exit, and hombergs scarcely come that low.

However, Susabella can do it even more cheaply. She needs only to try on a few dozen, and her spirits soar. Cost: nihil. Furthermore, because of the nature of hats, especially the more extreme ones that crash through early each season, the contrast between Susabella in, say, a silly little pancake and Susabella in her pre-season mushroom that she has at least got used to, is actually a relief (in favor of the mushroom). To avoid looking as queer as one might, then, has all the earmarks of Thrilling Escape. And you will grant that for no outlay of capital the method is quite some cheaper than a midwinter cruise (apologies to M. LeTour) or other accepted means of restoring luster to one's disposition.

Yet, even a hat can't hold all the tricks.

* * *

Julia makes a pie. Now Julia is really Mrs. Whoosis and grandiferous head of the latin department in a big private school. You know, Gallia est omnis divisa in partes tres, heavy grading and 50 lines of Virgil for next time. Julia makes 'em work. And sometimes, seeing her poor galley slaves struggling with Dido's tears and the Helvetii sending legatos ad Imperatorem she gets to thinking that there are just too many misconstrued meanings in this world, too many utterly misguided notions about case endings. So, definitely world-weary, Julia goes home.

And makes a pie.

Evidently they are good pies, too, for her husband and son maintain a cheerful front.

After which, Julia, a new woman, no matter how her Seniors misinterpret, can smile through Dido's tears.

* * *

Peggy did a different one last week. "I was feeling sorry for myself," she confided. "No cruise or trip south for me this year; I was needed at home." She wondered what might pinch-hit for a trip-refresher. "Why not the clothes, anyway—or some of them?" she asked herself. "They're sure to be all right for spring." So she spent a day or two in the cruise shops of the big stores. When the things were delivered and spread out on the bed she had had all the trimmings of the trip, if not the turkey. I don't know but what she was gayer than a returned traveler, for she felt she had outwitted herself, so to speak, and, to boot, it struck her funny.

Janet, I should say, buys a pair of shoes. What can her closets look like! Probably the answer explains why she is at the moment so taken with those new compartment shoe-cases.

Winifred knits herself a sweater. "It continually amazes me the peace that girls find in knitting," marveled a school head recently to an audience that thereupon dissolved in laughter.

* * *

Claire clears out her dresser drawers. In between times she stuffs them; so never lacks opportunity. Inez moves the living-room furniture. Those poor tables and lounges must experience a vast sense of insecurity. But Inez thrives on her midnight shows. Chin up, a gay greeting as she breezes into the office, and one knows that once more the old upright has taken a walk.

Irene gets out a million clippings and pastes up scrapbooks. Polly spreads stamps all over the dining-room table, intending to put them into her album, but spends three hours admiring six.

* * *

Frances plays solitaire—and with deep solemnity. She has a big executive job and you might think solitaire by comparison would seem banal. But she takes it seriously and gets back her sense of humor.

You ought to know about Helen, too. Helen has gorgeous auburn hair and, poor dear, her favorite color is just the wrong shade of red, which makes her look terrible. Deprived all her life of the satisfaction of wearing it, she recently made a private declaration of independence. Went out and boldly bought a flaunting red kimono. In her ivory tower on evenings impregnable to intruders, she lounges luxuriously in her verboten jazziness, and somehow gets rid of her limitations thereby.

* * *

Strange creatures, aren't we! But poor, poor Clarence! For him there are only movies, trips, the club and such. While for us, at any needed moment, life begins again at a hat, a whisking about of furniture, a scarlet kimono or a pie.

Favorite Recipes in Our Family

Dear Editor:

I am enclosing a fish chowder recipe which our family has enjoyed for many years.

Fish Chowder

Wash
2 pounds fresh cod or haddock. Boil 3 minutes and lift fish to a plate with a pancake turner. Remove skin and bones. Replace fish in same water. Add
6 medium potatoes, diced
3 onions, chopped fine. Fry
2 or 3 slices of salt pork or bacon and turn all into kettle. Add
Water enough to come to top of fish. Add
1 quart can of tomatoes
Salt and pepper. Boil slowly ½ hour. Add
2 quarts scalded milk. Scald again. Add more salt if required. This makes 4 to 5 quarts.

Measurements can be halved if desired.

(Mrs.) E. L. K., Pennsylvania

Rooms—For and by Boys

First of Four Wednesday Articles on Decorating Boys' Rooms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

No matter what his age, a boy should feel that his room, of all rooms in the house, is his own to decorate and arrange as he pleases. His ideas of color harmony and necessary furnishings may not coincide with the family's and the decorator's, but—what of it, if he takes a joyful pride in the result?

This series of four articles is the story of four boys who with the aid of their mothers turned mediocre rooms into attractive, livable places.

Of course, five-year-old Bud couldn't put into words exactly what he did like and want, but his mother was very wise in anticipating his needs and desires.

He had outgrown his crib and play-pen and the foremost question confronting her was: Shall I buy small-size furniture that will have to be discarded in a few years, or shall I buy substantial, grown-up pieces that will last until he's a man?

As a Compromise

She couldn't afford to do the first and she couldn't imagine a five-year-old entirely contented with the second arrangement. So she decided on a compromise. Bud should have furniture that would meet his needs now but that would not entail such a heavy investment as to make every scratch and mar a subject for scolding.

She selected an inexpensive but sturdy metal frame bed with good springs and a comfortable felt mattress. She chose metal because it was cheaper, it would be easier to move around, and it would not mar easily.

Then she picked up an old oak bureau in a secondhand shop and sawed off the two lower drawers, which brought the top down low enough so that Bud could reach it without effort. After it was enameled green and ivory and casters were put into the legs, it looked as neat and attractive as if it had been designed particularly for a small boy's room.

In Place of a Rug

She covered the floor with a mottled green linoleum rug which was shellacked every five or six months. On this rug small trucks, trains, airplanes and blocks could be played with without fear of tearing the nap or without being suddenly upset by unexpected wrinkles. There was a small hooked rug in brown with yellow ducks waddling across it at the side of the bed so that Bud's little feet wouldn't get cold when he jumped out in the morning.

The walls were papered with figured animal paper—washable, of course—as high as the top of the windows and the plain ceiling paper met this with a border, which lowered the room in keeping with the low furniture and took away the feeling of too many figures on the wall.

Crisp yellow ruffled curtains of a cross-bar material made the room look sunny and cheerful even on a dull day. Bud's mother knew the only solution to the problem of toys on the floor was to provide a place to keep them. So she had three shelves put across the end wall, flanking the window on both sides. The second shelf came just below the window sill and made a delightfully cozy seat. The shelves were painted green on the inside and ivory on the outside.

Bud's little table and chair were placed in one corner by the shelves and his pounding bench in the opposite corner. This left plenty of space in the center of the room for any and all five-year-old activities.

As a final touch, a bed-lamp was installed so that when Bud woke up in the middle of the night and wanted a drink he could find his own way to the bathroom.

MARTHA WIRT DAVIS

(The next article in this series will tell how eight-year-old Dave fixed over his own room.)

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
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FOR THE NEW
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HERE it is at last—a two-way stretch foundation that not only molds you firmly into slender youthful lines, flattens hips and diaphragm, but gives you wonderful ease and freedom. It's the new "Foundette" by Munsingwear, made of extra resilient Lastex with more "give and take."

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$70,000,000 Issue Argentine Bonds Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Morgan Stanley & Company is head of a syndicate offering $70,000,000 Argentine Republic sinking fund external conversion loan 4 per cent bonds at 91 and accrued interest, to yield 4.514 per cent.

Not in excess of $10,000,000 of the bonds may be offered by the underwriters to certain banks or bankers in England, known as the British selling group, and certain additional amounts of the bonds also may be placed abroad

Third Operation

The offering is the third step in the Argentine Republic's refunding operations in this market. The first was the offering of $23,500,000 of 4½s due 1971 at 92½, to yield 4.953 per cent, in mid-November, 1936, with the proceeds used to retire $60,000,000 external 6 per cent dollar bonds together with about $38,000,000 of treasury cash resources.

A total of $39,000,000 of dollar bonds was called for redemption last month, with treasury cash utilized for the transaction. Proceeds from the current offering will be applied toward the retirement of $30,373,000 of Argentine Government 6s due in 1957 and $33,727,500 of Argentine State Railway 6s due in 1960.

The funds will be applied to the retirement of the 6s referred to, and the cash derived from the offering will not leave this country.

Underwriting discounts or commissions in connection with the issue are $2,100,000, or 3 per cent, making net proceeds of $61,600,000, excluding accrued interest.

Mature 1972

The maturity date for the current bonds is Feb. 15, 1972. They are direct external obligations of the Argentine Republic. Principal and interest are to be payable in such coin or currency of the United States of America as at the time of payment is legal tender for public and private debts, in New York City, at the offices of either J. P. Morgan & Co., or the National City Bank, or in Boston at the office of the First National Bank, such institutions being fiscal agents of the loan.

Other members of the syndicate are the First Boston Corporation; Brown Harriman & Co., Inc.; Edward B. Smith & Co.; Blyth & Co., Inc.; Lazard Frères & Co., Inc.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; White, Weld & Co.; Bancamerica-Blair Corporation; Clark, Dodge & Co.; Dominick & Dominick; Estabrook & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Graham, Parsons & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Hornblower & Weeks; W. E. Hutton & Co.; Ladenburg Thalmann & Co.; Lehman Brothers; F. S. Moseley & Co.; Paine, Webber & Co.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Schroder, Rockefeller & Co., Inc.; J. & W. Seligman & Co.; Speyer & Co.; Stone & Webster and Blodget, Inc.; Whiting, Weeks & Knowles, Inc., and Dillon, Read & Co.

Westinghouse Orders Rise 47 P. C. in '36

NEW YORK—Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company reports that orders booked in 1936 amounted to $182,521,304, an increase of 47 per cent over 1935, when bookings amounted to $123,629,333. Business in 1936 exceeded that for any year since 1929, and bookings this year are continuing at an increasing rate, the company reports.

Sales billed for 1936 totaled $154,469,031, compared with $122,588,555 in 1935, an increase of 26 per cent and the highest since 1930. Net income last year after federal income taxes and surtax on undistributed profits, amounted to $15,099,291, an increase of 26 per cent over the 1935 figure of $11,983,380 and the best showing since 1929.

The company reports unfilled orders on Dec. 31, 1936, amounted to $48,490,919, the highest total since Dec. 31, 1929.

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U. S. Steel Shipments Highest Since 1929

By the Associated Press

New York

United States Steel Corporation reports January steel shipments the highest for that month since 1929.

The January total was 1,149,918 tons, an increase of 82,553 tons over the preceding month and an increase of 428,504 tons over January, 1936. In January, 1929, shipments were 1,267,823 tons.

The January total was the highest of any month since May, 1931, when the total was 1,203,916 tons.

The gain in shipments was attributable in large measure to increased demand for heavy steel products for which the corporation has a large capacity.

Gay Warns Against Boom Policy; Would Consolidate Gains

MIAMI BEACH, (AP)—A warning against policies based on "boom" psychology and a plea for "continuing effort to consolidate the recovery" were voiced by Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, in a speech to the Committee of One Hundred, an organization of business leaders wintering in Florida.

"If there is anything that we of the Stock Exchange do not want, it is another great boom," Mr. Gay said. "What we want to see, and hope to see, is a reflection in the securities market of healthy industry, strengthened transportation, steadily decreasing unemployment and normal flow of new flotations, just as we have seen these bulwarks of a strong economy developing since early 1935.

"As an aftermath of a boom come unsettlement, discouragement readjustments and loss all along the line—lost years as well as lost money.

"If the business leaders of America seek first to consolidate their gains of 1935 and 1936 before seeking new heights of recovery, most of us will be content, I think. That will require business statecraft of a high order."

"Permit me to remind you," Mr. Gay continued, "that this is a new day, and it behooves us to apprehend its spirit. High standards of commercial honor and integrity, just and equitable principles of trade, frank and fair treatment of labor, the recognition of social trusteeship—these ideals we must endow with a new reality."

Montgomery Ward's Sales at New High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Montgomery Ward & Co., Inc., reports sales for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31, 1937, of $376,944,690, the largest for any 12 months' period in the company's history. This was an increase of 23.1 per cent over the volume for the preceding 12 months, when sales totaled $306,944,690.

Sales for January totaled $22,578,088, compared with $18,508,149 in January, 1936, a gain of 22 per cent. December sales showed an increase of 31.2 per cent over the corresponding month of 1935.

January this year had one less business day than last year so that on a direct comparison of the same number of business days the increase was actually larger than shown.

Three Large Shoe Firms Lift Prices

ST. LOUIS, (AP)—Three large shoe manufacturers announced increases in wholesale prices ranging from 2½ to 25 cents a pair.

The International Shoe Co. and the Brown Shoe Co. price increases were from 5 to 25 cents a pair. Endicott Johnson Corp. raised prices from 2½ to 10 cents.

International and Brown both said there might be further increases.

Writing to customers, International said the new prices "reflect only a part of the increased cost" of manufacture.

A St. Louis hide firm said light native cow hide, much used by shoe manufacturers, was quoted at 14 cents a pound compared to 10¾ to 11 cents a pound a year ago. This grade recently was up to 14½ cents.

U. S. Sugar Exports Last Year Smallest Since 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—During 1936 the United States exported 55,713 long tons of refined sugar, as contrasted with 102,335 tons during 1935, a decrease of 46,622 tons, or approximately 45.6 per cent, Lamborn & Co. reports. The 1936 exports are the smallest for any year since 1933, when the shipments amounted to 45,520 tons.

The refined sugar exports during 1936 went to 66 different countries, while in the previous year 72 countries were included in the list. The United Kingdom led in 1936 with 27,617 tons, being followed by Colombia and Netherlands with 4567 tons and 3954 tons, respectively.

Texas Gains 5000 Miles New Highways in 2 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—During the last two years, ending Aug. 31, 1936, Texas has gained nearly 5000 miles of highway and lateral roads, at a cost of $53,000,000, according to the state highway commission. These projects were financed in whole or in part by federal aid.

A minimum 100-foot right-of-way was required for all roads, and on some routes 120 feet, it was explained in the commission's report.

Two Big Systems End Opposition To Holding Act

NEW YORK (AP)—Dropping a court battle pending more than a year, two of the nation's major power systems stepped into line to register with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission under the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935.

The North American Company and the American Water Works & Electric Company—top units in big utility systems operating in many communities—announced their plans to register and opened a wide breach in what has been regarded in financial circles as a united front in a fight against the act.

Immediately there was speculation whether other major holding units would fall in line, notably Electric Bond & Share and its affiliates, the Associated Gas & Electric System, Cities Service and Commonwealth & Southern.

The Electric Bond Decision

North American and American Water Works & Electric also announced withdrawal of suits in the District of Columbia aimed to test eventually the constitutionality of the Holding Company Act.

This cleared the road for a suit brought by the SEC against Electric Bond & Share and its affiliated companies to force compliance.

In a decision handed down last week in a district court here, Federal Judge Mack upheld the Government and ruled they must register or refrain from doing business in violation of the act.

While Electric Bond & Share has made no announcement, many utility men expected it would carry the suit to the higher courts on appeal for a test of the legality of the controversial provisions, particularly that giving the SEC wide authority to force corporate simplification and geographical integration of operating units.

North American and American Water Works indicated their decisions had been influenced chiefly by the ruling in the Electric Bond & Share case and a desire to do new financing.

Several hundred million dollars of new financing were estimated in Wall Street to have been blocked when holding units representing the bulk of the industry balked at registering late in 1935.

A general move to register, some bond men suggested, also might encourage power companies to expand new borrowing for investment in additional generating facilities to meet increasing demand for power.

H. Hobart Porter, president of American Water Works & Electric, in a letter informing shareholders of the registration plan, said:

To Start Refinancing

"The company expects to proceed promptly with plans for simplification of its capital structure and for extensive refinancing, which when they have been approved and carried out, should improve the position of the company and result in substantial economies.

"Such plans also will provide for additional funds for the expansion of facilities to meet demand for electric energy which increased rapidly in territory served last year."

"The use of electric power is steadily growing and the possibilities of continued growth are, in our opinion, large," J. F. Fogarty, president, informed North American shareholders.

"It is possible to eliminate duplicate taxes, which have been substantially increased under present tax laws, through certain corporate simplification now feasible under amendments of state corporation laws made since the holding company bill was introduced and to effect savings through refundings.

"In our opinion such steps can be promptly and effectively taken only in co-operation with the Securities and Exchange Commission."

Your Income Tax

This is the fourteenth of a series of articles by the United States Bureau of Internal Revenue, explaining the federal income tax.

Deductions for Professional Expenses

A professional man may deduct all necessary expenses incurred in the pursuit of his profession. These include the cost of supplies used in his practice, office rent, cost of light, water, fuel, and telephone in his office, the hire of office assistants, and expenses paid in the operation and repair of an automobile, based upon the proportion of time it is used in making professional calls or for other professional purposes.

Many physicians use their residences both as their offices and their homes. In such instance the physician may deduct as a business expense the rental value of the rooms occupied for office purposes if he actually pays rent, and also the cost of light and heat furnished these rooms. Also, he may deduct a portion of the wages paid domestic servants whose time is partly occupied in caring for these rooms. Membership dues in professional societies are deductible. Physicians and dentists who keep in their waiting rooms current magazines and newspapers for the benefit of their patients may deduct this item as a business expense. The cost of professional journals for the taxpayer's own use is also a deductible item.

The cost of technical books is not a deductible item, being a capital expenditure, but a proportionate amount for each year's depreciation of the books may be deducted. Depreciation may also be taken on office furniture and equipment. Insurance premiums on office or other professional equipment and liability insurance may be deducted. A premium paid for automobile liability insurance should be apportioned and that part of the premium attributable to business may be deducted as a business expense.

Street Expects 2½ P.C. Rate On U. S. Financing in March

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Some fairly substantial Treasury financing on the March 15 quarter date now appears expected by Wall Street to come out of the conversations this week between the Treasury and the open-market committee of the Federal Reserve System. The 3 per cent notes maturing on April 15 are now selling at approximately 101½, a premium or negative yield which is explained by the expectation of a favorable exchange offer, presumably on March 15, since the Treasury sticks very closely to quarter-dates for financing even when maturities fall in between.

Particular significance will be attached to the Treasury's needs on that date, if such is elected, because of several novelties in the situation.

First of these of course is the member bank reserve situation. The first official hints of the Reserve Board's recent action were connected with Treasury financing, and carried the implication that reserve requirements could now be raised because, among other things, the bulk of new borrowing by the Treasury had been completed. It was felt that the revenues from the Social Security Act, even in advance of the hoped-for budget balance, would free the Treasury from its recent dependence on the money market, and therefore free the money market from its recent dependence on Treasury policy. For a short time it was even optimistically hoped that the Treasury might coast through the March 15 date without any financing, on the strength of its working balance, the sale of bills, the Social Security revenues, and the very heavy income tax receipts expected. There would then be no financing until June 15. But that hope has gone.

Treasury Needs Increase

It now appears likely that these buoyant factors will probably be insufficient to offset the increase in Treasury needs which has become evident since the turn of the year.

The various factors which must be considered in the current Washington discussions can be summarized and guessed as follows:

(a) Treasury working balance at present	$1,050,000,000
(b) Possible operating deficit to March 15	—450,000,000
(c) Sales of bills in excess of maturities	+250,000,000
(d) Social Security revenues	+ 50,000,000
(e) Baby bond sales	+150,000,000
Working balance March 14	1,050,000,000
(f) Income tax receipts Mar. 15	+700,000,000
Bill maturities Mar. 15, 16, 17	—350,000,000
April 15 maturity	—502,361,900

(a) The working balance at present is a shade under what the Treasury in recent years seems to consider a safe amount of pocket cash for itself.

(b) The deficit for January was almost exactly $350,000,000 and for December, if the quarterly income tax payments be counted out, about the same. It seems likely that the deficit for February will therefore run at least $300,000,000, and for the first half of March another $150,000,000.

May Sell $100,000,000 Bills

(c) At the present time the Treasury is selling new bill issues only to replace those maturing. It appears likely, however, that from now on until March 15 it may issue $100,000,000 of bills to replace each maturing $50,000,000. Since five issues mature between now and then, this would add about $250,000,000 to the working balance. The rate on bills is still extremely low, the last offering, with a long maturity of 273 days, going at approximately 0.373 per cent.

(d) The Treasury has two sources of funds in the Social Security Act. One is the Old Age Reserve Account. Congress appropriates from tax receipts into it, and then the Treasury borrows the funds back at 3 per cent. During January the first of these borrowing operations, which are eventually slated to reach the famous $47,000,000,000 total, was effected. It appeared as "Public Debt Accounts—Receipts"—$45,000,000 from the sale of 3 per cent Treasury notes to the Old Age Reserve Account. For the current fiscal year the budget seems to indicate Treasury borrowing through such notes of $180,000,000 in addition to this $45,000,000. Perhaps $50,000,000 might be borrowed before March 15, correspondingly filling up the working balance.

The second source of Social Security funds is that part of the law which requires that the states imposing pay-roll taxes to dovetail with the federal system, must deposit the proceeds with the U. S. Treasury for safekeeping. In January the "Unemployment Trust Fund," which is now the depositary for 14 state systems, was increased by $11,785,000.

For the fiscal year to date the deposits have totaled $57,892,000. Of this the Treasuy has invested, in its own obligations of course, about $54,000,000. Such investments will reach by the end of the current fiscal year an estimated $278,000,000 and for 1937-1938 an estimated $575,000,000. This enables the Treasury either to go into the market and support its own issues, or else to subscribe to its new offerings in the place of the public.

Rise in Baby Bonds Sales

State-taxed employers, in effect, finance the purchases. (When unemployment comes, the Treasury will have to sell out these investments to finance the states' job insurance benefits, whether government bonds are falling or rising.) Up to March 15 perhaps another $50,000,000 will be available from this source. It does not, however, go directly into the working balance and so has not been included in the above table.

(e) Baby bond sales have recently taken a sharp spurt. Inaugurated March 1, 1935, to reach the small investor and obtain a wider distribution of Treasury obligations, they were scorned in the financial district on account of the very terms which were intended to recommend them to the small buyer. They are sold on a discount basis at 75 per cent of the 10-year maturity face value and so are illiquid. The yield of 2.9 per cent did not recommend itself. Purchases were limited to $10,000 per person per year. About $1,000,000 a day were sold in 1935, and about twice that rate in 1936.

The 2½ per cent coupon on the December 15 Treasury offering, nearly a record low, diverted attention to the superior yield on the baby bonds, for those who could hold to maturity without need of marketability. Brokers began recommending them and many investors took the year's limit of $10,000 in that month, and their 1937 limit in January. Sales are now running at about $5,000,000 per day but their increasing popularity may not offset the exhaustion of the $10,000 limit by many buyers.

(f) Income tax receipts for March 15 will first reflect two important factors—the sharply increased prosperity of 1936 over 1935, and the results of the undivided corporate profits tax. Income tax receipts in March, 1936, totaled $412,000,000. Some estimates now are that next month they may run $600,000,000 to $800,000,000.

Relief Work Big Factor

According to these calculations the Treasury might not need to borrow more than $150,000,000, which might be scraped together out of additional bill issues between March 15 and April 15. However, these figures take no account of flood expenses.

The raising of reserve requirements, although only half completed by March 15, will revive a complication in Treasury financing which has been absent for some years. Heavy income tax payments, together with subscriptions to Treasury offerings, must be paid for by drafts which automatically reduce the member banks' reserves. During the period of large excess reserves this was of importance, even though the dip in reserves on quarterly dates has in the last year or two bitten as much as $900,000,000 out of member bank reserves at one time.

From now on adroit balancing of Treasury income and outgo on these dates will be necessary in order to spare the banks the embarrassment of temporary reserve depletion. This is the reason why the Treasury has piled up $350,000,000 of bill maturities on the three days immediately after March 15. The sudden influx of income tax receipts can thus in part be sluiced back into the money market immediately through the payment of these maturities.

In so far as conjecture has crystallized on the possible terms of a possible March 15 offering, a bond issue with the same 2½ per cent coupon as that of last December seems to be expected. The December offering, despite the recent dip in high grade obligations, is now selling at a premium of about 1-21-32 with a 17-13 year maturity, to yield 2.38 per cent to the call date.

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Feb. 15
Money Available for
HOME MORTGAGES

Wool Buyers Are Depending Chiefly On Imported Wool

Weekly Wool Review

With consumption of wool in the United States holding for more than two years at the unprecedented high average of 50,000,000 pounds a month, grease equivalent, and unusually heavy receipts of wool from overseas during the past few weeks it is hardly surprising that a breathing spell is developing in the Boston market.

Demand for domestic wools is decidedly quiet, though most holders of the limited stocks available, are holding for prices fully up to or above selling levels of the past few weeks. Yet the undertone is softer, with even the most optimistic recognizing the effect on the market of the heavy receipts of wool from abroad, spot supplies of which are being offered at concessions.

Buyers Pay Top Prices

Meantime, bids submitted for domestic wools depend entirely on the urgency of the buyers' needs. It is obvious from developments in the Boston market that when a buyer needs a small lot to fill out stocks for some specific order, he pays prices up to the maximum of recent selling values without hesitation. But bids made with a view of securing wools against future needs are lower than recent market quotations.

New clip wool is not expected to be on the Boston market from the West before another three months, in any volume, though the resumption of intercoastal steamship service is expected to release large quantities of wool that have been held on the Pacific coast until the boats were able to move.

About one quarter of the new 1937 domestic clip has already been sold, on the sheep's back, to dealers and mills in the eastern part of the United States at prices that spell profit to the growers. Until the new clip comes on the market, the trade in Boston must depend chiefly on imported wools.

In the market for wool goods, demand is somewhat less than a short time ago, though some contracts have been placed with mills for fall goods prior to the formal openings. The placing of Government contracts gives wide stimulus to wool goods activity in quarters involved, but the slackness comes in civilian business.

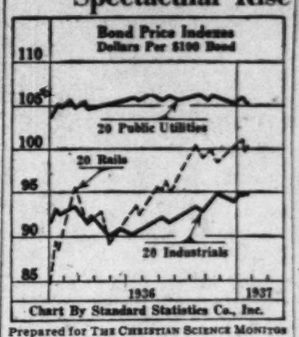
Manufacturers Covered

Supplies of spot wool goods are at low ebb on the market and jobbers themselves found their stocks substantially under the level of recent years. Most mills are operating on two shifts and indications point to continued machinery activity until April 1 on present contracts. But manufacturers appear to be well covered for their raw wool requirements, even those who are planning on government business.

Ohio delaines are selling at 46@48o in the grease, for fine wools. Original fine territory wools of good character are firm, with most holders asking $1.05@1.08, scoured, for average to short French combing length and $1.10@1.12 for good French combing and staple combing lengths.

Mohair is selling in the Boston market in small lots of sorted, but the supply available is so limited that no sizable sales are considered possible. Dealers say that contracting for the spring clip in Texas is being done at 62@65c for adult mohair and a dime more for kid.

Rail Bonds Show Spectacular Rise



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The course of bond prices over the past 13 months is traced on the accompanying chart. It will be noted that the performance of the rails was the most spectacular during the year.

Power Output Off Slightly; 12.1 P. C. Ahead of Year Ago

NEW YORK (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported power production in the week ended Feb. 6 totaled 2,201,057,000 kilowatt hours, a decline of .7 of 1 per cent from output of 2,214,654,000 in the preceding week, but a gain of 12.1 per cent over 1,962,827,000 kilowatt hours in the like week last year.

The decline from the preceding week was slightly more than seasonally expected.

Percentage increases over a year ago, as reported by the institute, follow: New England 13.9; Middle Atlantic 10.9; Central Industrial 14.0; West Central 7.3; Southern 9.6; Rocky Mountain 5.8; Pacific Coast 11.5.

Imports of Cotton Cloth Double in '36

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department reported that cotton cloth imports doubled in volume during 1936. Purchases from Japan doubled both in volume and value.

Last year, the department said, imports totaled 144,185,000 square yards, valued at $10,558,000. This compared with 63,674,000 square yards valued at $7,050,000 in 1935. Imports from Japan last year totaled 77,066,000 square yards valued at $3,456,000, compared with 36,475,000 valued at $1,728,000 in 1935.

In December, total imports were 15,123,000 square yards valued at $1,264,000, compared with 4,910,000 square yards valued at $612,000 in the same month a year ago.

Japan supplied 10,839,000 square yards valued at $474,000 last December, compared with 2,492,000 square yards valued at $123,000 in December, 1935.

Pennsylvania Water & Power

Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. reports for year ended Dec. 31, 1936, net income after all charges of $2,177,939, equal after preferred dividends to $4.81 a share on the 429,848 shares of common stock outstanding. The balance carried to surplus after dividends was $351,083. In the year ended Dec. 31, 1935, net income after all charges and preferred dividends was equal to $5.08 a share on the common stock.

Retailers Flock To Chicago Mart In Buying Mood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Store owners from most every state looking for spring goods with which to stock their shelves back home trailed into Chicago during the first week of February, turning the city into the merchandise buying center of the nation. They created what is reported to be the heaviest buying market in many years.

Buyers averaged three to a store instead of the usual two as in the last few years, it was learned at the Interstate Merchants Council, a retail affiliate of the Chicago Association of Commerce. Retail sales in Chicago's trading area in the year 1936 averaged 18 per cent over the previous year, according to figures of the association.

Moreover retail stocks are low and wholesale prices are steadily advancing, which accounted largely for the heavy buying invasion. Spring shopping was somewhat of a game of scrambles to see who could get their orders placed earliest and try to secure on-time deliveries. At the wash frock apparel market in one hotel, some 500 buyers placed over $100,000 worth of orders on the first day, an amount which is considered phenomenal in the wash frock industry.

Altogether 3900 firms showed their various lines which ranged all the way from pins and needles, skillets and pans, shoe polish and perfume, to bedding and blankets, lace collars and hats, combs and brushes—everything which comes under the nomenclature "dry goods" in an average town department store. About 900 of these firms had moved their wares in from east and west while the 3000 represented Chicago area merchants.

The retailers who came to replenish their stock back in the smaller towns of the Middle West were not only interested in getting their orders placed as advantageously as possible in the field of rising prices, but they were thinking also of ways and means of complying with the provisions of the new Social Security Act, and of their relation to it in general.

APPLIANCE DISTRIBUTORSHIPS

Distributor franchises for the Kirby Renovation System are now ready for discussion with individuals and organizations located in key points of the New England and Atlantic States. The Kirby has exclusive features with strong sales appeal, the support of national advertising and enthusiastic user recommendation.

Territories are exclusive and will be developed under factory plan of proved merit.

Your investment confined solely to merchandise purchases and sales development. Resources, however, must be sufficient to meet normal requirements of business expansion.

The opportunity is one of a frequent turnover of capital in a business enjoying rapidly expanding demand. The possibilities for substantial earnings are excellent.

Inquiries will receive prompt and interested attention.

THE SCOTT & FETZER COMPANY
West 114th Street at Locust Avenue
CLEVELAND, OHIO

This appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Bonds for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Bonds. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

$70,000,000

Argentine Republic

Sinking Fund External Conversion Loan 4% Bonds

Dated February 15, 1937. *Due February 15, 1972.*

Price 91% and Accrued Interest

Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

MORGAN STANLEY & CO.
Incorporated

THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION
BROWN HARRIMAN & CO.
Incorporated

EDWARD B. SMITH & CO.
BLYTH & CO., Inc.

LAZARD FRÈRES & COMPANY
Incorporated
LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.
WHITE, WELD & CO.

Dated February 10, 1937.

Assoc. Press Ave. (60 Stocks)
Today Prev. day 73.0
Month ago 71.9 Year ago 61.4
1937 high 73.1 1937 low 69.1

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,900,000
Previous day 2,592,970
1937 vol. to date 78,657,696
1936 vol. to date 89,617,654

Steels Lead Rise In Stock Market; Trading Is Active

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Broad buying demand lifted stock market leaders to new recovery peaks today.

Paced by United States Steel, which crossed $104 a share for the first time in more than five years, gains of fractions to 3 points were recorded for many issues.

Utilities pointed the way at the opening and, for a while, the ticker tape was unable to keep up with floor dealings. Extreme gains were reduced in numerous instances later and there was an assortment of losers near the final hour. The volume dwindled in the afternoon. Transfers were around 2,700,000 shares.

Power Group Strong

Aside from "Big Steel," favored shares included Bethlehem, Ludlum, American Rolling Mill, Otis Steel, North American, American Water Works, Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, Stone & Webster, American Power & Light, Western Union, American Telephone, International Telephone, White Motors, Yellow Truck, Mack Truck, Goodrich, McCrory Stores, National Department Stores, Sears Roebuck, Coca-Cola, U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Delaware & Lackawanna, Southern Pacific, Electric Boat, Barber Co., N. Y. Airbrake, International Harvester and International Agricultural Corp.

In the background were J. I. Case, Loew's, Warner Bros., United Airlines, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Texas Corp., Seaboard Oil, American Can, General Electric, du Pont and Great Northern.

Enlivening the steels was the report of U. S. Steel Corp. showing January shipments were the largest for that month since 1929.

Rails were accorded some support on estimates of an upturn in last week's freight loadings.

Aviation stocks were hesitant following another passenger crash on the Pacific coast.

Bonds Irregular

Utility, steel and rubber company loans moved into a little higher ground in the bond market today, while rails and some oils and specialties were a bit lower.

Buyers for the utilities appeared following the decision of two large systems to register under the utilities act. American & Foreign Power 5s were up nearly a point, and Colorado Gas & Electric 5s, International Hydro-Electric 6s and International Paper 5s moved forward fractionally.

Other modest gainers were Studebaker Convertible 6s, Goodyear 5s, Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, and Anaconda 4½s.

While there were some plus signs among the carrier liens, the tendency was toward lower levels. Santa Fe 4s receded following offering of an equipment trust issue, and Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, and New York Central 5s drifted downward.

South American obligations were in fair demand, and some loans added nearly a point. Gainers included Brazil 6½s, Buenos Aires 4½-3¾s, Cuba 5½s and Peru 6s. Some Polish, Italian and German bonds moved upward.

Atlas Corp. Assets At the End of 1936 Total $113,325,702

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Atlas Corporation has recorded the numerous changes in its structure resulting from the merger with its former subsidiaries, the Pacific Eastern Shenandoah and the Sterling Security Corp.

The five-pound report, dated Oct. 31, 1936, gives effect to acquisition by Atlas of all the net assets of the Atlas Utilities and Investment Company, Ltd., of Canada, but does not consolidate the assets of subsidiaries in process of liquidation, as follows: All America General Corporation, Aviation Securities Corporation, Federated Capital Corporation, General Empire Corporation, National Securities Investment Company, Securities - Allied Corporation, Financial Corporation and certificates of participation in Financial Corporation.

The corporation's equity in the assets of the companies named as in process of liquidation is put at $528,886 as of Oct. 31. Among such assets are $484,936, representing 47.42 per cent of the shares of Bonwit-Teller, Inc., and $20,000 representing all the shares of the Florando Realty Corporation of Florida.

On Oct. 31, total assets were $113,325,702, including $7,076,340 cash, $417,623 dividends and interest receivable and $1,292,228 accounts receivable, among which are $980,888 due from the Utilities Power and Light Corporation.

Investments totaled $96,591,612, including $86,585,910 in marketable securities, while investments in and amounts due from controlled but non-consolidated companies were $4,264,052. Other assets were $3,126,910, including mainly $2,601,616 notes of Utilities Power & Light affiliates.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—The stock market was generally mixed in late dealings although most issues were in good demand. Copper stocks were strong and the oil section and trans-Atlantic shares sold higher.

Paris—Coal shares were exceptionally weak and Royal Dutch lost 95 francs from Tuesday's close. Rentes finished were net gains of 105 to 170 centimes and Bank of France sold 160 francs higher.

Liverpool—Wheat futures advanced 1¼d. to 1½d. on German buying of Argentine grain and strength in the Buenos Aires market. Bombay selling of cotton encountered short covering and the market closed 2 to 4 points higher.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
70¾	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	13	74	71½	74	+3¼
18⅝	15	Adams Ex (.56e)	15	18	17⅝	18	+ ⅛
28⅝	25½	Adams-Mill (2)	1	26½	26½	26½	—2⅜
36	32¼	Addresso-Mul (1)	5	34½	34½	34½	Feb 9
4⅝	3⅛	Advance Rumely	12	3¾	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
80¼	75	Air Reduc (1a)	32	77½	76½	76½	
5¼	4	Airway El Ap	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
15½	14⅝	Alaska Jun (.60a)	8	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
4¾	3⅞	Allegh Corp	582	5⅛	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
59¼	43	Allegh pf xw	14	58	55½	56	+2⅜
56¼	43½	Allegh pf $30 ww	65	58½	55¾	58½	+3½
55½	43¾	Allegh p f$40 ww	19	58⅜	55¼	58⅜	+3⅛
47¼	41½	Allegh 2 pr pf	23	50	47	50	+5
41½	36½	Allegh Stl (1.65e)	22	40¼	39	40¼	+1⅛
242	225	Allied Ch & D (6)	4	235¾	235	235	—1
33½	28½	Allied Mills (.50e)	6	29¼	29	29¼	+ ⅛
19½	16⅛	Allied Stores (.20g)	56	19	18½	18½	
84¾	81	Allied St pf (5)	3	82¾	82	82	— ¼
83½	75½	Allis Chalm (1½a)	23	77½	76½	77⅜	+ ⅜
39¾	30½	Alpha Cem (1)	2	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅝
8¼	4⅞	Amal Leath	30	7½	7	7	
48¾	34¼	Amal Leath pf (3)	3	43¼	41½	43¼	Feb 7
114	101	Amerada Corp (2)	3	110	109	109	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Chem (4e)	9	94	90	93	+2
41⅝	37¾	Am Bank N (1.40e)	28	39½	37¾	38½	+ ⅝
73	69	Am Brk Sh (2a)	7	75¾	73½	75¾	+2¾
121	105⅝	Am Can (4a)	33	108⅞	105¾	108	+2
174	166½	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	— ½
71	56	Am Car & Fd	15	68¾	67½	68¼	— ¼
104½	93¼	Am Car & Fd pf	3	102	100¼	100¼	—1¾
85½	72	Am Chain (4e)	11	85¾	84¼	85¾	+1¼
126¾	115	Am Chain pf (5)	2	128	126⅞	128	+1⅞
105½	100	Am Chicle (4a)	1	100	100	100	Feb 8
22¾	13⅝	Am Colortype	27	21⅞	20⅝	20⅝	—1⅜
29⅞	26⅝	Am Com Alc (.50e)	4	28⅝	28	28	
33⅝	29¼	Am Crys Sug (.50g)	10	32¼	31½	31½	— ½
13½	8⅛	Am Encaustic Til	12	12⅝	12	13¼	
17	13	Am Europ'n Sec	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	Feb 9
13¾	7¼	Am & For Pr	102	12½	11¾	11¾	+ ¼
58⅞	49	Am & For Pr $6 pf	3	55	54	54	— ¾
68⅞	58⅛	Am & For Pr $7 pf	5	64⅝	64¼	64¼	+ ¼
38½	20¼	Am & For Pr 2d pf	12	34½	33¾	33¾	+ ¼
21	18	Am Haw SS (1)	3	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
9¼	6½	Am Hide & Leath	15	8¼	8	8	
47½	37½	Am H & L pf (3)	2	42½	42½	42½	Feb 9
52	47	Am Home Pr (2.40a)	2	50⅛	50	50	— ⅛
4½	2½	Am Ice	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
25¾	17½	Am Ice pf (2e)	1	23	23	23	— ⅝
16⅝	13⅝	Am Internat (.40e)	14	16¼	16	16⅝	+ ⅛
58⅞	43	Am Loco	11	57⅞	57	57	
125	114	Am Loco pf	3	120	120	120	
25⅛	22¾	Am Ma & Fdy (¼g)	14	24⅝	24	24	— ⅛
13⅝	11⅜	Am MA&Met (.15g)	48	13¼	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
65¾	50¼	Am Metal	23	64¼	62⅞	64¼	— ⅜
129½	125	Am Metal pf (6)	1	127½	127½	127½	Feb 9
72½	64	Am News (6¾e)	1	73	73	73	+ ½
16½	11⅞	Am P & L	188	14¼	13½	14	+ ¾
87½	78½	Am P & L pf (6)	5	80½	79	79½	+1
73½	64½	Am P & L (.5)	11	67	66	66	+1
29½	24⅞	Am Rad & SS (.60a)	141	29	28½	28⅞	+ ⅜
35¾	33½	Am Roll M (1.20)	645	37⅞	34¾	37¾	+2¾
36	32	Am Safe Razor (2a)	4	34	34	34	—1½
28	23½	Am Seating (2½e)	8	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ½
98⅝	89	Am Smelt (3)	29	93	91⅜	92¾	— ½
154	147	Am Smelt pf (7)	1	150½	150½	150½	+ ¼
107	105	Am Smelt 2pf (6)	2	106½	106½	106½	
67½	63¼	Am Snuff (3a)	3	63½	63	63	— ⅛
73¼	59⅛	Am Steel Fdrs (½g)	16	69⅛	68½	69⅛	+ ⅛
26½	25	Am Stores (2)	4	25⅞	25½	25⅞	+ ⅜
56⅞	52	Am Sugar (2)	4	53	52½	53	+ ¼
143¾	140	Am Sug pf (7)	2	143	143	143	Feb 8
25⅞	23⅜	Am Sum Tob (1a)	2	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
187	179⅞	Am Tel & Tel (9)	20	182¾	181⅜	181⅜	
99	93¾	Am Tobac (5)	3	96⅜	94½	95½	—1⅝
99⅞	95¼	Am Tob B (5)	4	97½	97	97¼	+1
150½	147	Am Tobac pf (6)	1	149⅞	149⅞	149⅞	— ⅜
20½	16½	Am Type Fdrs	24	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	+ ¼
29½	25½	Am WW&E (.20g)	124	27⅛	26¼	26¾	+1
107	102	Am WW&El pf (6)	2	103¾	103¾	103¾	—1¼
14⅞	9⅝	Am Woolen	8	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
79	64	Am Woolen pf (1k)	3	75	74	74½	+ ¼
1¾	1¼	Am Writ Pap	8	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
9¾	6¾	Am Writ Pap pf	26	8½	7¼	7¾	+ ½
14	6⅜	Am Zinc	365	13⅞	13	13⅞	+ ⅞
125	100	Am Zinc pf	1	125	125	125	Feb 8
57¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf	8	57	55¼	57	+1
57½	52⅛	Anaconda (1¼e)	256	57⅜	55⅞	57¼	+1¾
94⅞	84	Anacon W&O (½g)	4	87	87	87	
24⅝	18	Anchor Cap (¾e)	9	22⅞	22⅜	22⅜	— ½
37½	30½	Andes Copper	5	33	31	33	
10	5½	APW Co	21	10¼	9	10⅛	+1⅝
45½	41	Archer-Dan-M (½g)	9	44½	44½	44½	— ½
110½	107¾	Armour (D) pf (7)	3	109½	109⅜	109½	+ ¼
12¼	7	Armour Ill (.15g)	254	12	11⅝	11¾	— ⅛
95	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	7	94	93	93¼	—1½
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	5	100	100	100	Feb 8
68½	59½	Armst Cork (½g)	9	63¾	65¼	65¼	— ⅛
16⅛	14	Arnold Const (½g)	7	15½	15⅛	15¼	— ⅜
17⅜	15¼	Artloom Corp	20	16⅞	16	16½	
22⅞	19½	Asso Dry G	21	22	21⅞	22	+ ½
101	98	Asso Dry G 1st pf (6)	3	99	99	99	Feb 5
116	114	Asso Dry G 2d pf	2	115	115	115	Jan 30
76½	69½	Atchison (2e)	38	76¾	75¾	76	+ ¾
104	101	Atchison pf (5)	9	103¾	103½	103½	— ½
51¾	44⅛	Atl Coast Line (1a)	38	51¾	50½	50½	— ½
27¾	25	Atl Gulf & WI t	1	27	27	27	Feb 6
44	39¾	Atl G&WI pf (3e)	1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
35⅞	30½	Atl Refining (1a)	9	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	— ⅜
116½	112	Atl Refin pf A (4)	1	116½	116	116	Feb 6
85⅛	72¼	Atlas Powder (¾g)	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	— ⅝
18¼	16	Atlas Tack (¾e)	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
36¾	30	Auburn Auto	8	33⅞	33½	33⅞	+ ⅜
9½	7⅛	Austin Nichols	5	9¼	8⅝	9⅛	+ ½
9¼	6¾	Aviat Corp Del	59	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	— ½
		—B—					
11¼	8	Baldwin Loco	36	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
9¼	8½	Baldwin Loco asd	20	8½	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
120	86¾	Baldwin Loco pf	2	113½	112	113½	—1¼
120	88½	Bald. Loco pf asd	4	112½	112	112½	—2½
25½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	190	25⅞	25	25½	+ ½
39⅜	33⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	66	39⅞	38½	39¼	+ ¼
44⅞	41	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	+ ⅞
40⅜	35⅞	Barber Co (¾e)	73	38⅞	37½	38⅜	+1½
32	25¾	Barker Bros	1	29¾	29½	29¾	— ⅜
35¼	26½	Barnsdall (1)	173	34¾	33¾	34½	+ ⅞
20¼	17⅞	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	12	19¾	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
28¾	25	Beatrice Cr (¾g)	7	28½	28¼	28½	+ ¼
103⅛	101¾	Bea Crm pf ww (5)	2	103⅛	103	103⅛	Feb 4
111	105	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105	105	105	Feb 9
15¾	13	Belding Hem (1)	39	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	
85⅜	84	Belg N R pf (3.24e)	1	85⅜	85⅜	85⅜	Feb 9
29½	25	Bendix Avia (1½e)	98	29¾	28⅜	29⅛	+ ½
23¾	21⅞	Benet Loan (.45g)	3	22¼	22	22	Feb 9
62¾	56	Best & Co (2½a)	16	57⅞	57	57⅜	+1
85⅝	73	Beth Steel (1½e)	128	88¾	85¾	88¾	+3⅝
20	18⅝	Beth Steel pf (1)	3	19⅛	19	19	— ⅛
129	125	Beth Steel pf (7)	5	128	128	128	—1
68	64	Bigelow-San (½g)	*1	69¾	69¾	69¾	+4¾
38	33¼	Black & Deck (¼g)	12	36⅞	37	37	+1½
28	22¾	Blaw Knox (.80e)	27	27⅞	27⅝	27⅝	
45½	33⅝	Boeing Airplane	44	44¼	43	43½	+ ½
45	41	Bohn Al & Br (3)	2	44	43⅞	44	— ½
28	26¼	Borden Co (1.60)	24	27⅞	27⅝	27¾	
82	72¼	Borg Warner (4)	7	82	81½	82	+ ½
9¾	8¼	Boston & Maine	17	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ⅜
4½	3⅝	Botany Con Mills	3	3¾	3¾	3¾	
20¾	16¾	Bridgeport Br (.40a)	49	20½	19½	19¾	— ¼
58½	51¼	Briggs Mfg (2a)	13	57¾	57⅛	57¼	+ [redacted]
50	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	3	49¾	49¾	49¾	+ ¼
47	42½	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	3	45¼	44⅝	45¼	
8	6⅜	Brk & Queens Tr	3	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
38½	34¼	Brk & Q Tr pf (3)	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ½
53	47¼	Brk-Man Tr (1g)	19	47½	46¾	47	— ¼
102¼	100⅛	Brk-Man Tr pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	— ½
52¾	48	Brk Un Gas (3)	1	49⅞	49	49⅞	+1⅞
50	47¾	Brown Shoe (3)	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	Feb [illegible]
24½	20¼	Bruns Balke Col	7	21⅝	21	21⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	20	Bucyrus Erie	15	24⅛	23⅝	23⅞	
14⅝	12¼	Budd E G	129	13⅞	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
98	85	Budd E G pf	4	87	87	87	+2
11¼	9½	Budd Wheel (.20e)	18	11	10½	10⅞	+ ¼
45¼	34¾	Bulard Co (1¾e)	4	42⅞	41¼	42¾	+ ¼
62	51	Bulova Watch	13	60	59	59	— ½
35⅝	31⅜	Bur Ad Mach (.80)	21	35⅝	34¾	34¾	— ½
11¼	7⅛	Bush Term	7	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ¼
39	27	Bush Term db	4	35	33	35	Feb 9
16⅛	13½	Butler Bros (.15g)	*14	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
32¾	29¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	*10	31¾	31	31¾	+ ½
8¾	5⅜	Butte Cop & Z (.05e)	152	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅜
33	27¾	Byers A M	24	31	30⅝	30⅝	+ ⅜
30½	27	Byron Jackson (¼g)	22	28½	28	28⅞	—1½
		—C—					
48¼	42⅝	Cal Pack (⅞a)	5	46	45¾	45¾	— ¼
4	2⅜	Callahan Zinc & L	252	3⅞	3¾	3¾	
20½	15¼	Cal & Hecla (¾e)	163	19	18	18⅞	+ ⅞
34¼	32¼	Camp W & C (1)	32	34⅞	33¼	34⅞	+ ½
32⅞	27½	Canada Dry	56	29	27½	28⅝	+ ⅝
17½	14½	Canadian Pacific	101	16⅝	16¼	16½	— ½
61½	59¼	Cannon Mills (4e)	2	59	58	58	—1¼
18	15	Capital Ad A (1e)	4	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+ ⅜
8¼	7	Carr & Gen (.35e)	26	8½	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
176½	138	Case J I Co (4e)	1	174½	174½	174½	—2
100	85½	Caterpillar Trac (2)	16	99	98½	98½	+ ¼
31⅝	26⅝	Celanese (1½e)	55	30⅝	30	30	+ ⅛
108½	106½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	108½	108½	108½	Feb 9
43½	38½	Celotex Corp	6	42⅜	41⅞	42⅜	— ⅛
39¼	34½	Cen Agu As (1½a)	2	35½	35	35½	+ ½
12⅝	8⅝	Central Foundry	66	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	37½	Central of NJ	8	41	40¼	41	+1¼
24¾	17½	Cent Viol Sug	11	19½	17½	19⅜	+1⅝
11½	10½	Century Rib (.10g)	9	11⅝	11⅛	11⅝	+ ⅜
75⅝	67¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	31	72⅝	70½	71¼	+1¼
31¾	16¼	Certain-Teed Pr	149	23⅝	22	23⅛	+1⅜
52¾	35½	Champ P & F (¼g)	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ½
47½	41	Checker Cab	1	46½	46½	46½	Feb 9
68¼	63¼	Ches & O (2.80a)	24	67	66½	66⅞	— ⅛
89¾	85	Ches Corp (3)	16	88½	88⅛	88⅜	— ⅛
3⅝	2¾	Chi & East Ill	1	3	3	3	— ⅜
11½	6⅝	Chi & East Ill pf	12	10⅝	10¼	10½	+ ¼
4⅝	3⅛	Chi & North Western	23	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
15½	11½	Chi & N West pf	10	14⅝	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
3½	2⅝	Chi Great Western	5	3	2⅞	3	
16⅝	13⅝	Chi Gt Western pf	27	15⅝	15	15⅛	+ ⅛
32	30¼	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	1	31¾	31⅝	31⅝	Feb 9
2½	2	Chi M St P&P	11	2½	2	2⅛	
5⅝	4¾	Chi M St P&P pf	11	5½	5¼	5¼	
33	23	Chi Pneu Tool	13	33	32¼	2¼	— ½
70½	61½	Chi P Tool pf	4	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
2¾	2¼	Chi R&P	17	2½	2¼	2¼	
7⅞	5¾	Chi R&P 6% pf	8	6¾	6¼	6¾	
8⅛	6⅛	Chi R&P 7% pf	5	7¼	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
27½	24½	Chi Yel Cab (2)	1	25¾	25¼	25¾	— ¼
22½	20½	Chi Cot Oil	10	20⅝	20½	20¾	
15⅝	12½	Childs Co	24	14½	13½	13½	— ½
130¾	110¾	Chrysler (12e)	247	134	131	133¾	+3½
20¼	18⅞	City I&F (2)	17	20⅛	20	20	— ⅛
10⅝	9	City Stores	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
38⅛	33½	Clark Eq (1.60a)	4	37	36	37	+1
38⅝	35	Clev Cr Brns (2½e)	6	38	38	38	+ ¼
93¾	78	Cluett Peab (¾g)	14	97	94	97	+5
136	122½	Coca Cola (2a)	7	136	136	137	+3
87⅝	67	Coca Cola A (3)	1	87⅝	87⅝	87⅝	+ ⅝
21⅝	19⅝	Col-Palm-P (½)	21	20½	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
25⅝	21	Col-Palm-P pf (6)	3	103	103	103	Feb 9
43½	32⅝	Collins & Aik (2a)	12	41⅝	40¾	40⅝	
50¼	44⅞	Col Fuel & Iron	17	51⅞	50½	50⅝	+ ⅜
20⅞	17⅞	Colum G&E (.40e)	165	18	17⅝	17⅝	+ ¼
108	100⅝	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	+1⅞
101	91	Colum G&E pf (5)	4	95	94	95	Feb 9
39½	34¾	Colum Pic vtc (1a)	24	39¼	37	38⅝	+1½
46½	42	Colum Pic pf (3½)	2	44½	44	44½	— ⅝
124½	117½	Colum Carb (4a)	2	123½	123	123	— ½
69¾	64⅝	Com Credit (4a)	26	66¼	65¾	66¼	+ ½
114	109⅞	Com Cr pf (4½)	2	113½	113	113½	+1½
80¼	73½	Com Inv Tr (4a)	9	75¼	74½	75¼	+ ¼
130	113	Com Inv Tr pf (4¼)	4	113¼	113¼	113¼	Feb 9
21¼	18½	Com Solvents (.80a)	86	19⅞	19⅜	19⅝	
4⅛	3¼	Com & South	146	3½	3¼	3⅜	
7⅝	63	Com & South pf (3)	6	66¾	65½	65¾	+ ¾
18	13⅝	Conde Nast	32	18⅝	17⅞	18	+ ¼
42	36¾	Congol Nairn (1.60a)	15	42	41½	41¾	+ ¼
19¼	17½	Congress Cigar (2e)	1	18	18	18	Feb 9
18⅞	16⅝	Con Cigar	5	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	
10	8½	Con Coal	46	9⅞	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
49⅞	43⅝	Con Edison (½g)	65	46½	45½	45⅝	+ ⅞
108	106	Con Edison pf (5)	1	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅞
5⅝	5	Con Film	8	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
18¾	16⅝	Con Film pf	1	17	17	17	
12⅝	9¼	Con Laundries	3	12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅝
17¼	15⅞	Con Oil (¼g)	90	16¾	16⅜	16½	+ ½
105⅞	105⅞	Con Oil pf (5)	2	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jan 23
10⅝	7⅝	Con RR Cuba pf	10	9⅞	8¼	9½	+1⅜
1⅛	⅞	Con Textile	22	1⅛	1	1	
32¼	30⅝	Container Cor (1.20)	40	31⅞	31	31⅜	+ ¼
37¾	29	Cont Baking A	13	34½	33¾	34	— ⅞
5¼	3	Cont Baking B	16	4¾	4⅝	4¾	
108⅝	102⅞	Con Baking pf (8)	1	108	108	108	
69½	59⅝	Cont Can (3a)	48	62¼	59⅝	61½	+1¾
25⅝	20½	Cont Diam F (2e)	4	24½	24½	24½	
42¾	39½	Cont Ins (1.60a)	8	42	41½	42	+ ⅜
3⅝	2¾	Cont Motor	370	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ¼
45⅝	42¼	Cont Oil Del (1½e)	36	45⅝	44½	44½	— ½
32	26⅝	Cont Stl (¼g)	25	31¾	30½	31½	+ ⅞
71¼	67	Corn Prod Ref (3)	11	68⅝	67¼	68⅝	+ ⅞
171½	167	Corn Prod R pf (7)	1	167	167	167	Feb 9
8⅝	6	Coty Inc	27	7⅞	7⅝	7¾	+ ¼
56½	46	Crane Co	8	54⅝	54	54⅝	+1⅛
121	119	Crane Co pf (7)	1	120½	120½	120½	Feb [illegible]
37	35¾	Cream Wheat (½g)	4	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	
28¾	21⅝	Crosley Radio (1¼e)	2	25½	25½	25½	
100⅛	74¼	Crown C&S (2)	31	99½	97¼	99¼	+3¼
56½	54⅛	Cn C&S pf ww (2¼)	2	55	55	55	— ½
47¼	45¼	Cn C&S pf xw (2¼)	3	45	45	45	— ½
24⅝	17	Crown Zeller	190	22⅞	21¼	21⅝	—1¼
66¾	51	Crucible Steel	43	67	65	66¼	+ ¾
129	120½	Cru Stl pf	1	129	129	129	Feb 5
2½	2¼	Cuba Co	14	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
14⅜	11¼	Cub-Am Sugar	64	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞	+ ½
42¼	39⅝	Cudahy Pack (2½)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Bond Prices Generally Higher Today—Curb Shows Strength

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Dry Goods Body Is To Affiliate With Retail Federation

NEW YORK (AP)—A move to strengthen the ranks of the nation's retailers for common action on legislative and other matters of general interest to their business was disclosed in a decision of the National Retail Dry Goods Association to affiliate with the American Retail Federation, Washington.

The dry goods association, which withdrew from the Chamber of Commerce of the United States a few weeks ago, informed its 5700 members in a letter signed by David E. Moeser of Boston, president, the "time has come when the association will affiliate itself with the federation."

The association represents dry goods, department and specialty stores. The retail federation was organized two years ago to embrace the entire vast retailing field.

Dry goods men were split on the question of joining the federation, many insisting there would be an overlapping of activity and that they should maintain an independent voice. The association voted in June, 1935, to give the directors discretion on affiliation or merger.

"All obstacles have now been removed by an official statement of policy governing the relationship of the two associations," said Moeser's letter.

It noted the retail federation "can have no legislative program except on broad issues in which retailing as a whole is pitted against some other group," and that when retailers disagree the federation "can take no other part than fact finding."

The main activity of the federation was described as "legislative analysis and fact-finding research."

Moeser made it clear there would be no member of the Washington forces of the two organizations.

Some favored consolidating to make common cause on national problems in view of increase in legislation the last few years touching retail interests.

New York Curb Elects Governors, Trustees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Curb Exchange at its annual elections chose the regular slate of 14 governors and two gratuity fund trustees designated by the nominating committee.

Four new governors, all chosen for three-year terms, are W. E. Kimmelberg of Kimmelberg & Co., Charles M. Finn of Post & Flagg, Edwin Posner of Andrews, Posner & Rothschild and Leonard Wagner of Wagner, Stott & Co. Others elected for three-year terms were Theodore W. Baumfeld of Sutro Brothers & Co., Clarence L. Eckstein, Alan L. Eggers of H. L. Wisner & Co., Frank J. McCabe, Fred C. Moffatt of Moffatt & Spear, the present president; Benjamin H. Rosalsky and Edward J. Shean of Jewett & Shean. L. Sherman Adams and Frank C. Masterson of Frank C. Masterson & Co. were elected for one-year terms.

Francis Dickson and John K. Mills were elected trustees of the gratuity fund for three years.

Dividend Declarations

Extra

Company	Rate	Pe-riod	Hldrs. of Record
Inglewood Gasoline	1c	Feb. 10	Feb. 1

Increased

Iron Fireman Mfg	30c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Kresge (SS) Co	30c	Mar. 13	Feb. 23
Murphy (GC) Co	65c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 19

Initial

Heywood Wakefield pf "B" new	31c	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Woolf Bros Class B participating pf	$1	A Feb. 23	Feb. 12

Resumed

Can Pacific pf	1%	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Sun Life A of C	$3.75	Apr. 1	.....

Irregular

Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass	75c	Mar. 15	Mar. 1
N Y Air Brake	50c	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Stock			
Walgreen Co	50%	.....	Mar. 2
Accumulated			
Carman & Co, Inc	50c	A Mar. 1	Feb. 15
International Utilities			
$7 pr pf	$4	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Do $3.50 pr pf	$3	Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Regular			
Amalgamated Leather Co pf	75c	Apr. 1	Mar. 19
Amer Factors, Ltd	15c	M Mar. 10	Feb. 27
Bangor Hydro-Elec 7% pf	$1.75	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 10
Barlow & Seelig Mfg Cb $1.20 cum conv Class A	30c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Brandywine Shs	30½c	Jan. 25	Jan. 15
Central Arkansas Pub Ser 7% pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Certain-ted Prod Corp 7% pf	*$57.81	Apr. 10	.....
Champ'n Hard Co	$1.50	Feb. 15	Feb. 5
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co	25c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Fansteel Metallurgical $5 pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Hawaiian Agri Co	20c	M Feb. 27	Feb. 25
Hobart Mfg A	37½c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 13
Inglewd Gasoline Co	1c	M Feb. 10	Feb. 1
Iron Fireman Mfg	30c	Q June 1	May 10
Jaeger Machine	25c	Mar. 1	Feb. 19
Monroe Chemical Co $3.50 pf	87½c	Q Apr. 11	Mar. 13
Nashua Gum & Coated Pap Co (np) cm	$1	Feb. 15	Feb. 8
Natl Linen Serv Corp $7 pf	$3.50	S Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Newberry (JJ) Co	60c	Q Apr. 1	Mar. 16
Ogilvie Fl M pf	$1.75	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Ohio Water Service Co Class A	50c	Mar. 31	Mar. 15
Onomea Sug Co	20c	M Feb. 20	Feb. 2
Peoples Drug Stores 6½% pf	$1.62½	Q Mar. 15	Mar. 1
Proc & Gam 5% pf	$1.25	Q Mar. 15	Feb. 25
Savan Gas 7% pf	43¾c	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Stuart (DA) & Co, Ltd. Class A par pf	20c	Mar. 1	Feb. 15
Sutherland Pap Co	40c	Q Mar. 31	Mar. 20
United Wall Pap Fac. Inc. 6% pr pf	$1.50	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 20
Western Auto S, A	$1	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Do B	$1	Q Mar. 1	Feb. 18
Werthan Bag Corp $7 pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 1	.....
Do $7 prior pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 1	.....
Williams (JB) Co	50c	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 5

*Called for redemption.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
March	12.64	12.66	12.61	12.61	—.05
May	12.50	12.54	12.48	12.49	—.03
July	12.35	12.37	12.33	12.34	—.04
October	11.90	11.94	11.87	11.90	—.02
December	11.87	11.89	11.85	11.87	—.01
January	11.89	11.90	11.85	11.88	.....

Spots 13.11, down 5 points. Tone at close, steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Mar.	6.96	6.96	6.96	6.96	—.02
May	6.98	6.98	6.94	6.94	—.04
July	6.93	6.93	6.92	6.92	—.03
Oct.	6.56	6.59	6.57	6.57	—.01

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-Seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
29	4¼s '47-52	120.9	120.6	120.6
30	3¼s '43-45	108.23	108.22	108.22
1	4s '44-54	114.19	114.19	114.19
1	3¾s '46-56	113.12	113.12	113.12
1	3¾s '46-43	107.7	107.7	107.7
91	3¾s 43-47	109.11	109.9	109.10
1	3¾s '43-47 reg	109.6	109.6	109.6
5	3¾s 41-43 Mch	109.6	108.6	108.6
26	3¼s '44-46	108.22	108.22	108.22
2	3¼s '46-49	108.5	108.5	108.5
3	3¼s '49-52	108.8	108.8	108.8
11	3s '51-55	106.22	106.22	106.22
11	2¾s '55-60	104.22	104.20	104.20
16	2¾s '45-47	105.25	105.23	105.23
5	2¾s '48-51	104.7	104.7	104.7
85	2¾s '51-54	103.13	103.12	103.13
1	2¾s '56-59	103.10	103.10	103.10
16	2½s '49-53	101.21	101.17	101.17

Federal Farm Mortgage

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
75	3s '49	105.9	105.8	105.8

Home Owners' Loan

4	3s A '52	104.30	104.29	104.30
23	2¾s '49	102.27	102.26	102.26

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
6	Adams Exp 4s '48	105¼	105	105
6	Adams Exp 4s '47	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
1	Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	110	110	110
2	Alb P W 6s '48 ww	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛
36	Alleghany 5s '44	101	100⅝	101
15	Alleghany 5s '49	96	95½	96
10	Alleghany 5s '50	91	91	91
10	Alleghany 5s '50 sta	68⅛	68	68
1	Allegh Val 4s '42	111	111	111
9	Allied Strs 4½s '51	100½	100¼	100½
3	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
31	Am & For P 5s '2030	84⅝	84	84
4	Am Ice 5s '53	92	91½	92
29	Am I G Ch 5½s '49	108¾	108⅛	108½
13	Am T&T 5½s '43	112	111¾	111¾
40	Am T&T 3¼s '66	100¾	100¼	100¼
10	Am T&T cv 4½s '39	110½	110½	110½
55	Am T&T 3¼s '61	101	100⅝	101
1	Am T Fdr cv '50	195	195	195
23	Am W W & E 6 '75	110¼	110¼	110¼
33	Am Wri Paper 6s '47	90½	90	90½
2	Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	106	106	106
15	Ang C Nitra deb '67	37½	37¼	37½
1	Ann Arbor 4s '95	70	70	70
25	Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100	100¼
1	Armour 4s '39	104½	104½	104½
1	Armstrong C 4s '50	106	106	106
18	AT&SF cvt 4½s '48	110¼	110	110
15	AT&SF 4s '95	113⅛	112½	112½
11	AT&SF adj 4s '95 t	108⅞	108⅝	108⅞
19	AT&SF 4s 1960 reg	109¼	109¼	109¼
1	AT&SFRkyM 4s '65	107	107	107
2	Atl Knox&Cin 4s '55	114¾	114	114
10	A C Line 1st 4s '52	104¾	104⅝	104⅝
10	ACL cit 4s '52	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
14	A C Line 4½s '64	98	97¾	97¾
3	Atl & Dan 1st 4s '48	58	57	57
1	Atl Gu & WI 5s '59	82	82	82
14	B&O rfg 6s '95	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
3	B&O 1st 5s '48	113	113	113
21	B&O rfg 5s '95	94	93½	93½
16	B&O 5s '96 F	93	92⅝	93
2	B&O 5s 2000 D	93	92⅝	93
38	B&O cvt 4½s '60	79⅞	79¼	79⅞
12	B&O 4s '48	108	107½	107¾
2	B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	104½	104½	104½
13	B&O 5s S W '50	105½	105⅜	105⅜
3	Beth Stl 4¼s '60	105¼	105⅛	105¼
26	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	98½	98⅜	98⅜
36	Boston&Me 5s '67	88	87½	87⅝
29	Boston&Me 5s '55	89⅞	88¾	89⅞
12	Bos&NY Airl 4s '55	28½	27½	28½
4	BotConMills 6½s '34 ct	39⅝	39½	39½
3	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	104½	104½	104½
26	Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	102¾	102½	102½
10	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	103⅝	103¼	103⅝
1	Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	114	114	114
23	Buff R&P 4½s '37	92¼	92	92¼
6	By-Prod C 5½s'45	103¼	103¼	103¼
16	Camag Sug 7s '42 ct	34¾	32	34¾
2	Can Nat Ry 5s '70	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¾	113¾	113¾
4	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113¼	113¼	113¼
7	Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	116⅜	115¾	115¾
1	Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	118½	118½	118½
25	Can Pac 5s '54	110	109¾	109¾
10	Can Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103	103½
6	Can Pac 4½s '60	104⅝	104½	104⅝
71	Can Pac 4s perp	99	98¾	98¾
6	Carro C & O 6s '52	109	109	109
2	Caro C & O 5s '38	105½	105½	105½
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	230	230	230
5	Cen Foundry 5s '41	121	121	121
11	Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
22	Cen New Jersey 4s '61	74	73¾	74
5	Cen Pac 5s '60	103	102¾	103
11	Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	109½	109¼	109¼
2	CRR&B of Ga 5s '37	93½	93½	93½
6	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	85½	85	85½
11	Certain-td 5½s '48	95½	95⅜	95½
11	ChamionP&F 4¾s'50	107½	107½	107½
4	Chesap Corp 5s '47	151	150	151
4	Ches Corp 5s '44	131¾	131¾	131¾
57	C & O 3½s '96 D	100¼	100	100
1	C & O gen 4½s '92	123½	123½	123½
47	C&O rfg 3½s '63B	100¼	100	100
1	Chi & Alton 3s '49	57½	57½	57½
8	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	117¾	117½	117¾
4	CB&Q 4½s '77	113¾	113¾	113¾
4	CB&Q gen 4s '58	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
12	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	111	110¾	111
1	CB&Q 5½s Ill '49	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
11	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	38½	37¾	37¾
11	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	36⅝	36½	36½
4	Chi & E Ill 6s '34	100	100	100
37	Chic Ot West 4s '59	48¼	47¾	48
6	Chi I & L 6s '66	23¾	23½	23¾
3	Chi I L 6s '47	41	41	41
8	Chi I& L 4s '47	39	36½	39
1	CM & SP 4½s '89 E	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
25	CM&SP 4¾s '89	69	69	69
3	CM & SP 04¾s '89	64	64	64
1	CM&SP 3½s '59B	56½	56½	56½
40	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	33½	32⅞	32⅞
43	CMSP & P adj 5s 2000	10¾	10½	10⅝
8	Chi & N W 6½s '36	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
40	Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	35½	34½	35½
8	Chi & NW Gen 5s '87	53	53	53
248	Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	20½	19½	20½
19	Chi&NW 4½s 2037	33½	32⅞	33½
29	Chi & NW 4½s 2037C	33¾	32½	33¾
2	Chi & NW 4s '87	52	51½	52
21	Chi Ry 5s '27	78½	78½	78½
5	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	21	20½	20½
1	CRI & P 4½s '52 A	20	20	20
17	CRI&P cvt 4½s '60	11¼	11	11¼
54	C R I & P 4s '88	42	41¼	42
16	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	20½	20½	20¼
6	CRI & P rfg 4s '34 ctf	19	18⅝	19
9	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '51	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
14	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Ch&W Ind 4¼s '62	105	105	105
2	Childs Co 5s '43	90½	90½	90½
11	Cinn Gas & E 3¼s '66	101½	101½	102⅛
12	CCC&StL 4½s '77	97¾	97¾	97¾
2	CCC&StL Cairo 4s'39	105¾	105¾	105¾
3	CCC&StL 4s '91 CWM	100	100	100
1	Cle&Sh Lime 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
3	Clev Un Term 5s '73	107¾	107¼	107¾
17	Clev UnTerm4½s'77C	104⅞	104½	104⅞
7	Col F & I 5s '70	93¼	92¾	93¼
13	Col G & Sz '52 May	104½	104⅜	104½
9	Columbia G 5s 1961	104½	104⅜	104½
11	Col Ry PwLL 4s '65	106⅞	106¼	106⅞
14	Coml Credit 3¼s '51	99¾	99¼	99¼
5	Conn Riv Pow 3¾s'61	105	105	105
27	Con Coal Del 5s '60	68½	67¾	68½
18	Con Edis 3¼s '46	102½	102	102
8	Con Gas NY 4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
10	Con Oil 3½s '52	106¼	106	106¼
2	Consum Pow 3½s '70	104	104	104
5	Consum Pow 3¼s '66	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
5	Consum Pow 3¾s '65	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞
3	Crane Co 3½s 51	101¼	101¼	101¼
1	Crown Cork 4s 50	106¾	106¾	106¾
5	Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	61	60¼	61
3	Del & Hud 5½s '37	100 26-32	100 26-32	100 26-32
40	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	94½	94	94
5	D & R G 4s '36	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝
13	D & R G West 5s '55	21	20½	21
9	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	20½	19¾	20½
12	D & R G West 5s '78	30½	29½	30½
11	Det Ed 5s '52	108¼	108⅛	108¼
5	Det Ed 4½s '61	115	115	115
6	Det T Tun 4½s '61	117¾	117½	117½
9	Duluth SS&A 5s '27	68	67¾	68
1	Duquesne Lt 3¼s '65	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2	Ed Ill NY 5s '95	135½	135	135½
29	Erie rf 5s '67	88⅝	88	88⅝
6	Erie rf 5s '75	88	87¾	88
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	104¼	104¼	104¼
18	Erie gen lien 4s '96	90⅝	90⅝	90½
4	Erie cvt 4s '53 A	92½	92½	92
5	Fairbks Morse 4s '56	104¼	104	104¼
9	Fed L&T 1st 6s '42	103¾	103¾	103½
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	17	17	17
33	Fla E Cst 5s '74	17⅝	17⅝	17½
5	GalH&H 5½s '38	99¾	99½	99¾
7	Gen Mot Ac 3s '46	102¾	102¾	103
17	Gen Mot Ac 3¼s '51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Gen Pub S 5½s '39	102¾	102¾	102¾
2	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
15	Goodrich 4¼s '56	101¼	101¼	101¼
4	Goodrich 6 '45	105¼	105¼	105¼
9	Goodyear T&R 5s '57	104½	104½	104
5	Goth Silk Ho 5s '46	105	105	105
3	Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	118⅞	118⅝	118⅞
3	Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	108	108	108
11	Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
212	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	124½	123½	124
25	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	110	109¾
2	G Bay & W deb B	14¼	14¼	14¼
6	Gulf M&N 5s '50	103½	103	103½
19	Gulf Stl Util 4s '66	104½	104½	103¾
21	Gulf St Stl. 4½s '61	99¾	99¾	99½
10	Hiram Walker 4½s '45	107¾	107¾	107¾
2	Hockg V 4½ '99	123¼	123¼	123¼
12	Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	94	93½	94
2	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102½	102½	102½
12	Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	54¾	54¼	54¼
21	Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
5	Hud & Man inc 5s '57	35	35	35
5	Ill Cen rfg 5s '55	101	101	101
19	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	77½	76¾	77
8	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	92⅝	92½	92⅝
13	Ill Cen col tr 4s '53	88⅝	88⅝	88½
5	Ill Cen Litch 3s '51	98	98	98
5	Ill Cen 3½s '52	88¼	88¼	88
7	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	90½	90½	90½
7	Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅝	107⅝	107½
3	Ind & Lou 4s '56	29	29	29
19	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	105¾	105¾	105½
28	Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	95⅞	95⅞	95½
4	Inter RTr rfg 5s '66 ct	95¼	95¼	95
8	Int Ot Nor adj 6s '52	11¾	11¾	11½
12	Int Ot Nor 1st 6s '52	35	35	34½
34	Int Hydro El 6s '44	87½	87½	87½
23	Int Mer Mar 6s '41	79⅞	78	79½
100	Int Paper 6s '55	99¾	99¾	100
1	Int Paper 5s '47	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
3	Int Rys C Am 6 '41	102x	102¼x	102¼x
5	Int Rys C Am 5s '72	94¼	94¼	94¼
45	Int T&T cv 4½s '39	88⅝	88⅛	88⅝
92	Int T&T 4½s '52	75	74½	74⅝
85	Int T&T deb 5s '55	80⅝	79⅞	80⅝
9	Iowa Cen rfg 4s '51	3⅞	3½	3⅞
10	James P & Clea'4s '39	100	100	100
2	KPL&M 4s Ctf '61	82	82	82
17	K C South 5s '50	99¼	99	99¼
14	K C Term 4s '60	107¼	107	107¼

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Kans G G&E 4½s '80	103½	103½	103½
2	Kendall 5½s '48 A	102½	102⅛	102½
10	Kings Co El & P 5s '37	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	108¼	108¼	108¼
2	Lac Gas 6s '42A	67	67	67
1	Leh & N Y 4s '45	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝
9	Lac Gas 5½s '53	69	69	69
3	Lac Gas 5s '39	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
10	L S & M S 3½s '97	105	105	105
6	Lautaro Nit 6s '54 ct	39	39	39
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54	105	105	105
1	Leh C&N 4½s '54C	103½	103½	103½
4	Leh Val Coal 6s '38	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	89½	89½	89½
2	Leh Val NY 4½s'40	103¼	103¼	103¼
21	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	85½	84½	85½
51	Leh Val 4½s 2003	76⅞	75⅞	76⅞
92	Leh Val 4s 2003	71¼	70⅝	71¼
1	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Leh Val Term 5s'41	108	108	108
1	Leh Val Tr 4½s '41	108	108	108
5	Louisa & Ark 5s '69	98¼	98⅛	98¼
4	Lou & N 5s 2003 B	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
13	Lon&N 4½s 2003	106	106	106
1	Louis & N 4s '40	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	102	102	102
12	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	96½	96	96
1	L & N Pad & M 4s '46	96½	96	96
1	L & N Pad & M 4s '46	111	111	111
7	Lou&NSo Jt M 4s'52	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
9	Maine Cen 4½s '60	84	83⅞	84
5	Manat Sug 7½s '42	79¼	77½	79¼
2	ManatSug 7½s '42ct	80	80	80
98	M K Tex 5s '62 A	88	87	88
44	M K Tex ad; 5s '67	74½	73½	74
15	M K Tex 4½s '78	78⅝	77¾	78⅝
25	M K Tex 1st 4s '96	95	94⅞	95
20	M K T Tex 4s '62 B	74½	74½	74½
25	Mo Pac 5½s '49	14½	14½	14½
5	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	45¾	45¾	45¾
31	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	49¾	49½	49¾
93	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	18	17⅝	18
17	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	45½	45½	45½
18	Mob & O 4½s '77	38½	37½	38⅝
3	Mob & O Montg 5s '47	53½	53½	53½
18	Mob & O 5s '38	38½	38½	38⅝
9	Mon W Pa P S 4½s '60	106¼	106	106
1	Mon W Pa P S 6s '65	109½	109½	109½
28	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98	97½	98
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	101¾	101¾	101¾
30	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	96½	96½	96½
25	Mor & Essex 3½s 2000	94¼	94¼	94¼
1	Nassau El 4s '51	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝
35	Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	106½	106	106
1	Nt R R Mex 4s '51 asd	4½	4½	4½
2	Natl Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	122½	122½	122½
2	N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	121⅞	121⅞	121⅞
3	N O Gt Nor 5s '83	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
4	N O Pu Sv 5s '53A	101⅝	101½	101½
4	N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	101⅝	101½	101½
3	NO Tex&M 5½s '54	58½	58½	58½
55	NO Tex&M 5s '54B	55	54⅝	54⅝
1	NY & Long Bra 4s '41	108	108	108
16	NY&Putnam 4s '93	95	94½	94½
2	NY&Queens Elc2P 3½s 65	106½	106½	106½
466	NYC cvt 6s '44	111½	109⅞	111¼
26	NYC rf 5s 2013	101⅝	101	101⅝
29	NYC 4½s 2013 A	95½	95½	95½
37	NYC conv4s '98	103	102⅝	102⅞
1	NYC 3½s '47	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
11	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	95¼	95	95¼
12	NYC&HR 3½s '97	101	101	101
2	NY Chi & StL 6 '38	99¾	99¾	99¾
37	Ger Gov Intl 5½s '65	25½	24½	25
5	Ger Govt 7s '49	31¾	31⅝	31⅝
1	Gt Con ElPAp 6½s '50	85½	85½	85½
1	Ital Cr Corp 7s '47B	02	02	02
14	Italy 7s 1951	90½	90¼	90½
10	Japan 6s '54	97	96⅞	96⅞
1	Japan 5½s '65	81	81	81
11	Kreuger & T 5s '59 ct	43½	43⅜	43⅜
24	Medellin M 6s '54	15½	13¾	15½
2	Mex 4½s Irr A '43	6½	6½	6½
6	Mex 4s '04 asd '54	7	6½	7
8	Milan City 6½s '52	79½	79½	79½
4	Minas Ger 6½s '59	31½	31½	31½
3	Montevideo 6s '59	62¾	62¾	62¾
4	Norway 4½s '65	101¼	101¼	101¼
34	Richfield O 6s '44 A ct	64¼	64¼	63¼
4	Norway 6s '43	107	107	107
1	Norway 4½s '56	103¼	103¼	103¼
2	Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	102½	102½	102½
4	Nor Hyd El 5½s '57	102	102	102
10	Orient Dev 6s '53	78¾	78¾	78½
2	Orient Dev 5½s '58	75	75	75
2	Oslo G&E Wk 5s '63	100½

Bruins Looked Good in Defeat but Defense Still Weak—Harvard vs. Queen's Tonight

Conacher Features Montreal Victory

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It would have been nice from a Boston viewpoint if Lionel Pretoria Conacher, Montreal defenseman, had retired from hockey just previous to last night's game against the Bruins instead of at the end of the current season. He stood out head and shoulders in the game won by Maroons, 2-0, which, incidentally, ran the Bruin record to eight successive home games without victory and carried Maroons through five games without defeat.

These Bruins went into this game a grim and determined group of hockey players. Before the game they were given a serious talk by Art Ross, and the public and press were excluded. Their protracted slump had gone beyond mere passing notice and the players were so notified. From the opening faceoff they attacked and every man tried.

There were many mistakes, opportunities frittered away and lack of organization, along with the weak defense in front of Thompson. But for general all-round play and effort, the Bruins should have beaten Maroons instead of being beaten. Bill Beveridge, Maroon goalie, aided and abetted by that veteran of veterans, Conacher, provided a discouraging barrier. When the locals did open the gates for what seemed certain goals, they tried too hard and shot with atrocious marksmanship.

There may be a change or two in the Bruin roster list yet. Ross would like to strengthen the defense and add scoring punch. The defense is the more important because the Bruin attack showed enough in the game here against Canadiens and last night against Maroons to prove that it is on the verge of scoring goals. The real hero from a Boston standpoint throughout this slump has been the grand work of Tiny Thompson in goal.

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The victory of the Maroons over the Bruins was the first this season and the first since Nov. 16, 1935. Following that Nov. 16 game won by Maroons 1-0, the Bruins had gone through nine straight games against the Montrealers without defeat. The irony of the game last night was the scoring of both goals by Jerry Shannon, cast-off from the Bruins. Earl Robinson assisted on both goals.

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Over in New York the Americans sprang a further surprise by toppling the league-leading Detroit Red Wings, 3 to 2, thereby ending a string of nine straight games without defeat for the Wings. Amerks are far back in the ruck of the Canadian division race, but not quite out of it. Conny Smythe could not have enjoyed watching the Rangers make his Maple Leafs "jump through the hoop" on Toronto ice to the tune of 5 to 1 either.

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At the pre-game dinner put on by the Bruins Tommy Gorman stated that he thought Babe Siebert of Canadiens was due for the famous valuable player trophy. He picked an all-star team, naming Tiny Thompson for goal; Conacher, Siebert and Ebbie Goodfellow for defense; Harvey Jackson for left wing; Marty Barry for center and Larry Aurie for right wing. Gorman qualified this somewhat by stating that up until the time Howie Morenz was forced out for the season he had a call on the Hart trophy and all-star team.

Boston Skaters In Lake Placid Carnival, Feb. 20

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 10—Plans underway for the eleventh annual mid-winter figure skating carnival to be staged at the Olympic arena on the evenings of Feb. 20 and 21, indicate that this year's affair will be the most elaborate ice production ever staged in the arena.

The theme of the 1937 carnival will be "Heydays and Holidays" with each number symbolic of some high light of the season and the various holidays. Opening with a St. Patrick's Day scene followed by the Awakening of Spring, through the change of seasons, the holidays—Easter, Fourth of July, Christmas, and other numbers will be climaxed with a George Washington pageant on the porch and lawn of Mt. Vernon with a cast of 75 in period costumes, featuring the famous Tiller girl group from the Minto Skating club of Ottawa.

The ice sheet will be transformed into a lawn and flower garden with a reproduction of the Mt. Vernon home of George Washington as the central motif.

Over 125 skaters will take part from Boston, New York, and Lake Placid with a group of 70 from the Minto Skating Club of Ottawa, comprising the largest single unit. The Minto and Lake Placid skating clubs produce the same carnival theme each winter, with the senior group from Minto skating in both shows and the junior groups in their individual shows.

Some of the feature numbers will be the Minto Four, Mrs. Elmore Davis, Prudence Holbrook, Melville Rogers and Guy Owen as Frost; Mrs. Elmore Davis and Jack Hose in a Starry Nights pair. Mrs. Adrie Main Crulkshank will also be seen as an Irish Colleen in one of her famous interpretative dances.

Polly Blodgett of the Skating Club of Boston will appear as the Queen of Hearts from a valentine. It is expected that Maribel Vinson and her partner, Geddie Hill, national pair champions, will also be featured.

Anne Page Seeded No. 1 In U. S. Squash Racquets

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—Anne Page of Wayne, Penna., the defending champion, today was seeded No. 1 on the domestic list for the national women's squash racquets championship which will open here next Monday.

Cecelia Bowes of Cynwyd, Penna., Mrs. Ary J. Lamme Jr. of Rye, N. Y., and Mrs. William F. Howe Jr., of Weston, Mass., were seeded in that order behind the champion.

Susan Noel topped the foreign seeding. Ranked back of the British ace were other members of Great Britain's Wolfe-Noel team—Mrs. Ian McKechnie, the Hon. Anne Lytton-Milbank and Betty Cooke.

Harvard Faces Strong Mermen Over Week End

This week end will see the hardest uphill fight that the Harvard varsity swimming team has thus far encountered. As yet undefeated, this coming Friday will see Coach Hal Ulen's natators meet the strong Columbia swimmers at New York, and the next day they journey to Princeton, N. J., to face the Tigers in the afternoon. With only about 15 hours between the two meets and part of that time spent in traveling, it will indeed be a task to try the stamina of these Crimson flashes.

Headed by that great swimmer, Charlie Hutter, the first Harvard man ever to make the Olympic swimming team, they should emerge victorious, but it will only be after close competition. In the meet with Columbia they should not find things too hard except in three events, the breaststroke, medley relay, and 440-yard freestyle; but when they come up against the Princeton aggregation on the following day, every event will be a race.

Both of these meets are regular intercollegiate contests and the Harvard men will be anxious to emerge the victors, yet there is little doubt as to just who they are really pointing for—the undefeated team of Yale coached by Bob Kiphuth, coach of the American Olympic swimmers this last summer. Yale has been undefeated for 156 dual meets, or not since 1927 have they gone down in defeat before another college.

According to the reports running rampant around the Harvard pool, this year will see the best chance Harvard has ever had to down the Eli. A remark overheard in the dressing room after a workout the other day exemplifies the feelings of these young men. Charlie Hutter was talking to one of his teammates and as usual the subject of the Yale meet was broached. "I have been swimming at Harvard for three years," Charlie said, "and in all that time my one desire has been to stop that long line of victories. At last I feel the time has arrived."

The outcome of these two meets this week end will give a good idea as to the possibility of Harvard's chances to down the Eli.

Miami to Nassau Race Under Way

ABOARD U. S. CUTTER MOJAVE, At Sea, Feb. 10 (AP)—Through British seas once roved by pirates, 19 American yachts swept today toward old Nassau, capital city of the Bahamas.

A third of the 184 nautical mile voyage from Miami to Nassau was completed by the fleet as the sun went down and an even more favoring wind sent the yachts scudding along as they veered southeastward.

Mandoo 2d, a jib-headed 71-foot yawl owned by D. Spencer Berger of New Haven, Conn., held a four-minute lead over the Tioga, Harry E. Noyes' ketch from Marblehead, Mass., at the 60-mile stage.

At that point, Great Isaacs Light, the yachts turned into northwest Providence Channel. From the Mojave, the fleet appeared bunched about five miles back of the straining Mandoo 2d and Tioga. Sailing was smooth once the choppy gulf stream was passed.

Leaving Miami off the ocean cut at 11:45 a. m. yesterday, the yachts were expected to sail into Nassau's palm-fringed, old fortress-guarded harbor before noon. The race is a handicap affair. The first arrival probably will not be the winner.

Carter and Kozen Tie

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 10 (AP)—Dave Carter of Nevada, Mo., and Tony Kozen of Bridgeport, Conn., shot a pair of two-over-par 74's yesterday to split medal honors in the Dixie amateur golf tournament. Carter, newcomer to Florida play, carded a steady 37-37 in the 18-hole qualifying round over the Miami country club course. Kozen, former Connecticut champion, was out in one-under-par 35 but slipped coming back.

Providence Quintet Wins

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 10 (AP)—Providence College defeated Lowell Textile, 50-26, here last night in a slow basketball game which the Friars dominated throughout. In the first five minutes Providence had a 10-to-0 lead and at the half was ahead, 25-15.

Why They Could Not Score

By a Staff Photographer

The Bruins Stormed the Montreal Net Throughout the Game Last Night, but Lost, 2 to 0, Due to the Stellar Defensive Play of the Veteran Lionel Conacher and Goalie Bill Beveridge. Above Is a Typical Scene of the Maroon Goalie's Acrobatic Antics to Keep the Puck Out, With Bill Cowley (17) Frantically Seeking the Rebound and Jimmy Ward (4) of Maroons Attempting to Help Beveridge Clear. Charlie Sands (18) Originally Made the Play for the Bruins and Ray Getliffe (16) Is Seen Beside the Net, Being Capably Covered by Conacher

Amateur Tennis Far Below Standard of Former Years

NEW YORK, Feb. 10 (AP)—The job of a tennis umpire, like that of a judge, is to settle a dispute, not to start one.

So Rufus Davis merely stated a personal opinion yesterday when he said that except for Gottfried von Cramm of Germany and H. W. (Bunny) Austin of England, amateur tennis is considerably below the standard of former years all around the world.

For more than a half century, starting in South Africa where he saw service in the second Matabele rebellion and the Boer war, Davis has been officiating from the high chair. His opinions about tennis carry the note of authority.

There's no disputing the quality of his exceptions. Von Cramm has gone to the Wimbledon singles finals the last two years, losing both times to Fred Perry. Austin, almost strictly a "peak player," has a remarkable Davis Cup competitive record.

What About Budge?

But what about Don Budge? Any number of American fans have all but congratulated him in advance on restoring the Davis Cup to Uncle Sam and winning the United States singles title. Doesn't he rate up there with Austin and Von Cramm?

"I'm afraid I must disagree with popular opinion," said the 70-year-old arbiter. "Budge has not quite earned his spurs. It was creditable from him to extend Perry to five sets last September in the championship round, but his tennis was not exactly topflight.

"Make no mistake about Budge, however. He's the best prospect since Ellsworth Vines. I have every confidence that he'll fulfill expectations."

Davis was born in Peru of English parents and spent his boyhood in England. He attended Gottingen University in Germany and then drifted to South Africa, where, when he wasn't mounted on a charger in both wars, he sold ostrich feathers and continued to play and umpire tennis.

Ostrich feathers were in great demand right up to the World War. He came to the United States at the turn of the century and his business flourished. But with America's entry in the World War, simplicity became the order of the day, and no matter how you look at 'em, ostrich feathers aren't simple. So, he became an insurance salesman.

First Set in Germany

"My brother, Angel, and I played the first set of tennis ever played in Germany," said Davis. "All the students and half the townsfolk came out. That was at least 55 years ago. Today, Germany has von Cramm, Heiner Henkel, Karl Lund and a lot of other stars."

Umpiring, he says, is more difficult than playing. You have to watch both the ball and the players—careful to see that the ball doesn't hit one of 'em, and if the player, especially the charging type like Wilmer Allison and Greg Mangin, take the ball on the first or second bounce.

Davis, known as one of the ablest of America's court umpires, made a blunder six years ago, although no harm was done.

"It happened during the semifinal match between Mrs. Helen Wills Moody and Betty Nuthall in 1931," he said. "I erroneously permitted Mrs. Moody to serve twice in succession.

"I realized it after Mrs. Moody served the second time. The spectators didn't notice it, and it would have gone by completely unnoticed if the tournament referee hadn't walked out on the court and called up to me:

"'Do you know you let Moody serve twice in a row?'

"I replied yes," said Davis, adding, "What are you going to do about it?" Nothing could be done. The discovery was made too late.

After the match Davis apologized to Miss Nuthall, who had only a hazy recollection that something had happened.

"Oh, never mind, Mr. Davis, it didn't matter, anyway," said Betty. But it still bothers "Rufe."

Pro Footballers Meet in Chicago

Club owners and coaches of the National Football League will convene in the regular annual meeting of the professional football circuit to be held in Chicago on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 12 and 13.

One of the main points of business facing the league meeting will be the submission of pleas for franchises from several sources to President Joe E. Carr. Action on these application for franchises will be taken by the league as a whole.

The league as it is now constituted and as it has operated for the past three seasons has five clubs in the Eastern division and four in the Western division. The Eastern division is represented by Brooklyn, Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and the Redskins, whose home will be in Washington next fall. The Western division includes Green Bay, Detroit, the Chicago Bears and the Chicago Cardinals.

The league will formally vote the Ed Thorp Memorial Trophy to the Green Bay Packers for their victory in the sectional playoff with the Redskins last December.

George Halas, chairman of the rules committee, does not expect any alterations in the playing code for next season. The coach and president of the Bears feels the rules as now set up are working satisfactorily and prefers to let the fans become accustomed to the present code.

In addition routine action on the schedule for 1937 season will probably take place but no announcement regarding these schedules is likely to be made since it is often necessary to adjust dates after the meeting.

Hub Events

Tonight

Hockey—Harvard vs. Queen's and Olympics vs. Manhattan Arrows, Garden, 8.

College Basketball—Dartmouth at Harvard, 8:45. Boston University at Tufts, 8.

Thursday

Amateur Hockey — Commercial League games at Arena, 7.

Friday

Swimming—Junior 150 yard backstroke and senior 100 yard freestyle for men at Roxbury Boys Club.

Saturday

Track Meet— B. A. A. Games, Garden, evening. (Eastern Seaboard relay races in afternoon).

College Hockey—Boston University vs. Boston College, varsity and freshman games, Arena, 8.

College Basketball Results

Arizona S. of T. 39, Texas Tech 38.
Auburn 36, Sewanee 16.
Bradley 42, Wesleyan 36.
Colorado State 35, Colorado 32.
Columbia 43, Seton Hall 32.
Glenville T. 66, Fairmont 39.
Kalamazoo 46, Hillsdale 32.
Long Island 61, Youngstown 24.
Maryland 41, William and Mary 29.
Mt. St. Mary's 41, Johns Hopkins 19.
New Hampshire 44, Northeastern 34.
New Mexico 44, Texas Mines 29.
North Central 34, Armour Tech 33.
Olivet 42, Calvin 29.
Providence 50, Lowell T. S. 26.
Ripon 29, Beloit 27.
Salem 49, West Liberty 38.
St. Louis 33, Missouri S. of M. 31.
St. Michael's 41, Middlebury 29.
Temple 40, Bucknell 27.
Trinity 53, Bard 16.
Western Maryland 33, Loyola 32.
Westminster 42, Geneva 40.

Sonja Henie on Chicago Card

CHICAGO, Feb. 10 (AP)—Sonja Henie, three-times women's Olympic figure skating champion who drew 60,000 persons to the Chicago Stadium in five days last spring, will return to the sports arena Feb. 18-21 as star of the stadium's international ice carnival.

One Big Sand Trap

HUTCHINSON, Kan. (AP)—Sand traps won't be a rarity on Hutchinson's new golf course. It is being constructed on a large tract of sandhill waste land.

College Swimming Results

Dartmouth 45, Springfield 30.
Rochester 58, Union 14.

Red Sox Players On Holdout List Are Unimportant

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Assuming for the first time an "open" policy with the press in regard to the "holdout" situation, Eddie Collins announced yesterday that 13 Red Sox players are still unsigned for the fast-approaching American League season, and that five of those 13 are making exorbitant demands for larger pay checks.

As is often the case, the five gentlemen holding out are men who should be more concerned over their immediate future in baseball than about salaries. Rube Walberg, Fritz Ostermueller, Jack Russell, Johnny Kroner and Babe Dahlgren are the dissatisfied players, and Collins makes no secret of the fact that not one of them figures prominently in the 1937 plans of the Red Sox.

Retained by Cronin

Walberg and Russell have been retained only at the request of Manager Joe Cronin, who wants one more look at the two veteran pitchers in Sarasota. They could be handy throwing in batting practice, at least. Rube annexed only five victories in 1936 and Jack, after he came here from Washington, failed to score even a single triumph, and Collins admits that neither would have survived mid-winter releases if Cronin hadn't made his request.

Ostermueller likewise is in no position to demand a salary increase. Often referred to as a six-inning pitcher because of his inability to go a full game at top speed, Cronin still retains a lingering hope that Fritz will overcome this handicap. Ostermueller does not deserve an increase on his 1936 record, however.

Kroner's case is the most disdiscouraging to the Red Sox. The Boston club spent considerable money on Johnny last year, helping him overcome a serious handicap. Also, he was offered a raise in pay, but still he is not satisfied. Dahlgren unquestionably wants to be traded elsewhere, realizing that with the durable Jimmy Foxx around, his chances of playing first base for the Red Sox are mighty slim indeed.

Trades May Develop

A trade involving any or all of the five men on the holdout list can be expected at any moment.

Two major league clubs have held up waivers on Dahlgren, but Collins has been unable to sell him for more than the waiver price. Recently, the Cleveland Indians asked waivers on Roy Hughes, an infielder, and immediately the Red Sox tried to swap Kroner for Roy. The Indians, however, would not agree.

Collins expects no difficulty with the remaining eight unsigned players—Jimmy Foxx, Bob Grove, Wes Ferrell, Bobby Doerr, Roger Cramer, Jack Wilson, Oscar Melillo and Eric McNair. Foxx and Grove like to talk contracts with either Tom Yawkey or Joe Cronin before signing, but neither Jimmy nor Bob is in the dissatisfied class and they will soon be in line. Wes Ferrell and Doerr have accepted terms, although their contracts have not arrived at Fenway Park.

Wilson received a substantial raise, and probably is just slow in sending back his papers from the Pacific coast. Melillo has not signed because he has written to Collins concerning one peculiar question he would like settled before affixing his signature. An unfortunate incident in the McNair home has postponed Eric's signing, and Cramer is at present visiting the quiet shortstop, who is probably his closest friend.

Ryan Visits Bob Quinn

Despite the five salary disputes in the club's ranks, Collins says that he has had less difficulty getting players in line this year than ever before.

♪ ♪ ♪

Blondy Ryan, one-time White Sox, Giant and Phillie infielder, dropped in at the Beehive yesterday and "fanned" with Bob Quinn. Blondy played last season with the Minneapolis Millers in the American Association, the same circuit that is sending Pitchers Lou Fette, Jim Turner and Ira Hutchinson to the Bees. Ryan says that Fette was easily the outstanding hurler in the association, and that both Hutchinson and Turner should help the locals.

♪ ♪ ♪

John Quinn will attend the final organization meeting of the North Carolina State League, new class D circuit, at Charlotte, N. C., tomorrow. With Traveling Secretary Duffy Lewis incapacitated during the past few days, John has doubled up on his duties at the Beehive.

♪ ♪ ♪

Dan Howley, well known in big league circles and present manager of the Toronto International League club, paid a visit to Collins at Fenway Park yesterday. Howley's home is in East Weymouth.

Springfield 7, St. Anselm's 3

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Springfield College varsity hockey squad checked in their second victory of the season when they defeated the St. Anselm's puckmen at the Eastern States Coliseum here last night, 7 to 3. Capt. Warren Huston, brilliant star of the football campaign, played quite as ably on the ice, checking in four of the local goals and assisting on one other. McLean registered two of the visitors' markers, both in the first period, putting the St. Anselm squad ahead 2-0 at this stage.

National Hockey League Standing

American Division

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Detroit	19	7	8	93	67	45
Rangers	15	9	11	86	69	39
Boston	14	5	15	79	88	33
Chicago	9	6	18	62	83	24
Canadian Division						
Canadiens	20	3	11	94	78	43
Montreal	14	8	14	77	80	36
Toronto	14	3	17	85	85	39
Americans	10	4	21	75	111	24

Results Feb. 9

Montreal 2, Boston 0.
Rangers 5, Toronto 1.
Americans 3, Detroit 3.

College Hockey Results

Boston 3, M. I. T. 1.
Northeastern 9, New Hampshire 3.
Springfield 7, St. Anselm 3.

Canadians Expected to Give Harvard Six a Hard Battle

Garden Lineup Tonight

Harvard		Queen's
Harding, lw		rw, Hepburn
Ford, c		c, Munro
Carr, rw		lw, Poupore
Hicks, ld		rd, McGinness
Allen, rd		ld, Stollery
Mahoney, g		g, McEwan

Harvard alternates — Cutter, Roberts, Mechem, Jameson, Patrick, Pope, Emerson, Ecker, Kidder. Queen's alternates—McGill, Gibson, Catlin, Guy, Carver, Kenty, Holland.

With four straight International Intercollegiate Ice Hockey League victories safely tucked away in their record books, Harvard's undefeated hockey team tackles another loop opponent tonight when they meet Queen's University at the Boston Garden. The game will be played as part of a doubleheader and is scheduled to start at 8 o'clock, preceding a game played between the Boston Olympics and the Manhattan Arrows.

Queen's comes to Boston with three victories and three losses in the league circuit. They hold victories over Yale, Princeton and the University of Montreal and were defeated by McGill, Toronto, and Montreal. The Tricolor six from Kingston, Ont., is expected to give Harvard a hard battle tonight and the Crimson will have to be at its best to win.

Munro Among Leading Scorers

In Johnny Munro, Queen's center ice star, the Tricolor sextet has one of the leading individual scorers in the league. Munro is in third place, headed only by Paul Pidcock and Clayton Crosby, both of McGill. Munro has scored nine goals and is credited with six assists for a point total of 15.

Merve McEwen in the goal is rated as a strong net minder while A. W. Stollery on the defense has been an outstanding scorer. The first line composed of Munro at center, John Poupore and Rick Hepburne on the wings has shown excellent combination play. The team also has some formidable players as alternates in Jack Carver, F. Kenneth Guy, George Kenty, David McGinnis and Joe Catlin.

Harvard is the outstanding American college team in the Three-I League. The Crimson skaters have registered victories over Toronto, Princeton, and two against Dartmouth. Coach Joe Stubbs was most pleased with the work of the Crimson skaters against the Green last Saturday at Hanover and particularly did he have praise for the work of the third line which is made up of Win Jameson at left wing, Joe Patrick at center and Ralph Pope at right wing.

The Crimson has been considered to have only two good forward lines, the first line composed of Capt. George Ford at center, Austin Harding at left wing and Louis Carr at right wing and the veteran junior combination of Ned Cutter, Johnny Mechem and George Roberts. The fine game played by Patrick's line indicates however that Harvard now has three well balanced lines. George Mahony, Harvard's first string goaler was unable to play against Dartmouth but he is expected to resume his play in the net tonight against Queen's.

A Harvard victory will mark its fifth straight league win and keep the Crimson undefeated this year and run its total consecutive victories to 17.

John M. Munro
Queen's Hockey Player

Fred Moseley, captain of the Harvard varsity hockey team last year, is one of the members of the Manhattan Arrows which meet the Boston Olympics in the second game of the doubleheader. The Manhattan team is composed of former Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth players now living in New York.

Rambler Scorers Vault Into Lead

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10 (AP)—The Philadelphia Ramblers were out in front today in the race for scoring honors in the International-American Hockey League.

The hold the Syracuse Stars have had on the top position was broken last week by Clint Smith, crack Philadelphia forward, who scored six points to bring his total to 41.

Markle of Syracuse, who was tied with Smith last week, slipped back to third place with 38 points, trailing Hextall of Philadelphia by one point. Convey of Syracuse brought up in fourth place with 34 points, one more than Keating of Providence. The 16 leading scorers:

	Gls	Assists	Pts
Smith, Philadelphia	19	22	41
Hextall, Philadelphia	23	16	39
Markle, Syracuse	12	26	38
Convey, Syracuse	11	23	34
Keating, Providence	11	22	33
Mason, Philadelphia	19	12	31
Asmundsen, New Haven	10	20	30
Wares, Philadelphia	9	20	29
Doran, Syracuse	17	11	28
Parsons, Syracuse	18	9	27
Duguid, Providence	14	11	25
Kuhn, Providence	13	12	25
Toupin, Springfield	9	16	25
Saunders, Springfield	11	12	23
Roubell, Philadelphia	7	16	23
Kroll, Philadelphia	8	14	22

B. A. A. Receives Herbert Entry For Hollis 600

Titles, no matter whether they be Olympic, National A. A. U., I. A. A. A. A. or national collegiate, mean nothing to James Bruno Herbert of the New York Curb Exchange A. A., the sensational middle distance star from New York, whose entry was received yesterday for the Hollis 600-yard run at the forty-eighth annual B. A. A. games in the Boston Garden next Saturday night.

Herbert goes into the second month of his 1937 indoor competition undefeated in three trophy races and claiming fast time conquests in the New York Columbus Council 500 meters, the Prout 600 and the Millrose 600. No one beat a better field than Herbert did last Saturday night when he finished ahead of Eddie O'Brien of Syracuse, Charlie Beetham of Ohio State and John Woodruff of Pittsburgh.

He is entirely a product of the sidewalks of Harlem. Herbert's first title of note fell to him a year ago when he won the National A. A. U. junior 600-meter run. He has mapped out a busy campaign, and will not rest on his laurels.

James is out to clip Charlie Hornbostel's record in the 600 yards at the Unicorn classic on Saturday night, and with the new 11-lap track at the Garden and as fast a field as ever reported for any race at the distance, his chances are mighty good for turning up with a new mark.

In addition to Herbert's entry for the Hollis 600, another great American athlete filed his blank. Alfred L. Fitch of the Los Angeles A. C., and a member of the United States 1600-meter relay team at Berlin last summer will also strive to have his name inscribed on the beautiful trophy which was donated last year by James B. Hollis.

Fitch is one of the greatest quarter milers turned out on the west coast in years, and his entry just makes a perfect field for the 600 Saturday night. The field now comprises Eddie O'Brien, winner last year; Charlie Beetham, James Herbert and Al Fitch. Dick Gill of Boston College, originally entered, has been withdrawn so that he will be fresh for the relay between Boston College and Holy Cross.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Enters McCarthy and Sandler

James McCarthy and James Sandler are the two entries from the Huntington Avenue Branch of the Boston Y. M. C. A. in the B. A. A. games, to be held at the Boston Garden on Saturday, it was announced today by William C. Hultgren, coach of the track and field team.

Both men are former Northeastern University track performers and are now competing under the "Y" colors.

McCarthy entered the Prout games and in spite of the fast moving field the Dorchester timber topper did well to reach the semifinals.

Sandler is one of the formost high jumpers in New England. He was a member of the 1935 Jewish Olympic team that traveled to Palestine.

BOSTON

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BOSTON

"BIGGEST LAUGH SHOW IN BOSTON" —Record. Eves. at 8:30 COPLEY "HELP YOURSELF" All seats reserved 25c, 55c A WPA FEDERAL THEATER production.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LAURENCE RIVERS, Inc. Presents William Gaxton : : Kitty Carlisle in ERIK CHARELL'S WHITE HORSE INN International Musical Comedy Success CENTER Theater, 49th St. and 6 Ave. New York City Eves. 8:30—55c to $3.85 Mats., Wed.—55c to $2.20. Sat.—55c to $2.75

Engineers Warn That Flood Still Menaces Levees

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 10 (AP)—Still laying siege to what they failed to win by assault, ponderous crests kept flood communities alert along the mid-Mississippi today by refusal to speed their almost imperceptible southward crawl.

The river fell slowly above Memphis but in this sector record levels remained unchanged hour after hour while the brown tide edged higher downstream to New Orleans, forcing more evacuations.

The Memphis district office of the army engineers warned the top of the flood is "very flat" and the river will stand near its crest here for several days. As long as this situation prevails the pressure on the overtaxed levees could still bring on a major emergency.

The engineers remained confident they would win their fight, but explained sluggishness of the crests made imperative a ceaseless vigil along the dikes from here to Helena, Ark.

Rehabilitation went ahead at quickened pace in the Ohio valley and the lists of homeless shrunk while residents moved back into their homes there, but in the Mississippi valley the spreading waters swelled tributaries and routed hundreds of lowlanders.

The stage at Memphis has remained nearly constant for the last 24 hours and may remain at its peak level or around 48.65 for the next few days.

On the Memphis gauge the Mississippi has been on a rising stage above the 1927 mark for 12 days and for 10 days above the previous record reached in 1913. The level was almost four feet above the previous record today.

"The usual seepages and sand boils continue," reported Lieut. Col. Eugene Reybold, district engineer, "but there are no critical points in the levees in this district at this time."

At Helena the Mississippi approached a 60-foot stage, the highest ever recorded, and steadily crept higher on levees believed strong enough to ward off the thrust. Freeboard of several feet existed on most of the dikes from Helena southward and there was little fear for them.

The water level continued to fall slowly at Cairo, where the Ohio dumped its unprecedented billions of gallons into the Mississippi, at Hickman, Ky., and New Madrid, Mo., relieving pressure and anxiety.

While the fatality list stood at 436 along the flood's path through the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, Red Cross officials said the refugee total remained almost stationary not far below 1,000,000.

The removal of hundreds of families along backed-up tributaries in Arkansas, northern Louisiana and Mississippi tended to offset the number returning to homes further north.

Full Restoration Of Pay Cuts Voted For New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9—Complete restoration of pay cuts for New York City's 110,000 civil service employees, teachers, and firemen, was finally implemented today with the enactment of legislation submitted by the city's Fusion Administration last week.

Statutes wiping out the reductions imposed in 1932 and 1934 were made a swift order of business in both houses, which adopted three bills, two of which provide for the pay restorations and the third authorizes the reopening of the New York City 1937 budget so that an amount of $4,500,000 may be inserted therein to accommodate them.

Rail Strike Held Up By Naming of Board

CHICAGO, Feb. 9 (AP)—Action by President Roosevelt last night averted a strike threatened by union representatives of 1800 employees of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, who are members of the Big Five brotherhoods.

Leo J. Hassenhauer, counsel for the brotherhoods, said the President's appointment of an emergency board of three to investigate the dispute between the employees and the railroad would cause the strike "to be held up automatically," pending a report of the board.

Action by Labor Board In Auto Strike Barred

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 9 (AP)—Judge Kimbrough Stone of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals refused today to vacate an order enjoining the National Labor Relations Board from investigating alleged unfair labor practices at the General Motors Corporation units in St. Louis.

An advance announcement of the ruling was wired last night to the Labor Board at Washington.

The order, which affects the Fisher Body and Chevrolet Assembly plants at St. Louis, was issued in Federal District Court at St. Louis last July. Judge Stone's order binds the Federal board to take no part in the dispute between the company and its 3900 workers at St. Louis.

Saskatchewan Merchants Oppose Half-Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Amendments to the city act of Saskatchewan to prevent cities from forcing retail merchants to close for half-holidays Wednesdays during the heavy business months of September, October, November, and December will be sought by the Saskatchewan Retail Merchants' association at the next session of the Saskatchewan Legislature.

The merchants will urge also government action against merchants using lotteries to stimulate business, also they will ask a special tax on chain stores and mail order stores in the province.

Radio in an Artistic Setting

Building Housing the Studios of KVSO, Ardmore, Oklahoma

KVSO Is Serving As 'the Voice' Of South Oklahoma

With Monitor Newscasters

ARDMORE, Okla.—Literally atop the prolific oil sands of the new southern Oklahoma field, Station KVSO, serving this city, the trading center of the area, is indeed literally "The Voice of Southern Oklahoma," the phrase coined from its call letters.

A population of 400,000 people in this area of half a dozen counties, both of urban and rural designation, can turn to KVSO for its radio entertainment.

KVSO's growth has been rapid, reflecting the better times felt by the southern Oklahoma area. It went on the air in August, 1935, on a frequency of 1210 kilocycles, with a power of 100 watts. At that time it was limited to daytime radiocasting only. Since then KVSO has been granted unlimited time. An application is now pending before the Federal Communications Commission for an increase in power to 500 watts on a regional channel.

Station KVSO is owned and operated by the Daily Ardmoreite. News is, therefore, an important part of its programs. Each weekday morning, from 8:30 to 8:45, it broadcasts "The Monitor Views the News." Other programs radiocast by the station include a daily schedule of market reports, weather forecasts, regular programs of farm and home, and daily stock market reports. Religious, educational and civic programs are also heard daily.

KVSO maintains its own artists' bureau — something generally not done by a station of its power. It can supply talent for the most diverse demands, a fact which also enables it to radiocast its own musical programs, and not fall back too heavily upon recordings.

The station is of high fidelity design, and has three large studios in modernistic style, with a pipe organ built into the largest studio.

Albert Riesen, secretary of the Ardmoreite Publishing Company, manages KVSO. The staff, in addition to Mr. Riesen, comprises three full-time announcers, a program director, an advertising manager, and control room engineers. Although the station is located at the northwest edge of the city, downtown studios are also maintained, and several remote control points are kept throughout the city.

This is article number 37 in the series. The next will appear on Friday, Feb. 12.

President Asked To Check Hurried Neutrality Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Warning against "strait-jacket, undiscriminating, mandatory legislation" in connection with American neutrality, the League of Nations Association today has laid before President Roosevelt an appeal that the bill being projected for action on the current congressional calendar be drafted with wide latitude for presidential discretion.

A "hard-and-fast attitude," particularly in the case of a belligerent found to be a respector of existing peace treaties, was "to support international anarchy," according to the letter which has 32 signatures as a collaboration representing peace opinion throughout the nation.

The views urged upon the President's consideration are as follows:

1. Embargo legislation must not be so rigid as to promote economic nationalism and make for the defeat of your reciprocal treaties.

2. Faulty legislation producing certain economic consequences, and frustration of human sympathies that would prevent the President from protecting American economic life, would take us into war sooner than no neutrality policy at all.

3. It is impossible for Congress to draft a bill that would provide for every future contingency. The conduct of the foreign affairs of the United States must continue to rest in the hands of the President as provided for in the Constitution.

4. We are not ready to declare that the Pact of Paris (the Kellogg Pact) is a dead letter and the League of Nations defeated. The world community is at the moment suffering a reaction, but a reaction which we believe is temporary.

The association's communication goes on to say:

"For the United States to declare that in any future controversy it will cast the same stigma upon the nation that wishes to respect the Pact of Paris, the policy of the good neighbor and the League of Nations Covenant, as upon the nation that willfully violated them, is to encourage a designing aggressor to proceed with aggression.

"If the President should find that a belligerent country was attacked in contravention of the provisions of treaties to which the United States is a party, he should so advise Congress, and, with its consent, revoke his embargo proclamations in respect to the country so attacked."

The signers of the letter include Dr. James T. Shotwell, of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the League of Nations Association; Dr. Henry A. Atkinson, director of the Church Peace Union; Josephine Schain, chairman of the National Committee on the Cause and Cure of War; Dr. Mary E. Woolley; Sarah Wambaugh, League of Nations drafter of regulations on the Saar plebiscite; Dr. Samuel A. Eliot, of Cambridge, Mass.; Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer; Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina; Dr. Monroe E. Deutsch, provost of the University of California, and Charles G. Fenwick, president of the Catholic Association for International Peace.

Princeton Students On Best Behavior

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 9—Conduct of Princeton undergraduates from a disciplinary standpoint during the college term just ended was the best he has known, Prof. Christian Gauss, dean of the college, says in his annual report to Dr. Harold W. Dodds, president of Princeton.

The dean declared it was the third consecutive term of "exemplary conduct" on the part of his protégés.

The type of excessively "collegiate" youth which was a product of the movement generally known as "the rush to the colleges" is gradually disappearing, the dean said.

"The collegiate young man was precisely the one least adapted to the purposes of the college, who was trying to romanticize a type of life which he did not understand and into which he did not fit," he added.

Dean Gauss credited Princeton's system of selecting undergraduates as "one considerable factor in this problem." The other was the increase in interest on the part of the average undergraduate in the problems of society and the world.

Oklahoma Birds Are Fed When Snow Covers Food

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ARDMORE, Okla.—Sleet and snow these past weeks so completely covered the dinner tables of birds wintering in Oklahoma that it was necessary to work out a co-operative feeding plan that involved the services of rural mail carriers, farmers, rangers, Boy Scouts and members of the Isaac Walton League.

Through the fish and game commission, food was made available, and this was packed in five- and ten-pound paper bags. Rangers distributed the feed to the mail carriers, who in their turn delivered it to the farmers, who scattered it where it was most needed. In some instances the mail carriers were forced to return to the horse-and-buggy days in order to complete the deliveries.

McNaboe Says Mayor Ended 'Red' Hunt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9—In a fulmination on the killing of his $15,000 committee to investigate Communism in the schools of New York State, State Senator John J. McNaboe today had settled on Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia as the villain

Upper House business waited more than an hour last night while the Manhattan Democrat deplored the fate of a body whose work, he declared, lay everywhere at hand. His committee not only never held a meeting after its beginning, last session, but was not permitted to be revived or extended at this session. The machinations whereby it now lies permanently smothered in Assembly committee savored of Mayor LaGuardia, the Senator told his colleagues. With a mayoralty election coming on, Mr. LaGuardia, he said, wanted all evidence that communism was rife in the schools kept under cover.

Provision of Study Classes Urged for Manitoba Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Man.—Provision of study classes for workers, under university professors, is the object of a campaign to form a Workers' Educational Association in Manitoba. At a meeting of the Trades and Labor Council, the project was endorsed, and, it is expected, its formation will be undertaken later this month.

The plan was outlined to the labor council by Drummond Wren, general secretary of the association for Canada. In Ontario, he said, the association had received a grant of $10,000 through the university. Each local union will contribute a small donation in accordance with the number of its members, while those enrolling in the classes will pay a modest fee, in order to finance the undertaking.

Roosevelt Hears Views of Fliers On 'Pilot Pushing'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—Unusual attention has been attracted here during the past few days to one of the most illusive problems encountered by those who are seeking ways and means of making America's airways safer—the problem of so-called "pilot pushing."

It cropped up prominently during last week's three-day air line safety conference, but produced only a baffled feeling on the part of all concerned that such a condition probably exists to some degree which cannot be guarded and which therefore does not lend itself to any apparent or immediate solution.

President Roosevelt followed up this unsatisfactory discussion of the subject by summonink five air line pilots to his office yesterday to get first hand the private views of pilots themselves on the subject. No officials of the air lines nor of the Bureau of Air Commerce were present so that they might be free to tell him their personal experiences on the subject.

Pilots Discuss Problem

Representatives of the pilots themselves brought up the question at the safety conference, but admitted that they had evidence of only one isolated instance in which a pilot was induced by pressure from his employers to take up a plane under conditions he considered unsafe, and they added that the conditions which prevailed in this instance have since been corrected by the line involved.

Despite this lack of any general factual evidence of "pilot pushing" it is generally recognized that there exists an intangible competitive feeling in aviation which does result frequently in planes taking the air when best judgment would counsel cancellation of a flight.

It is not due entirely to the lines themselves. In fact the business value of a safety record is being recognized by the lines increasingly as being of more importance than a record for a high percentage of completed flights. There is still competition between lines to make more flights than the others, but they have had bitter experience with the cost of unsuccessful risks and are tending to take fewer and fewer chances in bad weather.

Competition Between Pilots

Perhaps more significant than competition between lines is competition between the pilots themselves. All of the big American air lines except Pan American base pilot wages on the number of flights completed. Further, a pilot's prestige on which his employment depends is unquestionably built to some extent on his proven ability to fly successfully under bad conditions. Each pilot likes to prove that he can do a job which others might hesitate to attempt. This may be unconscious with most of the pilots, but the competitive impulse is too well recognized an impulse in any field of human endeavor to permit its being discounted in flying.

Bureal of Air Commerce officials have felt that one possible remedy would be to abolish wage scales based on completed flights. But when this was suggested at the safety conference spokesmen for the pilots themselves objected to it. Presumably their unstated reason is that a flat wage scale would wipe out the premium which now exists for exceptional ability. Under the sliding scale the pilot who is able to complete flights under difficult conditions makes more money than his more cautious—or perhaps less skillful—colleague.

There is no indication at the White House whether President Roosevelt expects to take a hand in seeking a solution to this problem. As a matter of fact no one knows to what extent it has been an important factor in air line accidents. The records seldom show after a fatal accident whether the pilot originally took his plane off the ground with mental reservations about the wisdom of so doing.

Airliner With 11 Aboard Crashes Off San Francisco

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10 (AP)—The Air Commerce Bureau said today air line inspectors in the San Francisco area would investigate immediately the fall of a United Air Lines transport into San Francisco Bay.

E. L. Yuravich, resident inspector at San Francisco, now is en route from Washington by plane. He had been here for an air safety conference.

Officials at the San Francisco airport admitted they were mystified by the accident last night in which a big United Airlines plane plunged with its 11 occupants into the bay. Efforts are now being made to raise the plane with derricks.

Visibility was good, they said, and no other plane was in the air nearby to interfere with the landing.

Airport attendants asserted the plane approached the field at a higher altitude than normally and apparently circled to come down. They said the pilot may have been coming down sharply intentionally in order to reach landing level.

The speedy, twin-motored craft sank a quarter or half mile off the shores of the airport, its destination, after a flight from Los Angeles.

Coast guard boats from San Francisco and Oakland sped to the scene. Nearly two hours after the ship fell, shortly before 9 o'clock, the wreckage had not been located.

Airlaine officials said the plane, piloted by the veteran Tommy Thompson, asked for and received landing instructions by radio at 8:44 p. m.

The ship came in a little too high, the spokesman said, then circled to the east and south to try it again, when it unexplicably plunged.

Nine Flood States Combine On Long Range Control Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 10—Out of the water-soaked Ohio River Basin comes assurance that the states of the region are ready to co-operate with each other and with the Federal Government in working out and applying a long-range flood control program.

The nine states concerned are Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, New York, and Tennessee.

If there was any question as to the attitude of the states it was answered at the conference in Columbus, Ohio, last week, called by Henry W. Toll, director of the Council of State Governments, at which was established an interstate co-operation commission whose job will be to correlate and co-ordinate the activities of the states with those of the Government and other agencies concerned in the huge task.

Rights Issue Is to Front

Distribution of costs remains a controversial point, but this with other details will be thrashed out when the commission actually gets to work. The significant points seem to be: first, that the states are aware of the need of doing something jointly; and second, that they are not only aware of the need but are anxious to let the Federal Government take the lead and to co-operate with it as a unit, with an eye not only on their rights but their duties.

This angle of rights versus duties was brought out indirectly at the Columbus meeting and is felt running through the whole setup, as the sponsors of the idea consolidate their position at the council headquarters here.

The constitutional rights issue here appears to be no issue at all now, though it may loom up after the relief emergency is passed. Voting at the meeting on the matter of asking the Federal Government to pay all the costs or having the states pay part of it, revealed traditional states rights, states voting to let the Government take all the burden, and those on the other side favoring greater state participation. There was more talk about the states exercising their "duties."

The cost matter was not decided at the meeting, but left up to the commission itself, which is scheduled to meet either in Pittsburgh or Indianapolis, Feb. 19 and 20, at the call of Gov. Paul V. McNutt, of Indiana, president of the council.

The co-operation of these states among themselves will, it is expected, bring about a co-ordination of individual plans and policies in regard to matters indirectly related to the actual flood control work, and will provide a uniform set of conditions with which the engineers may work. Never before has the Government, in setting about any such interstate activity, had the unified or organized help of all the states interested.

Not an Isolated Problem

The resolution adopted at the Columbus meeting declares in part that: "It cannot be overemphasized that flood prevention, important as it is, cannot be understood or treated as an isolated problem, but that it is integrally related to other problems of the control, use, and conservation of both water and land, such as pollution, navigation, water supply, recreation, irrigation, drainage of agricultural and other lands, conservation of both surface and sub-surface waters and powers, reforestation, soil erosion, wild life, and transportation."

The commission, it is pointed out, will have no authority in itself. It is composed of three members of the commission or committee on interstate co-operation from each state, one member from each house of the Legislature, and one from the executive branch of the state government, a member of the planning board, if possible, each to be named by the chairman of the state's commission on interstate co-operation, or by the governor where there is no such commission. This central body will work out uniform legislative programs, where that is necessary, and will co-operate in drives in each state to promote adoption of such legislation. Its power will be only in its influence upon co-operation. This need to depend in the end on state legislatures means that things will move slowly, point out its sponsors.

At the Columbus meeting were representatives of the nine states concerned, the Army Engineers, the National Resources Committee, whose plan for a national flood control program is now before Congress, and executives of various organizations interested in different phases of the work. Among the latter were representatives of the American Municipal Association, American Public Welfare Association, American Society of Planning Officials, Public Administration Clearing House, American Society of Planning Officials, and American Public Works Association, all of which maintain a joint headquarters in Chicago.

It also is interesting to note that among the delegates were those identified with such diversified interests, as water resources, industrial relations, forest experiment, and the Geological Survey.

'Educators by Fiat' Assailed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 9—Low standards of intellectual and personal ability among persons entering educational work drew sharp criticism from Dr. William S. Learned, a staff member of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, in the foundation's thirty-first annual report. Dr. Learned, who is making a 10-year study of the relation of secondary to higher education in Pennsylvania, spoke of some teachers as "educators by fiat."

"It is a sad fact that many of the most perceptive minds distrust and dislike teaching," he said. "They have too long observed it operating upon themselves. Those who will teach, on the other hand, are the average and below-average minds that lack knowledge and, therefore, insight into the genuine learning process. Consequently they are glad to submit themselves to the institutional machine which will tell them what to do and relieve them of responsibility."

Exploitation Assailed

A warning against the exploitation of youth for social or political causes featured a section of the report by Dr. Walter A. Jessup, president of the foundation. Dr. Jessup proposed that future historians might challenge modern youth movements with the same horror with which present society looked upon the child crusades of the Middle Ages.

The foundation reported resources of $26,794,272 at the end of its last fiscal year on June 30, 1936, after disbursements during the preceding year amounting to a total of $2,030,480 for retirement pensions, widows' pensions and research projects.

Eighteen special research projects during 1936 received $94,500, according to the report.

"Since 1905 the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching has disbursed more than $30,800,000 in retiring allowances and widows' pensions, or more than double its general endowment fund," the report says. "Of these disbursements, Harvard University has received more than $2,540,000; Columbia University, $2,193,000; Yale University, $1,951,000; Cornell University, $1,419,000; the University of Michigan, $999,711, and the University of California, $867,000."

Lack of Preparation

Emphasizing that school teachers were poorly prepared for their jobs, Dr. Learned said his tests in Pennsylvania showed that college students attracted to enter high school teaching fell below "a tolerable knowledge minimum in a proportion of cases that is altogether too large."

The candidates for positions as teachers of physical education particularly showed scores "incredibly low" and revealed, he declared, "the hollowness of any serious pretensions of these candidates to an understanding of what education is about."

"When one considers the marvelous advantage these teachers enjoy for influential contacts under circumstances which make pupils most receptive, one is amazed at the gulf that we permit between their ideas and the goals toward which we profess to be urging the pupils," he continued. "Schools would penetrate much further into the essential task of education if they had some of their wisest and best educated teachers at these posts."

Economic Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

conflict, which, unchanged, must sooner or later result in war. Rearmament presents a powerful, if ultimately delusive, appeal to nations beset with persistent unemployment; in many countries economic and industrial stress at home results in the directing of public attention to assertive achievement in relations abroad."

Neither political stability nor disarmament is possible without some mitigation of the economic distress, the memorial states. Reconstruction measures, "altogether new in scope and magnitude," to solve such economic problems "offer the best, if not the sole remaining hope of escape from the gathering threat of war."

Fortunately, the sponsors observe, leadership has once more been restored to the democracies by the recent Anglo-Franco-American exchange agreement. Likewise, it is held, the victory of President Roosevelt and of his trade policy has "underlined the encouragement afforded by United States participation" in the currency pact—which is described as "the first important breach in the political and economic isolation which has characterized American policy since the abortive World Economic Conference of 1933."

Currency Agreement

The usefulness to the world of the three-power currency agreement is seen to depend upon the extent to which it brings about the "freer exchange in real wealth in the shape of goods and services across the frontiers of nations." Britain, as the greatest trading power, must be prepared to take the lead—in the interests of world peace, world economic advance and in its own interests.

The remedy for the present economic ills, the sponsors believe, is more likely to be found along lines of general economic policy than in any "administrative changes affecting the undeveloped areas of the world."

At the same time, a decision by the colonial powers to extend the international obligations of the mandates system to all their dependent possessions not yet ready for self-government would, in their opinion, provide a "guarantee of a non-discriminating and co-operative economic policy and, in replacing a purely nationalist control of such areas, would contribute toward a right solution of the colonial problem."

Revision of Ottawa Pacts

In urging on the British Government a revision of the Ottawa agreements, the memorial considers that such revision should have as its minimum objective the formation of a low-tariff group which all other nations would be invited to join "on a reciprocal basis."

Similarly, Britain should seek a lower tariff agreement with any group of nations outside the British Empire. Such agreement should cover not less than one third of world trade, including Empire trade.

Prison Fees Urged For N. Y. Convicts

By the Associated Press

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 10

New York's criminals may be forced to pay for their misdeeds in actual cash as well as in time spent behind prison bars.

Senator Julius Berg, New York Democrat, proposed to the Legislature today that convicted criminals pay their own maintenance in state prisons to reduce such costs now borne by the state.

He pointed out that the families of inmates of insane asylums are forced to pay for their maintenance.

"If we require this for the mentally deficient, why shouldn't we do the same with our prisoners?" Senator Berg asked.

The bill calls for payment by families of the prisoners who are able to do so. Other prisoners, Senator Berg said, would be maintained by the State as at present.

N. C. Textile Plants Join in State-Wide Safety Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 9—Two hundred and twenty-eight North Carolina textile plants are competing in the second state-wide safety contest sponsored by the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, according to announcement made by Hunter Marshall Jr., secretary of the association.

This is a large increase over last year, when 171 plants participated. The present contest has enlisted a large majority of North Carolina textile mills, Mr. Marshall declared. It began with the first full pay-roll week in January and will extend through the last full pay-roll week in August.

Contestants have a good record to break, since in the first contest 56 plants went through the entire period of three and one half months without a lost-time accident, Mr. Marshall said. Groupings for the present contest are as follows: plants with 200 employees and under, plants with 201 to 400 employees, those with from 401 to 750 employees, and plants with 751 employees and more.

Silver trophies will be awarded to plants in each group which operate during the period with the greatest number of man hours and no lost-time accident. In discussing last year's contest, Mr. Marshall said the competing plants operated with 59,742 employees for a total of 33,051,191 man-hours during the period. The 56 plants without a lost-time accident during the entire period made 6,820,922 man-hours, or 20.7 per cent of the total man-hours exposed to accidents. These plants had 12,789 employees, or 21.4 per cent of the total.

One hundred and fifty-three plants with 47,355 employees operated either one or more months without a lost-time accident, making a combined total of 465 months, or 67.9 per cent of total months operated by all plants during the contest without a lost-time accident.

N. Y. Survey Sought On Needy Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9—The appointment of a state commission to make an immediate survey of the needs of school children of poor parents, especially in New York City, is sought in a resolution now before the Assembly here. The commission also would determine whether it was necessary for a specific appropriation to provide for needy school children.

Play-Field Drive Waged by Labor At London Polls

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—More playing facilities for the neediest children are planned by the Labor County Council of London.

Middle-class secondary school children have their playing fields. Lower-class elementary school children have not. And this plan to get rid of this form of class distinction is an important issue in the campaign for the County Council elections which take place March 4.

The Labor candidates promise that the children of the inner districts of the metropolis, even though they dwell perpetually among bricks and mortar, and even though they attend the lowest grade of school, may take heart, because all around London, if the Labor plan is carried out, are to be playing fields—not just playgrounds, nor just public parks, but real playing fields—and they will cover in all some 1300 acres and the needs of 250,000 children.

Teachers Welcome Plan

The idea is acknowledged as ambitious. Of necessity, available tracts of ground could not be found in London itself and this means that recourse must be made to districts close to or beyond the county boundary which would necessitate transport—40,000 to 50,000 children to be conveyed out of London in the morning and brought back at night. But teachers welcome the proposal as long overdue. Transport authorities declare themselves ready to co-operate.

Moreover the scheme does not stop at the mere playing of games. On the wide fields, they say, are to be open-air classrooms where children, for one day a week, may work in happier surroundings.

Open-Air Classrooms

Already on six playing-fields in the London county area there are open-air classrooms of the proposed type, and experiments made in relation to them have shown encouraging results.

There is another class of reformers which joins in encouraging the new plan—those who make a point of understanding the question of juvenile delinquency and of endeavoring to stem it at its source.

Juvenile crime figures largely in statistical records at the present time, they point out, and causes uneasiness to many. And if it is a fact that the child falls before temptation, there is a good cause for it, they contend, in the overcrowding of cities, in the lack of sporting adventure, in the paucity of directed co-operation in worth while things.

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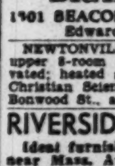

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BOSTON, The Ilkley, 180 Huntington Ave.—Attractive, warm, sunny court room; quiet, reasonable; opposite The Mother Church. Com. 9162

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MIDDLE-AGED woman wishes room in home with Christian Scientist, in or near Boston; prefers unfurnished room. Write Box E-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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Ladies', Gentlemen's, Children's Wear

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

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S. F. SMITH
Interior Decorator
Mirrors, Venetian Blinds, Curtains, Draperies and Cornices, Shades, Slip Covers, Custom Made Furniture, Broadloom Carpets.
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COAL—OIL—COKE
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Modest Home-like Atmosphere
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INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY SERVICE?
BACHELORS—try our fine
5 HOUR SERVICE
BOND LAUNDRIES
317 MAIN ST. OR. 4-7575

Send Some Sweet Thoughts for
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We have a delightful assortment of CANDIES
Martens'
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DAINTY DEB SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSER
Creators of Individual Hair Styles
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Near Grove Street
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Stephen-Jarvis
Estimate on your
PLUMBING and HEATING
"Jobbing a Specialty"
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INSURANCE
E. V. Starkweather
Agent and Broker
OR. 3-7136 63 N. Munn Ave.

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Don't forget to send a
VALENTINE
for Love or for Fun
Open evenings until 8:30
9 So. Harrison Street Or. 4-0509

The Colonial Home
W. N. Knapp & Sons
Directors of Funerals
132 Harrison Street Orange 3-3131

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The Allura Beauticians
A new shop with new ideas. Clean, quiet and up-to-date in every way. Prompt Service. Free Parking.
194 MAIN STREET HACKENSACK 2-4616

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JEWELERS—OPTICIANS
Nationally Advertised Merchandise
Divided Payments Arranged
164 Main Street Hack. 3-1220

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BEAUTY PARLOR
1220 Washington St., Hoboken, N. J.
Competent Operators Only
Our care of the scalp will condition your hair for a better permanent.

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GREETING CARDS
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Everything Electrical
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Irvington, N. J. ES. 3-0568

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JERSEY CITY

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Hudson County's Leading Thrift Store
All Merchandise Guaranteed
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CASUALTY
FIRE BONDS
JOHN ROSAMOND
768 Bergen Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Delaware 3-2100—3-3596

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with Bennetteed Service
Boulevard Motor Corp.
RUEBEN R. BENNETT, Pres.
2392 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Tel. Del. 3-3400

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WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
Diamonds, Watches
Clocks and Jewelry
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

MAPLEWOOD

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TIRES
BATTERIES
ACCESSORIES
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Always Call
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for Your Battery and Radio Needs
4 S. WILLOW ST. MO. 2-4048

Bogart and Hansen
INCORPORATED
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 Bloomfield Ave., Montclair, N. J.
Telephone 2-6870—2-6871

A GOOD RULE
When You Need Hardware
PHONE MTCL. 2-3210—2-3211
Moore's Hardware Store, Inc.
223 Glenridge Avenue

BURNER'S
Gifts—Books—Cards
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PARTY SANDWICHES
Made to order, to harmonize with the occasion and with your color scheme, $3.98 a hundred.
Montclair Food Co., Inc.
517 Bloomfield Ave. Ph. Mont. 3-0220-1

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Croquignole Permanent Wave
$5.00, $6.00 and $7.00
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PHONE MONTCLAIR 2-7282

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Featuring!
Machineless Permanent Wave
No Electricity—No Wires—No Machine
Beautiful soft waves. Also guaranteed for *bleached* or *dyed* hair.
● ALL, COMPLETE 6.50 ●
● ZOTOS, COMPLETE 10.00 ●
Mr. Principe, Mgr. Tel. MI. 2-6000
GOERKE BEAUTY PARLOR
701 BROAD STREET

E. L. Schwarzwaelder
Decorators
Makers of Fine Furniture, Upholstering, Cabinet Work, Refinishing, Drapes, Shades, Venetian Blinds.
14 Central Ave., Newark, N. J.
TEL. MA. 2-3128

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SCHOULER CONSTRUCTION CO.
CONTRACTORS SINCE 1887
Alterations, Stucco and Cement Work receive experienced supervision. Call Bigelow 3-1900, Newark, N. J. Estimates submitted throughout Northern New Jersey.

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Flowers for all Occasions
Telephone MItchell 2-0621 569 BROAD ST. NEWARK, N. J.
Flowers by telegraph to all cities

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575 SCOTLAND ROAD

A. W. BLUM
DR. I. R. SILVERS
Optometrists and Opticians
397 MAIN STREET OR. 3-3141
NEAR DAY STREET

NEW JERSEY

ORANGE

(Continued)

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When better laundering is done . . . CRESCENT will do it.
LAUNDERING — DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
HUmboldt 3-7200 — Newark, N. J.

Fred's Market
High Grade Meats
Fruits, Vegetables
Sea Food
183 Main Street
Or. 3-7055 / 7056
A Specialty

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Tally-Ho-Inn
Luncheon, Tea, Dinner
Open Sundays
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MRS. FULCHER MRS. GARRETSON

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SISCO DAIRY CO.
Delivered in
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Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
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PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDERING AND DRY CLEANING
Zoric Dry Cleaning
No Fading
No Shrinkage
It is odorless and it Cleans Cleaner
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service, Inc.
PLAINFIELD 6-2640

Direct from our own farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
New Address
205 East 5th St.
Opp. City Hall
PLAINFIELD
Phone Plfd. 6-8563

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"A Safe Place to Shop"
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
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30 Years of Quality Merchandising

You needn't leave Plainfield
ROSENBAUM'S
has it.

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Good Shoes, Hosiery, Handbags
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"The Centre of the Business Centre"
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GRAND CLEANERS & DYERS, Inc.
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Main Office and Factory Tel.
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Schweinfurth
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Tel. Ridgewood 6-4760—4761

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Complete line of
VALENTINES
Party Goods Favors
Bridge Gifts

BELANUS COAL CO.
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More Heat—Less Ash
Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil
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999 TIRE CO., Inc.
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG
Phone Ridgewood 6-5763
Graduate Corsetieres
Ridgewood Corset Shop
Seam-Prufe Slips and Van Raalte Hosiery, Gloves and Lingerie
16 OAK STREET RIDGEWOOD, N. J.

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Front and Water Streets
Launderers, Dry Cleaners
Rug Cleaners
Insured Fur Storage
TEANECK 6-8700

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CRANFORD N.J. WESTFIELD N.J.
PHONE 1492
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Mason Materials - Hardware
Paint

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For Safety and Service Plus
THE WESTFIELD TRUST CO.

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COR. SOUTH AND SUMMIT AVENUES
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MARY LINCOLN CANDIES, 60c lb.
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FUEL OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH SERVICE
Yard and Office—
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L. J. Rad Jewelry
BERGENLINE AVE. at SIXTEENTH STREET
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

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Hudson Boulevard at Ninth Street
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NEW FORD V-8 1937
New Ford Cars, Used Cars, All Makes
Service and Genuine Parts

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Hess Brothers
ALLENTOWN, PA.

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See for yourself the thousands of money-saving opportunities awaiting your choosing in

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40th ANNIVERSARY SALE

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ALLENTOWN, PENN.

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"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
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DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

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Scientific Fitting
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Esso
BATTERIES GREASING
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PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

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Entire Furniture Stock on sale, special prices

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Choicest Cuts Prime Meats
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PARIS
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Quality — Service
Have That Paris Touch of Smartness
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Erie's Growing Jeweler
—Gifts for All Occasions—
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"I'll Be on the WATCH for You"

QUALITY
COAL—COKE
Right Time—Right Price—Right Place
Phone Your Order for Delivery
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Fine Clothes
Hats • Shoes
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Reasonably Priced
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Candies—Salted Nuts
Fountain Service
Dainty Lunches
926 STATE STREET

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I. L. DOUGHERTY
SECOND at STATE
Choice Table Groceries
FRESH MEAT AND POULTRY
Frosted Fruits and Vegetables
Cakes, Candies, Nuts
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HAROLDS
CLEANERS *and* DYERS
May We Serve You?
214 N. 2nd St. 3407 Derry St.
Phone 5232

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Harrisburg's Greatest Department Store
THE SEMI-ANNUAL SALE of FURNITURE and HOME NEEDS
Continues Throughout February

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

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Chocolates and Bon Bons—all our own make.
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Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
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DELIVERY SERVICE
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SLIGHT BROTHERS
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Ogontz 4211

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for January and February
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GOWNS
Cécile & Wolfe
126 S. 18th Street, 2nd Floor
Philadelphia
Tel. Locust 9494

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For Relatives and Friends
Ask for The NORCROSS Kind
THE PANSY SHOP
3627 N. Broadway 5603 N. Broad

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

Ph. Tennessee 2000 Open Evenings
BEAUX-ARTS
"Where Work Is Art"
BEAUTY SALON
Zotos—One Minute
Frederics Wave
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Homemade Potato Salad and Soups
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BOOK BINDING
McElvany & Company
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CLEANING and REPAIRING
Ladies'—Men's—Children's
GLOVES
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
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PITTSBURGH—East End

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Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
Broad Street and Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

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The Store of
FAMOUS SHOES
642 Penn Street, Reading, Pa.

milady's shoppe
ONE NORTH SIXTH ST.
We specialize in half sizes
14½ to 26½
STREET AND FORMAL WEAR

PRINTZESS COATS
for Women and Misses
Featured Exclusively, in Reading, at
POMEROY'S

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Cleaner Coal
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CRYSTAL
PASTRY SHOP
537-545 Penn Street
A delightful variety that means "less work for mother."

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PENNSYLVANIA

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Joseph's Millinery Hosiery
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New Spring Hats
Arriving Daily—Attractively Priced.
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C. Young your Hairdresser
COAL EXCHANGE BLDG.

Flowers
For Every Occasion
BESANÇON
329 JEFFERSON AVE.

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FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION MEMBER
The old days of fear and trembling are no more.
It's easy to get acquainted here.
The Sewickley Valley Trust Co.

Is It Time to Fill Your Coal Bin?
Wallace Coal & Coke Co.
Champion Coal
Disco—Neville Coke
"Cheap Coal Is Cheap—Good Coal Is Cheaper"
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Tel. Sewickley 321

Anderson Automobile Co.
Buick "It's Buick again!"
All Night Service
"ESSO" "Quaker State Oils"
BROAD AND CENTENNIAL STREETS
Tel. Sewickley 461

The Highway Shop
Gifts for All Occasions
A New Department Antiques

Milk Cream Eggs
Butter Cheese
SANITARY MILK CO.
HEINZ PRODUCTS
Sewickley Sanitary Milk Co.
426 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 434

CAMPNEY'S GROCERY
ESTABLISHED 1874
"The Market for Good Things to Eat"

Frank Menz
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
Washing Machines Repaired. Bell Work
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Flowers of Quality
Pottery Glassware
503 BEAVER ST.
Tel. Sewickley 788 and 789

SWARTHMORE

VOGUE
Beauty Shop
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MEDIA LAUNDRY
"Certified"
Phone Media 174

1937 Dodge and Plymouth
on Display at
RUMSEY'S
YALE AND RUTGERS AVE.

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STEWART'S
Cleaning, Dyeing, Pressing and Repairing Service
RUGS CLEANED AND STORED
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SCHNEIDER'S
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Blvd. 2781

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Jonas Toy & Stationery Shop
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Open Evenings

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POMEROY'S
HARDWICK SHIRTS
Men appreciate the quality and the careful workmanship of these Shirts. In pure white, for the discriminating man, and other plain colors, every one desirable. Non-wilt, trubenized collar.
Each $1.65.

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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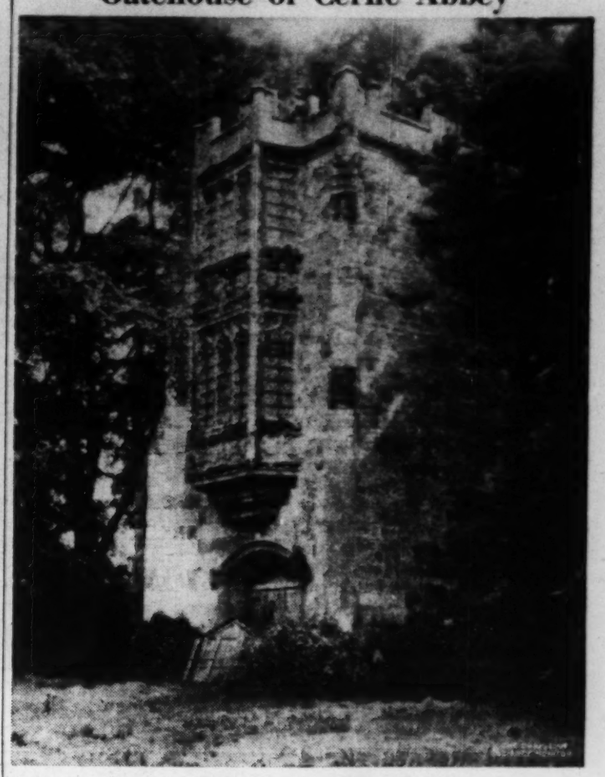
Monitor Camera Club From Ethel R. Adamson, Long Beach, Calif.

The Imposing Structure Adjoins the Cathedral and Is Now Used as an Arsenal

Mr. Orang Takes Credit for Being the Wild Man of Borneo

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Gatehouse of Cerne Abbey



Monitor Camera Club From Martha E. Bonham, Cleveland Heights, Ohio

Partially Hidden Away in a Stable Yard Is This Old English Gatehouse, With Its Two-Storied Oriel Window

Sunbonnet Sue

Studies In the Psalms

No. 72 in a series of articles prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Edyth Sage Armstrong.

Psalm 141, 142, 143

Three Prayers: Right Thinking Shall Compass Me About

(A Psalm of the Return to Jerusalem)

The period after the return of the exiles from Babylon brought many new conceptions of worship, belief, and understanding with it. The Wisdom writers, or teachers of youth at this time, brought into the literature of the Jews new elements of appreciation of the quality of the omniscience of Deity. Among other things the understanding of righteousness grew during these years and its association with right thinking was definitely reflected in the literature.

Psalm 141 is a prayer of consecration, not only to God but to the cause of righteousness. It is distinctly of the type associated with the later period when the worship had been resumed at the second temple and the supplicant was again familiar with the offering of sacrifices, the burning of incense and the guarded door of the sanctuary. Realizing that only steadfast adherence to his understanding of God can help him, the writer exclaims:

But mine eyes are unto thee, O God the Lord:
In thee is my trust.

Psalm 142 is again the simple but beautiful prayer of the supplicant, expressing the sure security of the spiritual refuge which is the Lord.

Although under Ezra, the priest and scribe, the formalism and ritualism of later Judaism was instituted and rigorously followed, there is little evidence of this in the psalms of the period. The one whose soul is in prison recognizes only that

The righteous shall compass me about;
For thou shalt deal bountifully with me.

Psalm 143 is a definite and direct prayer for protection from evil, "the enemy who hath persecuted my soul," and the quality of righteousness (right thinking) is emphasized as the means of protection.

Verse two is reminiscent of the speech of Job, whose concept of God was such that he also felt that in His sight could no man living be justified.

The familiar meditation of the days of old and the works of blessing of the past help to lift the thought of the supplicant, to clarify his understanding of "the way wherein I should walk."

Cause me to hear thy loving kindness in the morning. . . .
Teach me to do thy will . . . thy spirit is good;
Lead me into the land of uprightness.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: A course of humor has been added by the University of Florida. Offhand, we'd think a college professor trying to be funny on purpose wouldn't be very funny.

Detroit Free Press: "If he can't tell a story without awkward pauses, it indicates a poor vocabulary." Or he is waiting politely for his wife to correct him.

Concordia (Kansas) Blade—The meanest man in town is the fellow who bought an electric shaver; now his wife doesn't know how to sharpen her bridge pencils.

Daily Anecdote

Birmingham Pictures

Turner, the English artist, was always loath to sell his pictures and treated with scant courtesy admiring patrons who came to buy.

One day, as the artist was preparing to leave his studio, a genial, prosperous looking gentleman called, introduced himself most politely and stated that he wished to purchase some of Turner's paintings.

"Don't want to sell," Turner answered sharply.

"Have you seen our Birmingham pictures?" inquired the genial gentleman.

"No, never heard of them," answered the artist.

"Let me show you some," said the would-be patron. Whereupon he opened his wallet and displayed a sheaf of fresh, crisp Birmingham banknotes.

Turner sold him the desired pictures.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

The Lawyer's Horse

Each player must describe the lawyer's horse, going right through the alphabet to do so. The first to describe the horse might say, "The lawyer's horse is an amiable horse" or "an anxious horse"—and so on until everyone has used an adjective beginning with "A." Then all take the "B's." "The lawyer's horse is a big horse" or a "bright horse," etc., and so on.

The leader of the game must see that no one hesitates for a word. If anyone should take longer than half a minute to think up an adjective he is out. The last one in the game wins.—Dorothy E. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Quotation For Today

TIME wasted, is existence—used, is life.—YOUNG.

Vocations

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Wheel and Plow

I know a man here who owns an old-fashioned high-wheeled bicycle. He gets $7 a day (working only during the busiest hours) for riding this up and down the principal streets, with a sign hanging before

and behind him, advertising things.

Another man here owns a truck, and has bought a snowplow to attach to the front of it. With this he plows out garage driveways. He guarantees to have them cleared out by six o'clock every morning, and charges either a flat rate for the season, or so much for each plowing. He has already lined up all the customers he can attend to.—R. E. P., Haverhill, Mass.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Speaking of far-fetched jokes, have you read any of those in the Lighter Vein column that came all the way from Australia?

Factual Figuring: 75 plus 30, minus 40, times 12 (San Francisco), divided by 6, equals 230.

A Riddle: The letter "V" is the center of GRAVITY.

Ten Famous Nationals: Darwin—English; Garibaldi — Italian; Rubinstein — Russian; Sudermann — German; Sousa — American; Rembrandt—Dutch; Maeterlinck—Belgium; Mozart—Austrian; Pasteur—French; Paderewski—Polish.

Animal Aviators Land in Borneo

(Animal Town's Good-Will Trip—32)

By H. BOYLSTON DUMMER

On the island of Borneo a great ape aroused himself and sat up on his crude shelter in the tree-tops. This was Mr. Orangutan. Life was easy for him. There was plenty of food to be had without work. And as Mr. Orangutan was warm enough, why should he build a more pretentious dwelling?

A strange buzzing sound came to his ears. The great ape stood up awkwardly, resting part of his weight on the knuckles of his large, hairy hands. His arms seemed ridiculously long, compared with his short legs.

The sound seemed now to be magnified into a roar. Mr. Orang jumped up and down in his excitement. He kept looking anxiously to another crude platform of sticks higher up, where Mrs. Orangutan and their little son had passed the night. Mr. Orang slept lower down in the tree, as most apes do, so if any danger threatened the family, the head of the house would have to be reckoned with first. This was all right as long as most intrusions came from the ground. But here was something entirely new—this great roaring came from the sky.

Now over the tree-tops came a huge, birdlike thing which landed with a great swish in an open space near where Mr. Orangutan stood excitedly on his platform. Our globe-girdling Animal Towners had arrived!

The animals were delighted to be on land again. While they enjoyed riding in the airplane, it was not the natural way for animals to travel. Buster, for example, had said that if they were to keep up in the air much longer, he felt sure he would grow a crop of feathers. And Reddy Fox had replied that they "would all probably have bills when they got back to Animal Town."

"Reddy," said Buster Bear, "this is the place, is it not, where you said we would find a wild man—the wild man of Borneo?"

"Yes," replied Reddy. And before he had a chance to say more, a great crash sounded in the jungle close at hand.

This was caused by Mr. Orangutan. In his excited jumping up and down on his crude platform of sticks, he had weakened it so that the whole thing had fallen apart; and, before the astonished ape could catch a branch and save himself, he was dumped unceremoniously in a heap at the foot of the tree.

Of course it sure caused excitement among our animals.

"What was that?" asked Buster Bear.

"Guess you animals are just a little bit timid; so you stay here, and I'll go to see what the trouble is," said Stowaway Mouse. "I can jump around or under the vines so quickly that nothing could catch me." So saying, the little mouse darted in the direction from which the noise came.

The other animals admired the plucky little mouse, so they all followed.

Mr. Orangutan had not moved. He felt that these animals seemed friendly, and he knew he was a match for them any way, so there he waited for the approach of these strange visitors.

Reddy Fox whispered: "We'll make signs showing we're hungry and looking for food. That will be some excuse for tearing through the jungle like this. I suppose he can't understand us, but he is wearing some clothes. That shows he must have had some contact with the outside world."

So Reddy Fox made all kinds of signs—pointing to his mouth, then around the trees. Mr. Orangutan grunted a few times, that was all.

Then Reddy spoke out, "Guess this Orangutan can't talk."

"Who said I can't talk?" asked Mr. Orang.

The animals were again astonished. "Where did you learn to talk?" inquired Reddy Fox.

"Oh, years ago I was a pet of a naturalist here in Borneo. I am Mr. Orang. These are some of the clothes he gave me. Although I've been careful of them, they are beginning to wear out.'"

"We are looking, Mr. Orang, for one of the wild men of Borneo. Perhaps you are one," said Racky Coon.

"Well," replied Mr. Orang, "I'm somewhat like a man—and I'm wild about Borneo."

In Lighter Vein

The Insult

The three street musicians labored through several popular songs, and disbanded for a few moments to take up a collection. One knocked on the door of a near-by house. A gruff man appeared, and thundered: "Well, what do you want?"

"I've come for a little gratuity, sir."

"Gratuity! Why, my good man, I thought you came to apologize."

—Krokodil, Moscow

"Tell me, what is the difference between the 50-cent and the $1 dinner?"

"Fifty cents."

30,000!

Betty: "Do you know what I've just been told? When a girl gets married she must look forward to preparing thirty thousand meals!"

Beryl: "Well, fancy having to open thirty thousand tins!" — London Daily Herald.

Short "I"

Teacher: "And you, Willie, can you tell the nationality of Napoleon?"

Willie: "Course, I can."

"That's right."

Safety Hint!

To keep out of trouble breathe through the nose; it keeps the mouth closed!

Paradox

There is nothing busier than an idle tongue.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Cryptogram

Once again the Puzzle Corner reaches over into another column on this page for the subject matter of the cryptic message. The fourth word, in its coded form, gives a clue:

HBGCUDEF AI ICJ-IGKMNGO LAUGH, NCPG QAR JGCO CEQ AI KNAHG DE KNG *SDFNKGJ *PGDE MASRTE KNCK MCTG CSS KNG UCQ IJAT *CRH-KJCSDC?

Factual Figuring

To the number of the present session of the United States Congress —— add the number of days that it took Phileas Fogg, hero of Jules Verne's book, to go around the world ——; subtract the number of winks in a short nap ——; multiply by the number of letters in the name of the City of the Golden Gate ——; and divide by the number of days represented by a hexameron ——. What is the answer?

A Riddle

This comes from a Waterbury, Conn., reader: "Speaking of scientific matters, what is the center of GRAVITY?

Ten Famous Nationals

A frequent contributor shares today's bit of checking fun. Try matching each celebrity with his proper nationality. The first has been checked:

1	Darwin	German	
2	Garibaldi	Dutch	
3	Rubenstein	English	1
4	Sudermann	Austrian	
5	Sousa	French	
6	Rembrandt	Italian	
7	Maeterlinck	Polish	
8	Mozart	Russian	
9	Pasteur	American	
10	Paderewski	Belgian	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Waste of Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

A GROUP of young people taking an afternoon sail on a small inland lake, found themselves completely becalmed. For a time they floated, admiring the beautiful sunset, but making no progress toward the shore.

A cloud to the north, shaped like an iceberg, and reflecting the rich pink of the sunset, was the only warning that this calm might not continue. It was a "thunderhead."

Still about two and a half miles from shore, they waited for the evening breeze that usually follows the sunset. One of their number suggested that they paddle—but paddling a sailboat is slow work. "Let's not," said someone. "We can wait for the breeze. We won't make much progress, anyhow."

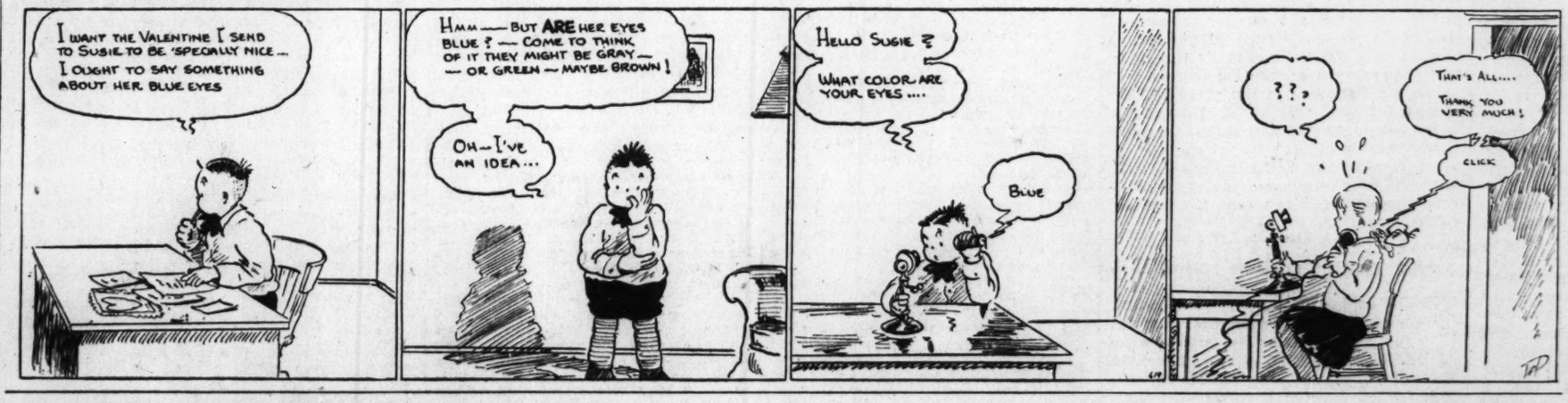
It was decided, however, to take turns paddling. In this way an hour passed, but only a mile of the distance was traversed. Then there was a long slow ripple, and the sails filled with air. "We could have come that mile we paddled, in ten minutes, with this wind," said the one who had objected to paddling. "It was a waste of time."

Suddenly, on the darkened waters, whitecaps appeared. They barely made fast to the buoy and got into the dinghy when the lake was tossed by a violent storm and a howling wind. Ten minutes later — the time saved by patient paddling—it would have been most difficult to make the buoy. They heaved a sigh of relief to think that they had spent that hour in steady paddling toward shore.

"There is a lesson in this," said one later. "Often, when we are apparently becalmed, in a business way or otherwise, the small efforts seem too much. We are too prone to sit back and wait for a stronger wind to help us on our way. If we only knew that the small, patient effort is sometimes invaluable!"

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Hello! Good-By!*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*He Meant Well*

By CARMACK

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Prolonged Absence From Duties

Question: It has been customary to postpone board meetings during the absence of any member. The by-laws state that the board shall consist of five (5) members. In case a member should go away for an indefinite period, after such member has been away for two months, is it in order for the board to say it cannot fill the vacancy because the member has not resigned? The member is still uncertain about his return.

Answer: An equivocal decision may be made concerning this situation due to the evident absence of rules explicitly bearing upon it. It would seem proper for the board to adopt a resolution or to present a resolution to the membership declaring that continued absence of a member from his official duties shall constitute resignation. It is the writer's opinion that absence for as long as two months, with return yet uncertain, is virtually a violation of the bylaws and equivalent to the creation of a vacancy.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

When the People Speak

ALREADY the American people are giving plain evidence of a firm purpose to uphold the Supreme Court against President Roosevelt's plan for shaping it to fit his legislative program. Opposition from the press, in editorials and in letters from readers, North and South, East and West, is almost unanimous. Already enough senators have announced their determination to fight the proposal so far as it affects the Supreme Court that compromise is being talked of. And even those stanch Administration supporters who were expected to push the plan through are beginning to hear from home.

What is happening down among the political "grass roots" may be judged by the Texas State Senate's adoption of a denunciatory resolution by a vote of 21 to 3. The election showed 28,000,000 Americans supporting the general objectives of Mr. Roosevelt, but the election provided no mandate for this method of reaching his objectives. The New York World Telegram, head of the Scripps-Howard chain, and the President's chief newspaper supporter heretofore, expresses the view of many when it declares the end does not justify the means.

On Nov. 3 while the votes were being counted this newspaper said:

> In unprecedented numbers citizens have performed their duty at the polls. But their obligation as citizens is not ended. Nor their opportunity. There remain the obligation and the opportunity to uphold good government by thought and act in all the relations of citizenship.

That obligation and that opportunity call today to Americans as they have called only at crises in national history. It is already plain that America will not rush into anything resembling dictatorship. Citizens are resolved to discuss freely and thoroughly the issues raised.

The United States may have something approaching a one-party Congress, but it has no one-party system. The opposition already freely voiced in Congress and the intimations that the President's plan will be examined and debated over several months show the gulf between a genuine democracy and a totalitarian system. In such states no voice would be raised, no congressional vote cast in opposition. And as the American people participate in this debate instead of leaving it to Congress the full force of democracy will be felt. Democracy lives not in forms—some of the Latin-American despotisms have much the same forms as the United States—but in the active interest and effective participation in self-government.

The worst thing about the President's proposal—from the standpoint of governmental methods even worse than its indirection—is the attempt to make what amounts to a constitutional change, in spirit if not in letter, without referring it to the people. The Democratic platform in the last election contained no proposal for changing the Supreme Court. It did say that if national problems requiring greater powers for state and federal governments could not be "effectively solved by legislation within the Constitution, we shall seek such clarifying amendment" as shall be found necessary. The people indorsed that general purpose. They did not indorse, and no one breathed a word about, this plan to "amend" the court.

We do not believe the American people have yet thought through the measures they wish to take to meet national problems which such court-rejected acts as NRA, AAA and the Guffey Coal Control Act were intended to solve. How far the people can think through such legislation is a question; to get a clear popular decision may require the submission of specific amendments. But if the Supreme Court is to be overridden it should be done in a clear-cut constitutional way, by the people, not by President and Congress in a manner really without precedent. Changes in the size of the court hitherto have been made by Congress at its own instance and usually in conflict with the Executive. Never has any such drastic change been made to enable two branches of the Government to submerge the judiciary.

Though it was not submitted in the election, the people did not lose their chance to speak on this question. They can still uphold in thought and speech the true ideals of American government. Their mandate so expressed cannot be denied.

Spain Between Two Fires

THE chief accusation leveled at the Spanish Government by opponents, and the most difficult to parry in view of the widely propagated misinformation on the subject, denounces that Government's reputed, irresponsible radicalism. In this week's issue of the Monitor's magazine section, an American business man, caught on the loyalist side when the lightning struck, recounts a grim chronology of lawlessness under the Popular Front rule. He may have overstated the case; yet there are numbers of correspondents to vouch for the general thesis that much violence has left its stain on the loyalist as well as the fascist record.

Nevertheless, certain other salient facts are requisite to fill out the picture: First, unbiased observers are generally in accord in stating that deliberate brutality was first adopted by the fascist rebels as a means of terrifying into submission those masses of the people which they must subdue. War being what it is, retaliation followed; but not in like degree.

Second, there is also agreement that the anarchists, communists and syndicalists, against whom the chief charge of violence is levied, have nevertheless taken stern measures in the last months to restore civil and military discipline.

Third, not only did fascist groups share in much civil disorder prior to the coup, but there is evidence that they deliberately provoked it to discredit the leftist regime. As for worker disorders, against these there must be arrayed the more subtle tactics of exploitation from those who abused their control of wealth and fostered ignorance. Exploitation may not justify violence, but it may explain it.

Fourth, it is charged the fascists dreaded a red plot to seize power, and executed a counterplot in self-defense. But how, following last spring's substantial election victory for the Popular Front, can it be convincingly argued that leftist factions needed resort to force to achieve the power which they, as components of the Left coalition, already possessed?

Fifth, if the Left had trouble keeping order, it will be asked what proof there is that a narrow military dictatorship could do better, confronted with the task of subduing the whole working class which has proved itself so intransigent in the face of all the machines of modern war.

The mere fact of increasing disorder under Popular Front rule, which the American business man repeatedly invokes, therefore is not a sufficient criterion for deciding the basic issues between the two parties to the conflict.

It is on basic motives that both sides must be judged. And as Dr. Manuel brings out in his share of the weekly magazine section's debate, the Spanish Government stood, and still stands, as far as most unprejudiced observers can see, for education and social justice for the people who are Spain itself, and for as much liberty and tolerance as can be defended against Spain's yet unsubdued forces of privilege and despotism.

Memories in the Mail

THE Busy Executive seated himself at his desk in one of the sky-piercing buildings of Rockefeller Center in New York. Through the windows he looked upon other topless towers of marvelous Manhattan—but only for a moment, for the desk was piled high with mail.

As the secretary departed with the armful of mail and the notebook full of answers, the B. E. noticed on the desk a small newspaper rolled in a wrapper made from an envelope. He opened it. Incredulously he stared at the familiar masthead and the date a third of a century old—the old familiar Malone Palladium.

The quaint old headings, tiny compared with those in papers today, fairly smiled at the B. E. Even the advertisements looked friendly and natural. One proclaimed the circus "in all its grandeur" was coming on June 27. There were all the customary columns headed "Local Briefs," "Here and There," "Newsy Gleanings" and "Personal Mention."

"Are there any Constable notes this week?" Yes. There they were, just as the B. E. had written them thirty-three years ago when he was the Constable correspondent of the Malone Palladium. Fred Bell had done business in the county seat last Thursday. Hiram Stebbins had shingled his barn.

Cousin Lucille it was who had sent the paper which rolled back the curtain of the years to the world of yesterday. "Found this old Palladium in the attic and thought you might like to read it," she wrote. "Thanks for the precious Palladium," replied the B. E. Yesterday's paper would have seemed stale. One from thirty-three years ago was as exciting as any "wuxtry" the street newsboys could offer. There is a timelessness about wholesome human activities that keeps their record fresh.

This "Younger Generation"!

FROM Joplin, mining town of Missouri, comes word of a somewhat unusual "youth movement." The young people of this city have banded together in a modern version of the "children's crusade," which has for its purpose the elimination of slot machines, as well as sundry "palaces of chance."

In spite of the fact that actions of this nature customarily are left to maturer minds, Joplin's high school students appear to be going about their self-appointed task in a very businesslike way, bringing to it the youthful enthusiasm and intense application which are frequently mustered when it is deemed essential to win a gridiron game or other athletic contest.

With students carving college careers on their own initiative, youths barely above voting age running for and being elected to office, and those whose ambitions do not incline toward "politics" playing an increasingly active part in civic affairs, it must be evident to all that the "younger generation" is beginning to do its serious thinking much earlier than usual.

Pushkin as Realist

Book News of the Day

REALISM is the road which the Russian poet, Pushkin, particularly traveled, according to a fancy rather constantly expressed by Ernest J. Simmons, Harvard scholar errant, in his centenary biography, PUSHKIN (Harvard University Press. $4). Romanticism, of course, is what readers of the author of "Eugen Onégin" look for, as they do in the case of all writers of the 1820's and '30's, whatever their country; and romanticism they inevitably find in the social epic for which he most deserves world renown, in his lyrics, which endear him to his own countrymen especially, and in his prose tales, which make him a model to the literary profession as a story writer.

Beyond denial or escape, they find romanticism in the stanzas of "Onégin," as moonlit, languorous and lachrymose as can be. Nor does Mr. Simmons dispute that. At the same time, Pushkin's lifelong job and project was to help strike out the course of the modern highway of realism, he, a knight carrying the shield emblazoned with "Veritas," avers; and who will gainsay him?

Realism, however, appears in all sorts of light. Pushkin's realism, in certain passages of "Onégin," describing rural society in Russia 100 years ago, and in portraying characters like the country maiden, Tatiana, and the "auntie" who helps bring her up, have about them a quite noble idealism. Now take, by comparison, Mr. Simmons's own realism as biographer. There we have the stark, modern variety that mercilessly "debunks" everything it touches. Mr. Simmons explores the career of the poet, poking everywhere with his spearpoint, and makes poor Pushkin's years, months, days and very hours, after childhood, a continuous, scarcely relieved scandal.

So goes the oriflamme of Harvard to victory in the land of the Soviets. Somebody could, and perhaps should, have ordered the burning of Moscow when that banner was seen coming. But no; the way of the Russians immemorially has been to let the world know the worst about them, and to censor and hide from view the best. That explains why America has waited all this time to get acquainted with Pushkin at all; and as for American education taking any notice of the Russian language, it might have waited another century yet, for any encouragement it would be likely to receive from Russia, mighty and mum.

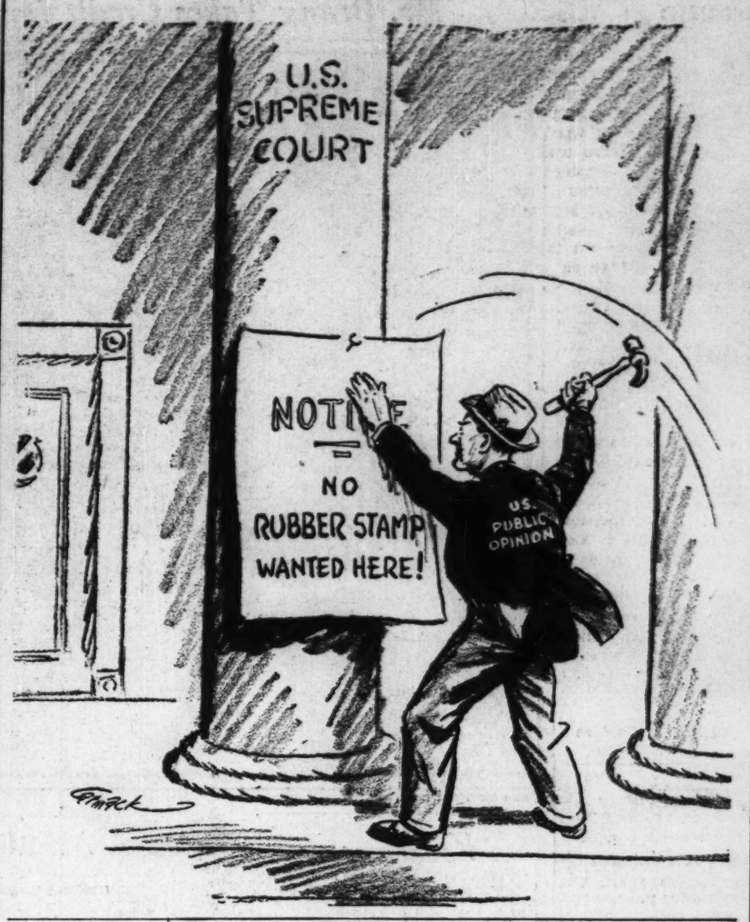
One thing the Russians, by plain evidence of Mr. Simmons's researches, do to save themselves to posterity, however little they may do to make themselves known to contemporaries. They preserve their family records and papers. It seems astonishing that so much material, important and inconsequential alike, should have survived in documentary shape as the Harvard University Press volume reveals.

For not only Pushkin, the man, in "debunked" guise, stands forth, but Pushkin, the intellectual liberator, the reformer and the martyr, comes to view. In respect of outward detail, the biographer's story of Pushkin's last duel is certainly as complete as could be wanted, and every point verified.

Controversial must remain the question of the Government's view of Pushkin as revolutionist. But settled for plentiful time to come, we may safely say, is the Russian people's opinion, and perchance all people's opinion, of Pushkin as poet.

W. P. T.

Aroused



Checkmated in Baghdad

THERE is no Alekhine nor Capablanca to be found modestly pushing his pawns around in the cafés of Baghdad, and that immediately accounts for Philip's defeat. Do not read there a suggestion that Philip is the superior of either master; it is merely that a good player puts my friend on his game and when he is on his game he twists a number of reasonably expert pawn-shovers into novices.

But the Oriental system of chess play put Philip into the rueful position of a strong swimmer fighting the brink of Niagara.

On the bank of the Tigris, near Baghdad's primitively efficient Maude Bridge, the diligent seeker will find a bright and roomy café patronized almost exclusively by a sedentary company of cheerful chess players. In little groups, their sun-darkened faces clouded with concentration, they sit oblivious to all but the most expedient method of dethroning wooden royalty.

Of course, Philip could not resist the temptation to invite himself to a game. His opponent, languid beneath a scrupulously groomed fez, surveyed him with a touch of sympathy in his brown eyes; but Philip, fascinated at the reunion with his cherished wooden ciphers, did not notice. He ranged the tiny white pieces in imposing array and firmly performed that operation known, I think, among the elite as "Pawn to King Fourth."

We must remember that Philip was 4000 miles from his clubroom, and playing a man with whose methods he was not even remotely familiar. Excuses must be made on his behalf, because I do not believe a normal Philip could possibly be beaten in just under fifteen minutes.

But there it was. Each time he moved a piece, a counter move was flashed back at him like a rapier thrust, and somehow it seemed a confession of weakness not to parry with the same speed. And that was where he went wrong, Philip admitted afterwards. He should never have allowed the incautiously quick Arab to dictate the pace. In the English club where Philip is a respected and intimidating player, one is regarded as something of a Hottentot if less than twenty minutes slips by between moves. Here in Baghdad he had been mated in the thirtieth move in half as many minutes.

"Let's try another," said Philip, with the gleam of comprehension displacing the mystification which had mounted his expression.

This time, with the board prepared, his black armament glanced more furtively and charily across the lately defeated white men. "Pawn to King Fourth," comprised. white's attack. For fully three minutes Philip gazed at the board; then with deadly deliberation slid his king pawn to the fourth square.

I sat back in relief; here again was the real Philip, not a Philip forsaking the manly game for a shove-ha'penny travesty, but one whose chess sense was functioning now with the calmness which had distinguished it on former occasions.

More than a little surprised at this turn of events, our opponent moved a knight out a little indeterminately, and in less than two minutes Philip had his threatened pawn safely covered. Curiously enough, this elementary defense found white's blind spot, and he triumphantly whipped off the offensive pawn. Philip took his knight without compunction.

Now the Arab chess player does not permit self-made mistakes to go unremedied, and on this occasion, the gentleman in question, greatly to our astonishment, reached blandly over, took back his knight, and, disregarding entirely the previous two moves, placed it on the board; as a concession for this irregularity, he replaced Philip's pawn.

"Quite all right," he said without concern, when Philip protested, and quite all right it apparently was and had to be.

Philip was now obviously disturbed. So much so, in fact, that his next move left his queen vulnerable. The Arab, once again to our combined astonishment, moved the queen back to its original position. Whether this was solely generosity, or merely the knowledge that if he took the queen, Philip would claim the privilege of replacing it on the board and having several moves over again, I do not know, but, at any rate, we retained our queen.

And as the game went on we began to notice another feature peculiar to the Oriental method of chess play. It had been our custom previously always to stand rigorously by that maxim, "Touch a piece, move a piece." It had been one of the fundamental tenets whose importance could not be exaggerated. We found, however, that the Eastern player has modified the rule; "Touch a piece, move a piece, and if it doesn't look good move it back again," he says.

All this was distinctly disconcerting and Philip once again began to flounder badly. But momentarily he was inspired. "Check," he revealed, proudly. With staggering nonchalance, the Iraqi "castled."

"You can't 'castle' out of 'check,'" Philip pointed out indignantly.

"It's all right," came back the expected formula, and of course, it had to be all right. You cannot argue with a man on his own ground—it just isn't polite.

Ultimately Philip won, which is no mean achievement—when the opposition is making its own rules.

H. G. L.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

A Child Hears Dwight Moody

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The Dwight L. Moody centenary swings wide the gates of memory. I live again an hour of high import for I, too, saw and heard the great man.

As a child I went with my grandmother to an unpretentious summer resort on Little Traverse Bay. One day my Uncle Charley, returning from Chicago, announced that the next Saturday night Evangelist Moody was coming to town and that we were all going to the meeting.

Aunt May sniffed. She told her husband that if he wished to have company to the meeting he could take me. Uncle Charley was a quiet man. He made no reply then, but when Aunt May went out of the room he said to my grandmother:

"You may tell your sister—if she will listen to you—that Mr. Moody is not the sort of evangelist she pictures. I heard him when I was over in Chicago. He is a great man and a simple one."

Apparently grandmother had some influence with her sister, for when the eventful hour came, we four walked to the auditorium without any comment from Aunt May.

Uncle Charley took us to reserved seats near the front. Ours was not a religious family and to show emotion was not to be thought of. But there was a distinct, though subdued, air of excitement about Aunt May, Uncle Charley and my fragile and lovely grandmother in the few minutes before Mr. Moody appeared.

Then something happened to a little girl. Looking back over the years to that moment I know what took place. True goodness was made manifest. So manifest that even a child could but feel its beauty and be moved by its power. I do not know what his text was, or how long he preached, or what he said. But one thing I did know. He believed. And he believed because it was true. At that moment the teachings of Jesus, instead of being printed words on a Sunday-school leaflet, became something real, something to live by.

We walked home through the starlight night, all of us very quiet. Aunt May did not sniff again at the mention of the evangelist. We had heard Dwight Moody.

I. A.

Boston, Mass.

Cincinnati and Flood Prevention

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

One day during the recent flood here a large fire that broke out not far from Cincinnati's local penal institution, called "The Workhouse," became a definite menace to the surrounding territory, and it was found necessary to supplant some of the local fire fighters with more men very quickly. Most of the available male citizens were doing flood relief duty, but sixty-five inmates at the workhouse promptly volunteered their services. They were released on their own recognizance. Although they had an opportunity to flee, they stood steadfastly at their posts, every one returning safely to his quarters at the workhouse afterwards. The mayor of our city later publicly commended them in a local radio broadcast.

May I also add my views as to what might be our immediate watchword in flood prevention? Our country has had much experience with building levees, dams and dikes along the various waterways. Now that the question is again coming to the front for definite consideration, the Monitor should be the medium of bringing to the thought of those immediately responsible for this task the great importance of prevention. The old adage of "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure" applies in this case.

A rigid program of reforestation and building of reservoirs along our waterways should prove the most potent force for prevention. The farmlands in those sections, if properly tilled, would also hold moisture in places where agriculture could be more profitably pursued. The wisdom of water and soil conservation at its source, rather than the spending of much more money for dikes and dams, should be strongly urged. A rigid agricultural program along our principal waterways would do much to solve an unemployment problem that has been consistently troubling our larger cities since 1928.

The writer is definitely in sympathy with the clean and unbiased editorial policy of the Monitor, and may it continue to have the courage and wisdom of always speaking out the truth as has been its custom.

GEORGE C. BIEGLER

Cincinnati, Ohio.

The Wide Horizon

"Finessing" the Supreme Court

By William Y. Elliott
Professor of Government, Harvard University

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has explained, somewhat disingenuously, his proposals for adding one judge to any federal court for each judge over seventy who doesn't choose to retire. They are aimed, he says, at remedying real defects in the adequacy of the judiciary. They "do not raise any issue of constitutional law." And indeed, aside from their application to the Supreme Court, his proposals for speeding up federal administration of justice have commanded general support. Perhaps the rest of the act is intended to make the court "be good" in the future by raising a threat such as Asquith used on the House of Lords in 1911.

But there is a manifest and growing resentment at the manner in which these proposals which obviously permit the packing of the present Supreme Court were presented. There had been for some time an uneasy feeling that the majority of five justices which had held together in all the anti-New Deal decisions was showing partisanship. Now Mr. Roosevelt proposes to curb partisanship with more partisanship. Senator Pope put it that the President had "neatly finessed the Supreme Court." But something other than the technique of a card game is involved here. It is a constitutional system, whose unwritten rules are as vital as any of its written law, that is involved.

The outcry from many of the bar and from some Republicans has tended to become a little hysterical. "Another move toward dictatorship" is the general cry from these quarters. This step certainly is as important in its implications as anything Mr. Roosevelt has done. It is worth while, all the more worth while, to try to evaluate it fairly.

In the first place the crux of the controversy over the proposed judiciary act centers on the President's right to appoint (with the approval of the Senate) a judge for every "ten-year" judge over seventy who will not retire voluntarily.

There is a clear lack of logic and a dangerous air of partisanship in this "ten-year" proviso. The whole act is based on probable unfitness at seventy as a basis for adding judges. Yet apparently a judge who was appointed at sixty-nine might still serve for ten years without creating such a vacancy. A Republican President in 1940 might not find "vacancies."

That leaves the question of mental and physical fitness and of forcing retirement at a fixed age still open. The President rightly refuses to act on retiring judges in the district and circuit courts over whose "mental or physical disability" he already has the right to pass (by a statute of 1919). He feels that this is not a proper discretionary power to vest in the Executive. The present practice is to allow the Chief Justice or the colleagues of the incumbents to suggest retirements—a duty equally invidious and not effectively exercised.

In order to duck all the unpleasant sides of this controversy Mr. Roosevelt blandly proposes to add justices to offset those "ten-year" judges over seventy who won't retire. If the President accepted seventy-five as an arbitrary age for retirement, as proposed by Chief Justice Hughes in the Columbia lectures in 1930, he would lose Mr. Justice Brandeis but not some of the rest whom he could happily dispense with. With a certain irony he has turned, therefore, to a proposal originated by Mr. Justice McReynolds when the latter was attorney general under Wilson: add another federal judge when you can't get rid of one!

His further proposals for limiting the use of injunctions and for facilitating direct appeals from decisions against the constitutionality of a statute by lower federal courts seem essentially sound. It is a pity, perhaps, that these reforms should be included in so controversial a measure as his retirement proposals.

After all, the chief criticism of the latter comes from those who feel that the procedure is dangerous to constitutional morality. It is too much a matter of finesse, too little a straightforward attack on the main problems: Should the Federal Government have more powers? Should the Supreme Court have to act in a less arbitrary manner, either by requiring more than a bare majority to hold laws unconstitutional, or by allowing Congress to override its decisions by a two-thirds vote?

The President characteristically takes the short-run immediate attack on the problem, and "springs" it on the opinion of the country with no public preparation. There is real danger in this method. Americans do not wish to make the court a football for party politics. It ought to perform a real role as an umpire in the federal system. It ought not to be a censor; but then neither ought it to be a servant of the party in power.

There is a danger that what may be only a threat intended to produce a less partisan attitude on the part of the court may become a law. In matters affecting the fundamentals of the Constitution the procedure of amendment is a wiser risk.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Weekly Magazine Section

A SURVEY OF WORLD AFFAIRS

BOOK REVIEWS

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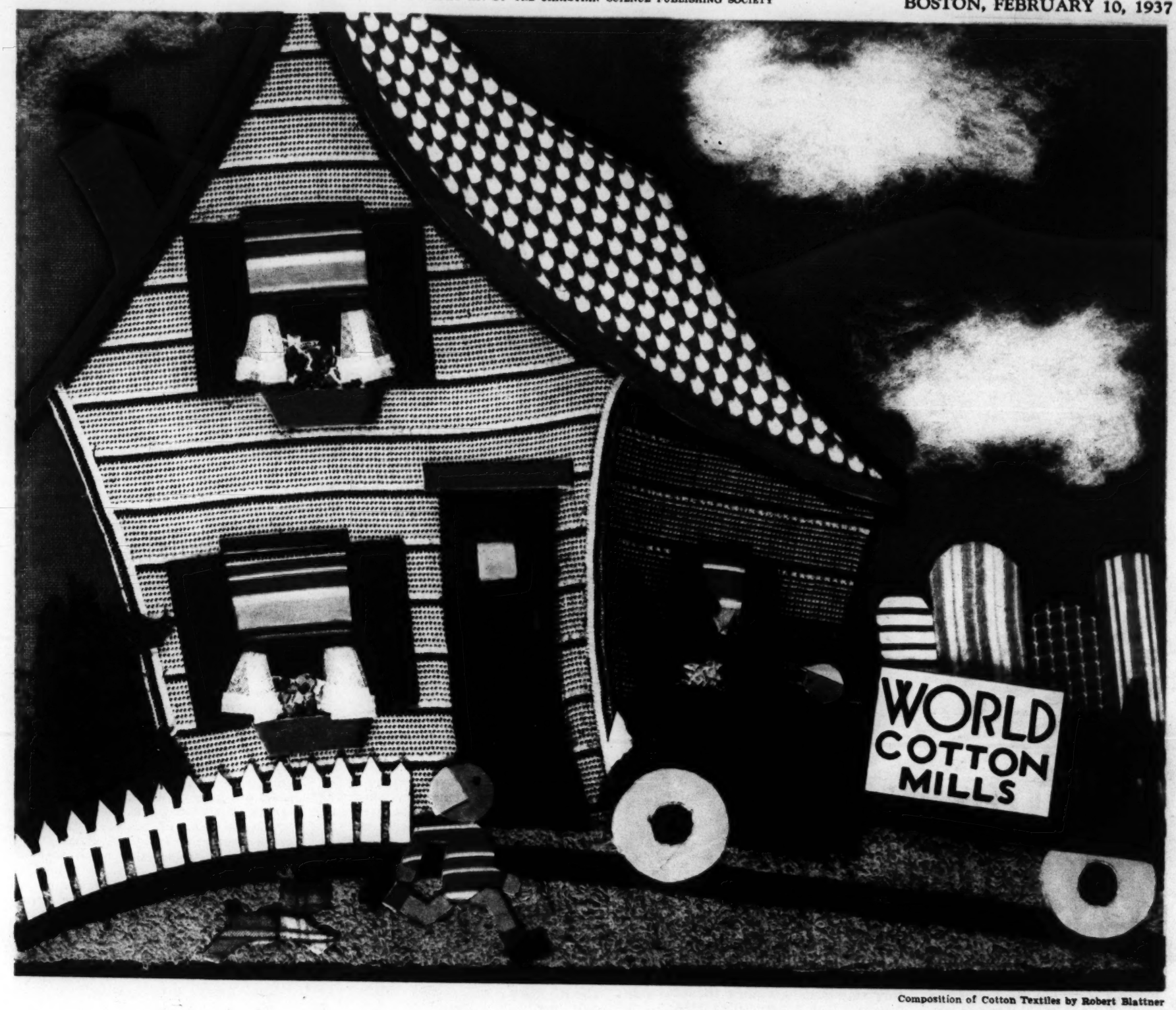

Composition of Cotton Textiles by Robert Blattner

Cotton, Cotton Everywhere!

By Sydney Greenbie

COTTON, THE WHITE GOLD of civilization, has played a greater part in the tapestry of human history than has yellow gold. The cheapest form of dress material, it is the basic element of world economy. Silk for luxury, wool for comfort in cold, do not affect as many of the children of men as does cotton.

Cotton clothes the race, bolsters up its inadequacies, and inspires its creative impulses for design and decoration. Cotton turns habitations into homes, bedsteads into beds, stools into soft chairs, and drapes glare and bleakness with color and mood. It does more. Without it, modern life could not enjoy speed in its wheels; machines could hardly function without cotton packing; nor could war prevail without cotton in its guns. To primitive as well as complex society, cotton is the greatest common denominator.

It is not surprising, therefore, that after world economic conferences collapse, after tariff wars prove futile, after disarmament flounders and treaties fail, the nations should turn from wide generalities to the crucial and specific, and the world textile problem should be considered as one of the most disturbing to the economy of man.

Recognizing this, the United States Government has invited the nations to gather next spring under the aegis of the International Labor Office of the League of Nations at a world textile conference. Tariff hurdles, embargoes and quotas have failed to prevent slumps, disorganization and destructive competition. They have bound, gagged and cowed the textile industry.

With all the technical skill in the world, with nimble machines to free the fingers of humanity from travail, with millions of bales more than it has used, there is no single industry so universally needed and so universally misapplied, so that the oldest and most experienced craft stands helpless before its own skills, a Frankenstein afraid of itself. Despite these skills, the United States was prompted to call the world textile conference not to recommend solutions, but to find out what is wrong.

Yet not one of us but is deeply concerned with the issue; not only do growing and weaving cotton affect us, but our feelings affect it. Our tastes, our habits, make or mar it. The interplay of world ways creates havoc with the merchandising of its wares. The psychology of peoples enters not only into the kinds of piece goods made, but into the working conditions under which they are made. Yet nations have lunged forward to pre-eminence in it, and fallen behind, each believing that with her alone is vested the power to wield this world-wide mechanism. Each has tried to become self-sufficient, regardless of her neighbors.

The problem, then, that faces the nations as they gather in Washington in April is the control of the growth of cotton; the adjustment of tariffs; and the balancing of labor hours and standards between production and powers to consume. What has jammed the textile highways of the world is that those who just the other day were riding oxcarts, rickshas and man-pulled freight wagons have today taken to trucks. Their food bills, their clothing, their hovels, their social needs, are still based on ricksha conditions, but their capacity to move in traffic is based on ten-wheeled truck conditions. This added power for

Photos by William M. Rittase and R. I. Nesmith and Associates

"COTTON: THE WHITE GOLD OF CIVILIZATION"

From the Twister Machine, Below, the Threads Are Woven, as Above, to Form the Cloth Which Has Become a Vital Element of World Economy

achieving has not raised their power for using and enjoying, but, by increasing the power of labor, has doubled the swamp of human energy.

So long as spinning and weaving by machine were in the hands of European and American standard labor alone, it was not quite so serious. But Asia has taken to the machine, too. The backwash of production, without commensurate increase of consumption in these vast hordes, leaves a situation in which no small boy's finger in the hole in the dike can hold. Yet all that has been offered is tariff dams. The nations meet restriction with restriction, dumping with dumping, prejudice with prejudice. The best that has so far been proposed is to tether the cows behind barbed-wire fences, to stack the hay till it rots in the open fields: a proposal that keeps the cows undernourished, the haymakers overworked, and the children crying for milk.

While the conference is being conducted by the International Labor Office —which naturally sees most problems as basically problems of labor, hours, wages, conditions—it is becoming clear to most persons concerned with the textile situation that production capacity, world markets and the relation of textile machinery to unemployment, consumer demand, monetary standards, are more than casually involved. This is something of a change of attitude on the part of labor, for it has looked upon the manufacturers' problems of competition and markets as subordinate to the workers' requirements.

But labor is beginning to realize that, while its standard of living is basic to production costs and stabilization, the international market situation is no less a determinant. Hence this conference is going to consider proposals for limiting production capacity; the questions of world markets and the ability of nations to meet specialized consumer needs; to learn where British, American or German (and Japanese, for that matter) textile machinery is migrating, and to study the influence of organization methods on competition and unemployment.

Justly, industrialists cry out that they cannot meet the competition of low-standard countries still greatly dominated by hand processes. Rude nations like India can not only weave their own yarns, as Gandhi proposed, but even highly mechanized textile manufacturers like Japan encourage looms in hovels.

Further, obsolete, discarded machines are easily put back into operation on an upgrade market, or somebody snaps them up and a new factory is under way. How to keep them out of productivity is one of the problems of governments. The century-old ascendancy which New England held was lost by the migration of spindles to the South, where wages were lower, though only $1 a week less on the minimum wage. But if the problem is so tense between one section of America and another, how much more complex between one country and another! The United States' cotton-growing predominance has been challenged by Brazil, and, with wages lower there, how long before the competition of Brazilian textiles will be felt in the world?

According to one authority, the British paid more for one hour in the silk and rayon mills than the Japanese paid for a whole day. What with longer hours per day and double shifts, and the more devastating fact that each operative looks after more machines than allowable in England, the output in Japan was considerably greater. "Unless," said a defender of the English in this struggle with the Japanese, "rice is made the equivalent of beef, the beef standard of living must go."

While it is always thought best to proceed from the known to the unknown in solving problems, where issues involve nationalistic interests, examples contrasting foreign lands are apt to be judged in a more detached manner. So, in this question, it might be easier to consider England and Japan, rather than the United States and some other land. The insular-imperial situations of the former two countries are strikingly similar. Both have invaded the oriental markets, and the fate of one will be the fate of the other in textiles.

The British have not been able to dominate the textile world. Not even with access to Indian cotton and a vast supply of labor, with India leading the Japanese and Chinese in mills, spindles, looms and operatives, in the ratio of 3, 2, and 1, respectively. So scattered are the forces, so divided are the people, racially and religiously, that the textile situation remains effective only within India. The Bombay mills failed to capture the China market and oust Japan, and so they limit themselves now essentially to the coarser yarns for home consumption.

Most attempts to induce the Indian to greater exertion and better skill are futile. Whereas elsewhere women are the spinners and weavers, owing to the prejudice against women in public, the majority of hands in India are men. These men live such ingrown tenacious communal lives that offers of wage increases for greater output are met with objection that if one works harder, he only deprives another of food. Better operated mills have overcome such difficulties, but the attempt is costly.

Into this situation plunged Japan, and what happened vividly portrays the world textile problem. The startled world is still wondering how it all came about. Thirty years ago, Japan was still buying and using the discarded spindles and looms of England and America, bought at bargain prices and subsidized by the Government. Yet, advantaged by the centuries of trial and error of the Western world, Japan has now assumed a dictatorial position, able to threaten with a competition none dare ignore. The explanation lies in centralization. A dozen families own three quarters of the mills of Japan, and of these only about nine rule the industry. The entire textile world of Japan can act as one man in any emergency.

They represent an investment of 1,200,000,000 yen and export some 900,000,000 yen worth of goods. Their equipment is of the latest, most of it not 10 years old. They have improved upon their looms so that the Toyoda automatic is a machine to conjure with. And they have a domestic labor supply that is as pliable in their hands as the children of a well-ordered family.

The process is, in the last few years, by no means harsh, but enlightened—though not one of the 28 nationalities employed in American mills would submit to it. The Japanese have even met the requirements of the International Labor Office, shortened the hours to 40 a week, suspended night work for women and children. By increased efficiency, they have cut costs and still are able to undersell the world. Even the earthquake helped them by destroying old equipment which had to be replaced by the most up-to-date. Their overseas trade is in their own branch hands, thus saving middleman charges.

And here is the greatest of ironic situations. When, in 1933, Great Britain found Japan making inroads into her India market and imposed a 75 per cent duty, Japan, issuing retaliatory threats, chided England in these terms:

"Japanese workers are now efficient. This superiority of Japanese labor results in low prices. . . . India and England are much less efficient. They are too old and too firmly set in their ways. Japan is new and flexible. England is too backward. Japan does not live in tradition and on a heritage handed down by their forebears. Their motto has been in the past as it will be in the future, diligent application of the constantly advancing knowledge of industrial science and commerce. Your enemy is within, not without."

Japan was a little less curt in her dealings with the United States, because the United States buys 85 per cent of its raw silk from Japan, and the economy of the latter country would be gravely upset should the issue of cotton competition between the countries be made the basis of retaliatory action of American purchases of raw silk. Nevertheless, at a conference between American and Japanese cotton manufacturers in Osaka during January, Japanese cotton manufacturers made only minor concessions toward the settlement of differences.

Spinners of cotton cloth in Japan agreed to limit cloth exports to the United States during 1937 and 1938 to 255,000,000 square yards; yet that is about four times greater than the 1935 exports to the United States, and in 1935 the Japanese exports amounted to about 1 per cent of American consumption. Yet it has been the rate of increase rather than the volume of exports that has alarmed American manufacturers. Japan has agreed to work for a readjustment of certain exports to the United States, apart from textiles, and to continue to take part in a permanent committee to work for the adjustment of general trade differences.

In return, however, the United States representatives at the conference agreed to halt the pressure they had been bringing on Congress to increase tariffs on cotton goods. Only last May, President Roosevelt increased the tariff 42 per cent on Japanese goods. They also agreed to sponsor some sort of reciprocal trade agreement for the importation into the United States of Japanese textiles. On the other hand, producers of cotton in America have had no cause to complain, as they have sold $25 worth of raw cotton to Japan for every $1 worth of finished cotton goods sold in the United States.

The world textile situation then comes down to this: Any attempt to regulate the trade must be made with a clear realization that production is for domestic consumption before it is for foreign trade. If hours and wages are raised in India, China and Japan, the cost of cotton goods will rise. Unless all other industries proceed to make similar adjustments, India will not be able to buy as much fabric as now. While the foreign trade problem cannot for long be ignored, no solution can work which deals with the textile industry apart from the rest. The buying power of the people as a whole must be raised to stabilize any one industry. But, at least, the textile industry can get together, control production, eliminate obsolete machines and remove them from production, and correct absurd selling policies.

By weaving a pattern or tapestry for this industry which will correctly and justly represent an orderly world economy, without penalizing any or minimizing its value in the world, without impairing the dignity of the one or the individuality of the other, they can bring profit and security to the industry as a whole. This is no ideal; it is a pressing and immediate necessity.

Spokesman for Egypt

Nahas Pasha, the Premier, Is Democratic in Manner, Progressive in His Views, Popular With the Masses, and Respected by Foreign Governments Both as a Political Leader and as a Man

- By G. H. Dempster

MUSTAPHA PASHA NAHAS, the Egyptian Premier, is only just becoming known to the European world and to Great Britain, especially. This may appear somewhat extraordinary, as, since the passing of his great chief, Saad Pasha Zaghloul, in 1927, he has been the leader of the Wafdist party, twice Premier, and chief of the Egyptian delegation which in 1930 only narrowly failed to bring the Anglo-Egyptian treaty into being.

The explanation is that until a year ago, or even less, the Wafd and its leader were generally considered *personae non gratae* in exalted circles, mainly due to the attitude of the Palace. Faced, however, with the indisputable fact that the Wafdist party had the support of the masses, the late King Fuad showed great wisdom and statesmanship by bringing into being the delegation which eventually negotiated the Anglo-Egyptian treaty and on which all the important political parties were represented, with Nahas Pasha at its head and the Wafdist members in majority.

Thereafter commenced the treaty negotiations between Great Britain and Egypt, during which Sir Miles Lampson and Nahas Pasha were in constant contact, with the result that respect and cordial relations were realized. In short, Nahas Pasha and his followers were taken seriously, whereas previously it had been the habit to consider them as political drumbeaters, with a craving for power, well meaning, perhaps, but largely ignorant of the essential elements of administrative capacity, and its leader as a benignant figurehead.

* * *

Events are showing the mistake of such a conception, especially as regards Nahas Pasha.

He was born 57 years ago in Samanoud, a small country town situated on the Damietta branch of the Nile, about halfway between Cairo and the sea. He is of "fellah," or agricultural, class, his father having been a landowner of moderate means. Educated at the local government school, he showed such brilliance that he was sent to Cairo, where he took his degree at the School of Law. He then entered the Parquet, or Public Prosecution of the Ministry of Justice, where he won a considerable reputation for honesty and capacity, his judgments being frequently cited today as precedents. Zaghloul Pasha, who was also a judge in the same ministry, took note of him and, as they had much in common, a growing intimacy sprang up between them.

When Zaghloul launched his Nationalist campaign, shortly after the World War, Nahas threw in his lot with the popular hero, resigning his position on the bench in order to be free of official restraint. Being a comparatively poor man, he obtained a living by practicing as a lawyer at the Cairo bar. He shared with Zaghloul most of his battles, including banishment to the Seychelles, and eventually a portfolio in Zaghloul's Ministry of 1924. Like him, Nahas was honest and sincere, downright and blunt, patriotic and fearless. Among his followers, it is said that Nahas was the only man who dared to oppose the dominant Zaghloul, and Zaghloul undoubtedly respected him for having the strength of his convictions.

* * *

Naturally, when Zaghloul Pasha passed on in 1927, Nahas succeeded him. His popularity is undeniable, as anyone who witnessed the welcome given him on his return from signing the Anglo-Egyptian treaty will corroborate. His honesty and singleness of purpose are greatly admired. He is democratic, one of the people, in origin and ideals.

Apparently, he is happy being mobbed by his supporters and moves about among them without ceremony or special protection. As an orator, he has power, and a turn of humor which adds considerable zest to his speeches. Like Zaghloul, he is dominant, but is considerably more reasonable. He probably jars the upper classes with his bourgeois tendencies; and his freedom in removing his tarboush at official receptions, mopping his bald head when he feels the heat, may transgress the etiquette of the East. He is a progressive Egyptian, welcoming the freedom which is permeating the Oriental mind.

He sees that Egypt is merging into Europe and does not, like many of his contemporaries, resent the fact that young Egypt is growing up with a mentality wholly different from that of his youth. His tastes, like his character, are simple. He loves flowers and usually wears a buttonhole.

Nahas Pasha enjoys attending sports like a youngster. He lives unostentatiously and would probably prefer his country dish of beans to many of the sumptuous repasts he has endured. Yet, when civilization calls him to conform to its rulings, he does not flagrantly offend, except perhaps in the matter of punctuality. He thinks nothing of keeping a dinner given in his honor waiting an hour, while it may be remembered he was 20 minutes late at the ceremony of signing the Anglo-Egyptian treaty in the Locarno Room of the Foreign Office, London.

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PREMIER NAHAS PASHA AND PART OF HIS DELEGATION

Nahas Pasha Stands in the Midst of His Twelve Colleagues in London to Negotiate Last Year's Anglo-Egyptian Treaty of Alliance, Giving Further Assurance of Egyptian Independence

Wide World Photo

THE PREMIER REPORTS TO HIS COUNTRYMEN

By Radio the Head of the Egyptian Delegation to London Broadcasts From Cairo After a Tumultuous Reception for the Returning Mission

Although time is evidently a matter of small importance to Nahas Pasha, he is nevertheless a worker and expects similar devotion from his subordinates. That he is impetuous and impatient is evident. Only recently, for instance, during the debate on the treaty, he was not allowed to interrupt an Opposition speaker by the President and thereupon walked out of the House. It speaks well of him, however, that he returned shortly to his seat for the rest of the session.

Though Nahas Pasha has been educated entirely in Egypt, he speaks excellent French and has recently acquired a working knowledge of English.

After the signing of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty, many, including those in sympathy with him, recommended his retirement from public office with the halo of that great accomplishment as a crowning glory. Nahas, however, said that the signing of the treaty was but a first move, the next and much more arduous step being the execution of the terms of the treaty. As he and other Wafdists have been largely instrumental in negotiating the treaty, he and his party had every reason to stop in office.

Political pundits freely prophesied his early downfall, and to the casual onlooker it seemed as if they were justified in taking such a view, seeing that nearly all the most experienced and astute politicians are to be found outside the Wafdist fold. Further, such amateurish mistakes were made by previous Wafdist Ministries that it was thought that the country would shortly have sufficient grounds to turn against them. But events are showing that the Wafdists have learned in their last five years' wandering in a political wilderness to exercise greater discretion and circumspection. Nahas has still the masses behind him, held in leash by the best political organization in the country.

On the other hand, he has to meet the opposition of the greatest part of the intelligentsia, which, after all, is the most articulate class in the country. As officials, they fear the Wafdist favoritism which was evident in past governments. As the black-coated class, they distrust Nahas' great sympathy with the agricultural classes. As the aristocracy, they resent his bourgeois leanings. Again, the transition of administrative methods and the modifications, including the provision of heavy extraordinary expenditure resulting from Egypt's new status under the treaty, raise many difficult problems. Not the least of these is the future treatment of the foreigner, who already is quite convinced he is going to be unfairly taxed and generally badgered out of business. Add to such problems that of providing for and controlling the social changes which are taking place with astonishing rapidity, the growth of the feminist and labor movements, the call for education and higher standards of living, and so on, and it will be appreciated that Nahas needs a steady hand.

* * *

To assist him it might be expected that he would break down his party barriers and would introduce those who would bring him the full support of the intelligentsia. At this moment such a step seems unlikely. To bring in conflicting elements is quite contrary to his policy of downrightness.

In carrying out his large program of reforms, Nahas Pasha will find himself on congenial ground when he takes up seriously the task of improving the lot of the fellaheen. Already, on the strong recommendation of the British Government, plans for better housing and sanitary provisions in the villages are being studied and some experiments are being made. Naturally, such improvements will follow as a result of a real demand for a higher standard of living, and to develop such a demand, rather than to cram the heads of the fellaheen with academic culture, will be Nahas' policy. As the fellaheen constitute about 80 per cent of Egypt's 15,000,000, the importance of their proper treatment can be readily understood.

When asked regarding the prospects of Nahas' Government, a member of Parliament replied: "That depends upon the British Government." The answer was not intended to indicate that there is now any British interference in Egypt's internal affairs, but recognized that in attempting to put the treaty into effect, Nahas must have British support and collaboration. In the past few months, he has done much to merit British good will and, with this assured, he should remain in power long enough to see his hopes of the treaty's benefits to his country realized.

Gardenias in the Spotlight

Popular as Dress-Up Blooms, the Exotic Flowers Sprang to Full Beauty Because of an Accidental Accumulation of Leaf Mold, and They Stay Beautiful If Treated With Proper Care

By Evelyn Roe

Photo by Henry E. Towle

"GARDENIAS SHOULD BE WORN WITH THE FACE OF THE FLOWER TO THE FACE OF THE WEARER"

ONE OF THE STRANGEST stories in horticulture has to do with the development of the gardenia. Not the gardenia that is sold by street peddlers for five or ten cents from flimsy pasteboard boxes, but as it may be bought from florists' iceboxes at prices running up to $2 a bloom.

In the commercial market nowadays there are two varieties of these finer gardenias. One is the Belmont, developed some ten years ago at Belmont, Mass., by W. E. Lenk. The other is the Mystery, developed in California. It is with the development of the Belmont that this strange story has to do.

* * *

There was a carpenter in Cambridge, Mass., who wanted a farm so he could take his wife and daughter there in the summertime. He wanted it so much that he went one January day by train to Manchester, N. H., and asked the station agent if he knew of any farms thereabouts that were for sale. The station agent said, mildly, "Don't you think January is a kind of funny time to look for a farm?" The carpenter said maybe yes, and maybe no, but if there were any farms around he'd have a look at them. Some miles away he found a farm where he could stay while he looked around.

He hired its lean gray Yankee of an owner to hitch up his lean gray horse. They drove around for four days. Then the Yankee said, "What do you think?" and the carpenter said, "I wouldn't give you a dollar for the lot," paid his bill, packed his valise and went to Kingston, N. H.

He found a farm there. The woman owner carried the mail. It had been a farm for perhaps a hundred years. The farmhouse needed repairing, the ground was covered with snow. It all looked, as a neighbor said, passing by, "mighty on-invitin.'"

* * *

The carpenter went back to Cambridge and told his wife and daughter he had bought them all a farm. But business was good and he had no time the next summer to go to it until he went to look after his early apples. His wife called after him, as he was leaving, to be sure and bring back some dirt for her house plants.

He attended to the apples, and then he dug some dirt. It was a queer kind of dirt, he thought, but he took it home. House plants came up in it faster than any plants they had ever seen, with a kind of luxuriousness that was a kind of fantasy.

"Funny," said the carpenter and took a bit of the dirt out of a pot and crumbled it in his fingers. "It seems like leaf mold."

It was leaf mold that probably had been collecting since before King Tut was a boy. It was layered on three acres of the carpenter's farm, a corner he had not thought much of when he was paying $2700 to bind the farm purchase.

* * *

The carpenter began to inquire about probable buyers of leaf mold, among others Mr. Lenk. Mr. Lenk had rose houses, mostly, though he also was growing gardenias. He was working on a hybrid which he wanted to name the Belmont, when he got it to the size and form he sought. He was experimenting with violet ray lamps.

Mr. Lenk said yes, he would like some leaf mold. A chemist at the Massachusetts Agricultural Experimental Station at Amherst told him that there are few such known deposits of natural leaf mold in the world.

The farm had simply been a catchbasin for leaves for centuries. The trees were hardwood, maple and oak. Their leaves, blown about by the winds and caught by the land, had collected, decayed but been prevented by minerals in the water from becoming peat.

The carpenter had the farm, but Mr. Lenk knew how to make the leaf mold earn its way. They set up a kind of partnership. When digging began, water appeared—the mineral water that had preserved the mold. You could part a chunk of it as you would separate a book's leaves, and not soil your hands.

While they developed the business of selling the leaf mold with one hand, Mr. Lenk tried it in his greenhouses, 25 per cent of mold with its soil. He tried it in less quantities. He tried a little of it pure. Those which were in the 25 per cent mixture grew wonderfully. Those in the pure leaf mold grew to startling size and beauty.

Before long, Mr. Lenk had his Belmont gardenia, regarded as one of the greatest hybrids ever developed. The whole flower industry has felt its influence. It seems strange, and fascinating, somehow, to think that part of this wonder goes back to leaves that blew to the ground far back of the memory of man, and turned into warm, brown gold.

The types we know now as gardenias were really the result of experimentation with the old-fashioned, so-called cape jasmine of the southern states—a small shrub with semi-double flowers, first cultivated in the beginning of the nineteenth century and used first for adornment about 1850.

All this can be learned from Max Schling, known widely as a florist. "About that time," Mr. Schling will tell you, "the cape jasmine became a close competitor of the camellia, known then under the name of *Gardenia Jasminoides*. Intense culture and cross hybridization between the Gardenia Jasmine and a Florida variety—the *Gardenia Florida*—by the English horticulturists, J. Veitch & Sons, introduced the *Gardenia Veitchii*.

* * *

"The *Gardenia Vietchii* was still considered a rarity in the flower-loving city of Vienna in 1888. There were three plants in tubs in the gardens of a Vienna suburb. There were also three plants in the greenhouses of Daniel von Hooibrink, horticulturist and explorer," says Mr. Schling.

"The difference between the gardenia and the cape jasmine is not only in form," he adds. "The cape jasmine has a blooming period in the American southern states, or under cultivation in the North, of only six to eight weeks. Also the cape jasmine is cream-colored rather than pure white, and the odor is like the texture, coarser—if it can be so described—than the odor of the gardenia.

"The public knows little about what it should pay for gardenias. Prices are subject to fluctuation, higher in the fall and up to about February than during the rest of the year, because of the darker days. With less sunshine, smaller quantities are produced. In consequence, the market is not overloaded. Spring, with its warmer sun and brighter days, brings out masses of flowers, far exceeding the need. The finer shops purchase only the first-class stock, but at a lower price, and in turn the price to the retail customer is lower. The second grade is taken by the smaller florists, but there are so many flowers of third quality, gotten from side shoots, that, naturally, they find their way into the hands of speculators and street peddlers. The really fine stock is never to be found priced at less than $1 a flower.

* * *

"Gardenias had best be kept in their box until you are ready to use them," says Mr. Schling. "If they are still a little soft—and all flowers that are to be worn need to be hardened, preferably in the florists' refrigerators—they can be hardened by being pulled through cold water, laid back in the box, covered with wet tissue paper and put in an icebox or other cool place, the box closed. In vases, gardenias will not last long, because the stems don't draw water. When floated in a bowl, they will survive for several days. They should never be worn upside down. In that position a gardenia withers quickly, as orchids will. Gardenias should be worn, the face of the flower to the face of the wearer."

Harvest Rain

W. P. M.

After the early rain has nourished the farmer's field,
And storehouses are piled with sheaves of golden grain,
Then are flocks and herds remembered and the grass they need revived,
According to law of the harvest there comes the latter rain.

The myriad tiny seeds, that were silent in the earth,
Break out with the song of life, and utter with joy green leaves,
So husbandman and herder, finding their need supplied,
Rejoice in the harvest green as well as in harvest sheaves.

Are green fields better than people? Have kine more care than men?
Nay, all that he needs is for man, all first fruits of the earth.
His harvest may reach to vintage, and the vintage reach to spring,
When the early rain shall foster anew the seed to birth.

Spanish Left and Right

For Nearly Seven Months Violence Has Held Sway in the Iberian Peninsula, and the Causes and Incidents Are Variously Explained by Spokesmen for the Two Dominant Points of View

Madrid and the Loyalists

By Frank E. Manuel

ON JULY 18, A MILITARY CLIQUE, supported with moneys from ex-nobles, great financiers, and Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, provided with Moorish mercenaries, and equipped with instruments of mechanized warfare by the fascist powers of Germany and Italy, rose in rebellion against the legally constituted republican Government of Spain. To call this movement, which has all the marks of a foreign invasion, a civil war is to err at the start.

The republic founded in April, 1931, was pledged to end the semi-feudal régime under which Spain had languished for centuries. Its productive powers had lain dormant for many years, since nobles could live in idleness only as long as there was no agricultural revolution, the clergy could dominate only as long as ignorance prevailed, and the great financiers could remain untouched only as long as royal absolutism protected them. The middle classes, intellectuals, and workers who had brought a *new* government into being were determined to exploit all the hidden physical and spiritual resources of their land.

A program of agrarian reform was instituted by Premier Azaña during his first ministry in 1931. Great landed estates were not confiscated outright; elaborate provisions of indemnity were made for those landowners who were men of good will, prepared to support the republic. Vast irrigation projects were undertaken to render lands neglected for years by absentee owners fertile once again. The peasantry, influenced by new notions of progress, which were penetrating from urban centers, was no longer willing to slave for one or two pesetas a day. As a matter of course the ex-marquises and landed proprietors became mortal enemies of the new régime which had thus driven them from power. The republic, however, had neither destroyed this class nor broken its economic base. The nobility had been wounded, but not crushed.

* *

If Spain were to have a progressive democracy, the Roman Catholic Church could not remain the official state religion, even though Catholicism had contributed many glamorous pages to the history of Spain. A religious institution which had during the World War come to play so significant an economic rôle in the life of the country could not be maintained intact, with its tentacles in all branches of social and spiritual existence, by a republic which aimed at giving free play to all secular elements in society. Many republican Roman Catholics felt then, as they do now, that the church would gain in spiritual grandeur what it might lose in financial power. Freedom of worship was proclaimed.

The teaching orders were not expropriated, as has often been asserted, although there was provision for the confiscation of their property should they reveal themselves secret enemies of the republic who had not accepted in good faith allegiance to the democratic Government. The Spanish clergy had never performed those social functions of charity and education to which Roman Catholic priests have been devoted in other countries. Their five thousand religious establishments were far too numerous for the population of Spain. Therefore, some of these convents and monasteries were transformed into schools, hospitals, and sanitariums. Among the working classes there were definite anti-religious elements, alienated by the fact that the church had for so many centuries identified itself with the reigning feudal elements and had neglected the problems of the common people.

Church and state were separated; thousands of lay schools were erected; an International University was established at Santander; pedagogic missions were sent into the countryside to display new books, copies of paintings in the Prado Museum, and modern inventions to gaping peasants isolated in villages remote from the main highways of the land.

* * *

Though the Vatican at first accepted the republic as a *fait accompli*, a few years of republican history made it clear that the venerable bishops and cardinals could not tolerate their new position of inferiority in the state. The clergy openly entered politics, and the formation of a party known as *Popular Action*, directed by Gil Robles, was a frank attempt of the ecclesiastical hierarchy to influence the masses through demagogic methods well known in fascist countries.

Finally, industrial workers in the city, attracted by western European ideologies of trade unionism, socialism, and communism, demanded a wage of more than four or five pesetas a day. They agitated for the progressive factory legislation which graced the books of other industrialized countries. To bring strikes to a peaceful settlement, Largo Caballero, then Minister of Labor, initiated a system of boards of arbitration, whose decisions frequently favored the workers. The laboring classes of Spain still had far to go before they attained the standard of living known to the masses of other lands.

It is evident that when this new labor legislation was put into effect, many prominent industrialists, even those who had toyed with republicanism when Primo de Rivera was being attacked, grew rather lukewarm in their loyalty to the new régime. A few great financiers, who were now subject to an income tax, previously unknown in Spain, never for a moment disguised their hostility.

With these powerful economic groups in the enemy camp, the roseate days of the republic, envisaged by many sanguine orators in the spring of 1931, could not long endure. The republic was sabotaged by reactionary elements in the state, which, though momentarily distracted, had begun to reorganize their system of local political bosses, the *caciques*, and were ready to swing the next election to the Right, with the aid of a clergy which preached violent anti-republican sermons.

* * *

Furthermore, the moderate Republicans and mild Socialists, who were in the first republican cabinet, were harassed by dissension within their own ranks. More radical elements among the Socialists, a small number of Communists, and the Anarcho-Syndicalists wanted their government to accelerate the tempo of reform. They demanded militant decrees against the reactionary forces which were ever ready to overthrow the new democracy. If the republic could not effect immediate betterment in the condition of the peasants and the workers, there was danger that its whole ideology might be discredited in the eyes of the masses.

Under these circumstances, it was possible for the united parties of the Right, using the corrupt electioneering tactics of the ancient monarchy, to win a victory in November, 1933. Officially, Lerroux Republicans were in office; but actually, the Royalists under Calvo Sotelo and the *Ceda* under Gil Robles watched pseudo-Republican Lerroux with hawks' eyes. He was their puppet. The republic of 1931 was transformed into a clerical fascist regime. All the measures to which the republican ministers had devoted their efforts—the

(Continued on page 12)

Franco and the Nationalists

By An American Business Man

FROM THE DEMOCRATIC POINT of view, an army revolt is nothing short of criminal. Genuine democracy, however, provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation. Had the Spanish leftists in control of the Spanish Government since the elections of February of 1936 stood for this kind of democracy, General Franco would have had no support worthy of the name. These are the facts:

Early on Saturday morning, July 18, the rumor burst over Spain that the troops under General Franco—since referred to as rightists, fascists, insurgents or rebels, but who call themselves Nationalists—had revolted. As subsequent events proved, the Spanish Army had seized control of Spanish Morocco, the Canary and Balearic Islands, and major areas of Spain proper. But in certain major cities the army garrisons declined, for the most part, to join the rebellion.

In Barcelona, Madrid, Valencia, Malaga, Bilbao, San Sebastian and Santander the Government could have used loyal troops to organize the defense, together with the large and highly efficient body of civil police. But it did not. It chose instead to order the soldiers confined to their barracks, and within 24 hours, arms and ammunition were handed over to the proletariat to form a civilian militia. By this decision at the outset, power was transferred from the moderate government to the extremist leaders of the masses. The most powerful organizations of the masses were the trade unions, whose officials were generally understood to be members of, or allied to, the Federation of Iberian Anarchists—the irresponsible FAI as it is popularly termed. Once these extremists had the arms in their hands, anarchy broke loose behind the government lines.

Businesses were unofficially taken over and operated by committees of the labor unions. Newspapers seized by the labor syndicates printed only news and propaganda favorable to the Government—and took occasion to propagandize liberally for syndicalism, a form of trade unionism which advocates no government other than a syndicate in each individual town. The Government then issued decrees to the effect that no one was to withdraw more than $70 from the banks except to meet pay rolls.

The syndicates promptly stationed representatives in red shirts in each bank, to approve or disapprove every transaction. The Government issued orders that no citizen was to listen to other than government radio stations. These were to be turned on so loud that everyone could hear.

As for the civilian militia which received the arms, it has been referred to in Spanish Government dispatches as "government troops" or loyalists. Actually, these men and women march under the red flag, sing the Internationale, and give the Communist salute: clenched fist with thumb up. After taking possession of the army barracks, taking the officers prisoner and allowing the soldiers to return home, the militia hoisted the red flag and painted the large initials FAI on the walls. Such is the civilian army which now controls the destinies of the government side.

From the writer's experience and observation, it was unsafe for any Spaniard without a labor union card, or at least a pass issued by the FAI, to walk the streets. Blood-curdling anarchistic speeches were broadcast demanding the release of all prisoners in government custody—which of course would have placed the rightist prisoners at the mercy of the radicals. These speeches would often be followed on the same radio station by a propaganda appeal in English, to English-speaking countries, explaining that the Spanish Government was fighting to make the world safe for democracy. We foreign listeners, shuddering at what was taking place all around us, felt it would be more to the point to have added that Spain had already been made safe for anarchists and terrorists—enemies of any government that attempts to preserve law and order.

The extremists then proceeded to set fire to the churches. These were structures of heavy masonry, not easily burned. The Government, with a highly efficient police force at its disposal, delayed until combustibles had been carried into the structures and ignited, before taking any action.

The more valiant of the government militia proceeded to the front, to fight the real enemy, the anarchists staying behind out of harm's way. People's

(Continued on page 13)

Newman Photo from Wide World

TRAFFIC HALTS IN BURGOS

Motor Trucks Are Outnumbered by Burros and Oxen in This Ancient Spanish Town, Which Now Serves as Headquarters for General Franco. Burgos, a Place of 40,000 Population, Is Capital of the Western Province of the Same Name, and Capital of Old Castile. Significantly, It Is Overshadowed by a Magnificent Cathedral, Founded in 1221, and One of Spain's Noted Examples of Gothic Architecture

Yeats Assays a Poetic Era

The Oxford Book of Modern Verse Is "More a Yeats Item Than an Anthology of Modern British and Irish Poetry" But It Reflects a Distinguished Literary Taste

A Review by Horace Reynolds

WHAT WORDSWORTH and Tennyson were successively to British poetry in the nineteenth century William Butler Yeats is to English poetry in this century. He holds that position by virtue of his work and his influence. When this distinguished poet assays the poetry of his time, that is a literary event of the first consequence.

Let me say at the outset that this book* is a little out of line with the other Oxford Books of Verse whose distinguished series it brings up to date. It is not the judicial selection of a scholar in the poetry of the period under selection, whose aim has been to anticipate tides in time and currents in taste. The "British, Irish and American poets" on the flap is a little misleading, too. Only two American poets are represented, Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot, and they are American only by birth, one in Idaho, the other in Missouri.

This book is a selection of British and Irish verse, from Hardy and Bridges to Spender and Auden, from Yeats and AE. to F. R. Higgins and Frank O'Connor. It is as personal as an anthology of the verse of his day by Shelley would have been, as personal as George Moore's anthology, "Pure Poetry," more personal than the "Book of Irish Verse" Yeats brought out some forty years ago. It represents Yeats's taste *now*. He is, for instance, weary of his own early lyrics and hence includes no poem of his own published before 1914. Yet a critic could, I believe, make out as good a case for the survival of his early as of his later poems.

This anthology will be cherished by this and future generations not for its representativeness, but because it contains the poems of his period that a great poet's eye has lingered on and liked.

* * *

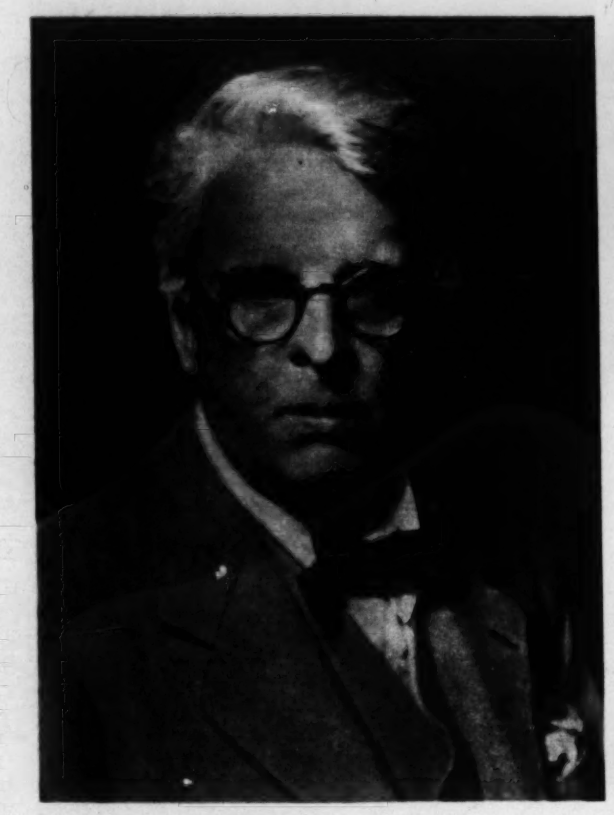
To some of us that is a great deal; to some of us the reactions of a man of such quality to the fifty years of poetry in which he has played a large part is at least as much as a scholar's anthology, however judicial. But the critics of poetry won't think so, though the violence of their objections may be tempered somewhat by Yeats's prestige. The Americans will want to know why, if Yeats includes translations from the Chinese, Indian, Irish, Welsh and French, he does not include American verse. They will regret that Yeats heeded the advice of the "distinguished American poet" who told him that he could not hope to acquire the necessary knowledge to make a fair selection of American verse.

Readers of Anglo-Irish poetry will have their own bones to pick with him; among other things they will want to know why Yeats has left out work so distinguished as that of Seumas O'Sullivan, who certainly belongs in any anthology of modern verse in English. English critics will point out that Yeats's selection does not represent the consensus of competent opinion in England, that in particular it includes much that is personal and experimental. But all will agree surely that Yeats's critical introduction is a masterly job.

* * *

To read Yeats's preface is to realize how closely and deeply his own life has been intertwined with the British and Anglo-Irish poetry of the past three generations. Beginning to write at a time when English verse was in revolt against Victorianism, he has sampled all the manners and fashions of half a century. He has, in his own words, "been now of the same school with John Synge and James Stephens, now in that of Sturge Moore and the younger 'Michael Field': and . . . would, but for a failure of talent, have been in that of Turner and Dorothy Wellesley."

*The Oxford Book of Modern Verse: 1892-1935, chosen by W. B. Yeats. New York: Oxford University Press. $3.



WILLIAM BUTLER YEATS
Editor of "The Oxford Book of Modern Verse: 1892-1935"

T. S. ELIOT

JOHN MILLINGTON SYNGE

EZRA POUND

DOROTHY WELLESLEY

OLIVER ST. JOHN GOGARTY

The amazing thing about Yeats has been his power for growth, his ability to shed one creative impulse for another. The sinews of his sympathies are still supple after more than five decades at the craft of verse: "I have indeed read certain poems by Turner, by Dorothy Wellesley, with more than all the excitement that came upon me when, a very young man, I heard somebody read out in a London tavern the poems of Ernest Dowson's despair."

* * *

Yeats, who began his long literary life in London in the eighties, crusaded against rhetoric; in particular, against the too energetic rhythms that tyrannize over meaning, as in the ballads of Macaulay. It is in a large part owing to his influence that today Turner and Pound at their best "permit a poem to rise out of its own rhythm." With Ernest Rhys he founded the Rhymers Club, to which came those poets of the nineties whom his father, John Butler Yeats, the painter, called "the Hamlets of our age"—Lionel Johnson, Ernest Dowson, Arthur Symons and many others. (Incidentally, when the work of Yeats is finally judged, the influence of that remarkable man, his father, will be found to have been salient.)

In modern Anglo-Irish poetry Yeats is the source of all but all. He turned the thought of the young Irish poets toward Ireland, championed what was best in the past literature of that country, and gave the new Anglo-Irish poetry art. He discovered Synge, who "brought back masculinity to Irish poetry." It was Synge who wrote in the fine preface to his poems, "Before verse can be human again it must learn to be brutal." But the discovery of the Gaelic poets, whose work is the source of much in Anglo-Irish verse, was the achievement of a movement whose leader was Douglas Hyde, and the absence of Hyde's name from the preface and the selections, except for the translation of some of his Gaelic poems by Lady Gregory, is both a historical and a critical omission, and a failure to give credit where credit is due. And surely he who has done so much for Anglo-Irish literature could have found room for some acknowledgment of the rich encouragement AE. gave to the young Anglo-Irish poets, James Stephens and Padraic Colum, among many others.

There is no doubt that in making his anthology Yeats has been often influenced by non-critical considerations. York Powell was a charming man and a good friend to both John Butler Yeats and the young W. B. Yeats, but are his two translations from the French worth the space they take up in this anthology of verse in English? Yeats's enthusiasm for translations from the Bengali and the Hindi, and for the verse of two women, Dorothy Wellesley and Margot Ruddock, will strike most critics as odd. I happen to share his enthusiasm for the hitherto neglected verse of his fellow-countryman, Oliver Gogarty, of whom Yeats prints seventeen lyrics, more than accorded to any other one poet. Amidst contemporary English verse, all nerve and negation, the joyous affirmations of this "swift indifference" man make his verse stand up like his own crab tree on the edge of plain and sea. The Sitwells see only the perplexity of Relativity: Gogarty sings its gaiety:

> Who am I to wonder at starlight bending,
> Time a co-relative, parallels that swerve;
> When a name like Eleanor, Margery or Alison
> Takes the mind that ponders it and bends it on a curve?

* * *

Recent British poetry under the influence of Ezra Pound and T. S. Eliot has become over-intellectual and, in its search for new matter, perverse. No one questions the sincerity of these young men and women; their verse is the honest attempt of a generation to find its individual utterance, and it is interesting as experiment and history, whatever one may think of it as poetry. Both its intellectuality and its preciosity recall the seventeenth century. But these young men and women have lost poetic feeling for heaven and earth: they are possessed by such concepts as Time, Flux and the Unconscious; and the universe, no longer heaven and earth discreet outside the poet, spins round in their heads, whirling them in dizzy, dismal circles away from the center of life to its wayward periphery. One can take little joy in this poetry. Yeats, in another place, has expressed his admiration for the use of the word "moderate" in these lines by Dorothy Wellesley:

> The wild gray asses fleet
> With stripe from head to tail, and moderate ears?

Surely there is nothing stupendous in the restraint which gives us "moderate" here. It might just as well have come out of dejection as rejection. I must confess I prefer De la Mare's old-fangled alliteration on the *littera canina:*

> Oh, no man knows
> Through what wild centuries
> Roves back the rose.

* * *

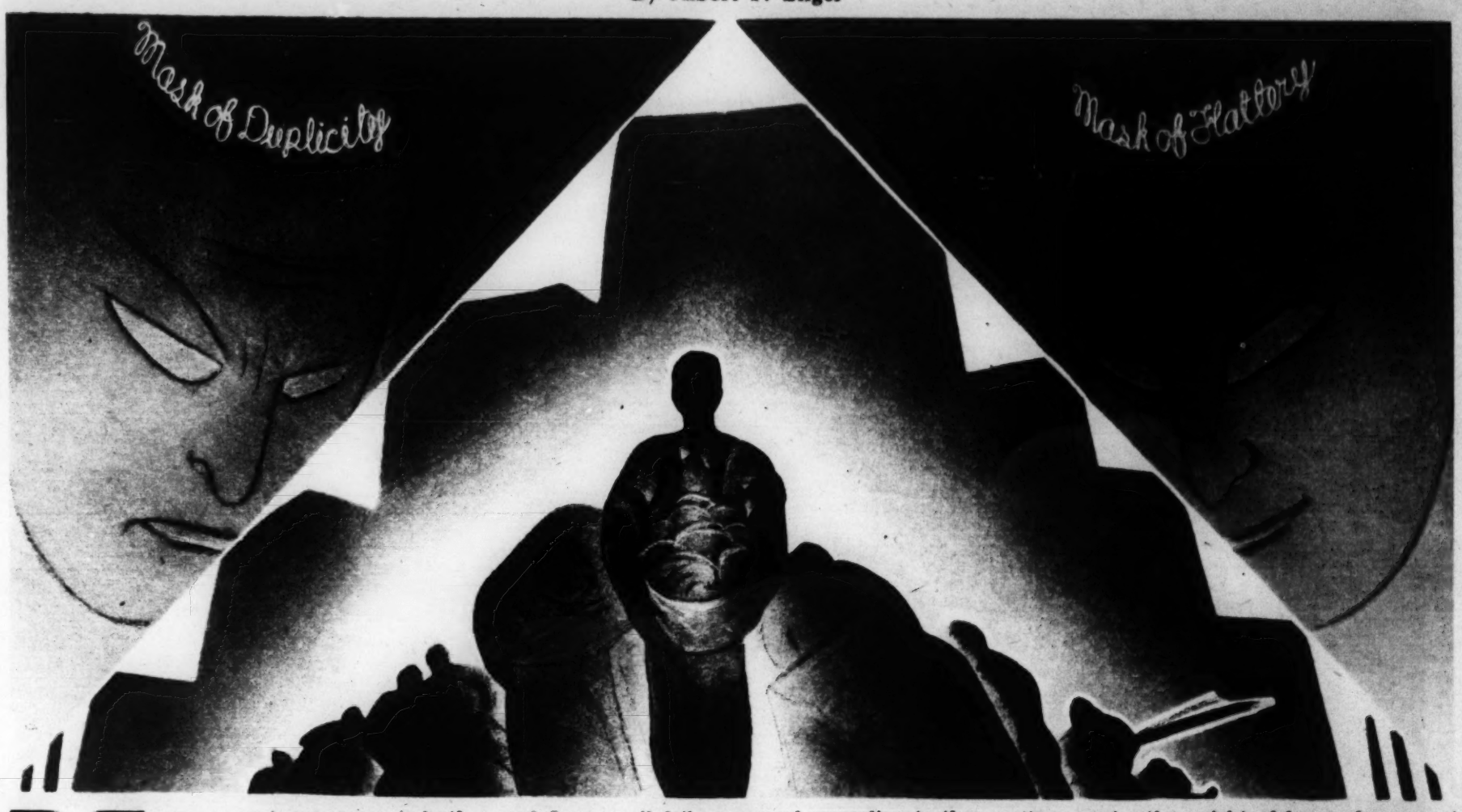
Reading through this anthology one is struck by another thought: how poor are these fifty years in realism, in the poetry of sinewy things. Take away the Irish and you have very little left: Thomas Hardy, Newbolt, Kipling, Belloc, Davies, Masefield—and the names get scarcer and scarcer as you approach the present. A strong sense of actuality is Ireland's and Scotland's most distinctive contribution to English verse. Yeats quotes a distinguished Irish poet as saying, "We cannot become philosophic like the English, our lives are too exciting." And the distinguished Irish poet was thinking, not of revolution and civil war, but of the tension of everyday life in Ireland. Burns brought fact and actuality back into an English verse thin and artificial from its absence, and Anglo-Irish verse keeps it there.

William Butler Yeats's life, like his anthology, is full of original surprise. Did he not celebrate the news that he had won the Nobel Prize by cooking sausages at midnight, and when has the creative artist as critic ever run with the pack? Into his anthology Yeats has put the poetry he has liked for all sorts of reasons—aesthetic, personal, sentimental- [illegible] here is his final judgment or [illegible] think England has had more goo[illegible] [illegible]m 1900 to the present day than [illegible] any period of the same length since the early seventeenth century. There are no predominant figures, no Browning, no Tennyson, no Swinburne, but more than I have found room for have written two, three or half a dozen lyrics that may be permanent."

No Browning, no Tennyson, but there has been a Yeats, and here is his book.

HONEST STRATEGY

By Albert F. Engel



TO LIVE BY ONE'S WITS seems to be the lot, not alone of many individuals, but occasionally of nations. Outwitting "fate," poverty, disaster or annihilation by commonly available means and methods entails strategic thought-taking; and the stress of circumstance appears to leave little choice between the right and the wrong method. The wrong way so often seems easiest. Haplessly and regrettably, right motives, honorable effort, and manliness are often relegated to a sphere apart from the immediate condition or problem, either through ignorance or selfishness.

The ordinary concept of strategy is not difficult of definition. Artfulness, deceptive suavity, trickiness, and sugar-coated falsehood are familiar in some one of their many ramifications to all who hold intercourse with and through the affairs of the world. But unqualified honesty, in its highest sense, falls not so easily into the human grasp. That which is within the law may serve up to a certain point. Still, beyond the primal elements of honesty and, above all, legal demand, lies a broader field of consideration. Honesty brings us quite up to the gate of absoluteness, where there is no entrance except by the strategy of doffing the cap of humanly wise self-sufficiency and sharpness, and leaving off the shoes of unscrupulous aggression.

* * *

Honesty permits no compromise, demanding full allegiance. Its law is final, complete and irrevocable. With strength born of the ages, its light leads beyond the horizon of mortal view. Fairness and the maintenance of honor pay bountiful dividends, the availability of their reward being ever proportionate to one's fealty and straightforwardness, and to the absence of dissimulation. Neither experimental cunning, nor that which is ostensibly naïve, can connive deeply enough to outmaneuver invulnerability of plain, fair dealing.

Wise ingenuousness cannot fail, for its intelligent strategy hides behind no veil and needs no interpreter. Indeed, it stands alone in the shadowless light of a perpetual noon! Honesty holds within itself all the elements of a superior court of justice. Unerringly it tries every case before its invariable bar, and finds for the proponent of ethics, integrity, law, and order. No appeal is possible here, for at this point absoluteness rules.

The intricate processes and involvements of many forms of statesmanship, politics, internationalism, sportsmanship, salesmanship, business, and finance, all fail or succeed, according to the inherency of honest strategy in their promulgation. Perhaps the ruthlessly pressed advantage appears at the moment of perpetration to succeed. But time's indisputable record shows that, without the principled foundation of innate honesty, the effects of strategy in its commonly accepted forms have not been adequate to withstand the logic of events. Ultimately that which has found its being through the channels of falsity, crumbles into the abyss of ignominy and destruction.

* * *

A wise man has said (Psalms 37:35, 36, 37): "I have seen the wicked in great power, and spreading himself like a green bay tree. Yet he passed away, and lo, he was not: yea, I sought him, but he could not be found. Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace." Why is this so? Because, whether or not we are conscious of it, believe it, or understand it, there exists a moral force greater than the merely material law of human strategy, which force, knowing no wrong, operates throughout time to balance all maladjustment, and efface the stigma of underhandedness and dishonesty.

Is the line of demarcation between right and wrong so finely drawn that few may observe it? Emphatically, no! The substantial strategy of that which is impeccably right, and the beggarly or despicable scheme of that which is forever wrong, have fixed between them a great gulf. Never are these opposite qualities amalgamated. The one is sustained only as the other is dropped, and no amount of manipulation to suit or satisfy a slippery concept, however elaborate or well sponsored, can alter the changeless course and exactness of these facts. In this light the imaginary successes of hypocrisy, deceit, and avarice are not victories, but defeats.

Diplomatic maneuvering among nations for favorable position or formidable advantage in international relationships is occasionally so tactfully concealed behind the borrowed cloak of ethics, that the most wary are sometimes tricked into approval and applause. Like the unfair runner "beating the gun," and the football player who is "offside," or perhaps resorting to foul offensive and defensive means in close play where the referee cannot observe him, sophistry accepts the creations of its own villainy, and wears the smile of derision, while the pawns of its artifice slowly awaken to their dilemma in the trap of duplicity; then, being awake, they vow henceforth to avoid a repetition of the cause of their chagrin.

If strategy in diplomatic negotiations between nations carries the weight of law and represents the ultimate in neighborly dealing, why is competition in armaments so vital? Where are the graces of diplomacy and the ethics of agreement when the hydra head of war and destruction is reared in desecration of humanity's best laid plans for peace, prosperity and advancement? Is it not obvious that behind the screen of human dickering and bickering there lie concealed the forces of greed, drunk with desire for power, wealth and domination?

The impartial finger of justice points backward on the one hand to the still unextinguished smolderings of one mortal conflict, while on the other it indicates that over the horizon of present-day fears and misgivings lie threats of a greater cataclysm, wherein the armaments on the backs of millions will be tried again, in the vain hope of victory based on the destruction of the least fit. But "truth crushed to earth will rise again." Although the sword of iniquity strikes keenly, there remains yet a remnant, whose work shall not fail; for the power of right, the reward of honest labor and the inspiration of goodness are certain and lasting. Inhuman laws and godlessness cannot, therefore, kill the effects of justice rightly applied, and the ages have proved this beyond equivocation.

* * *

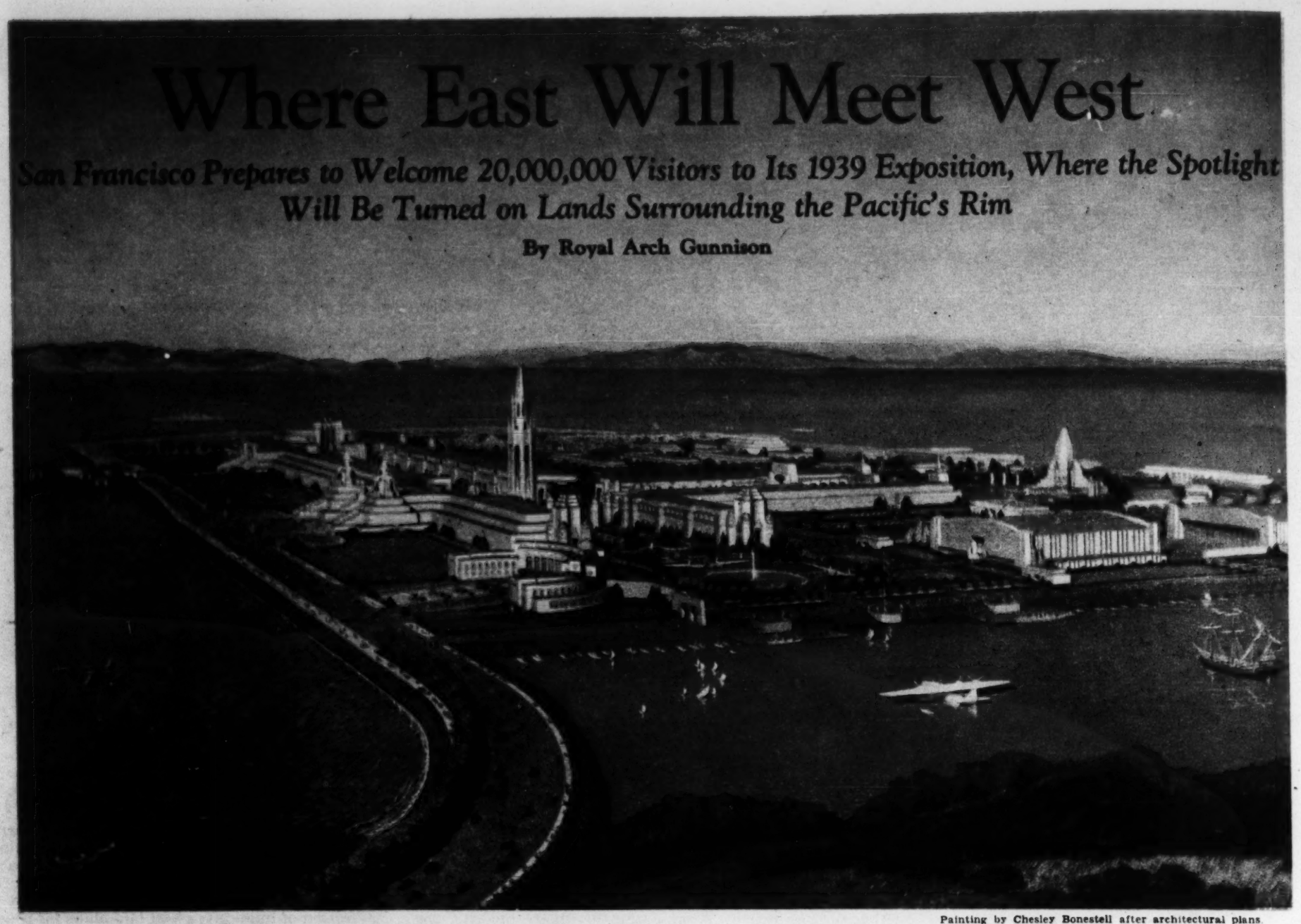
Because all true or real success is the result of honest effort, the highest strategy is consonant with hard work. Without labor there can be no excellence. But the conceit of mad ambition and unwise boldness is its own weak assurance that it can get something for nothing. How often the darkness of mortal necessity forces its children out into the stifling atmosphere of questionable practice! And, while yet within the pale of legality, how surely are the gossamer wings of honesty singed beyond usefulness, in flying too close to the consuming flame of false strategy's candle! He rises in vain, whose pinions are not powered with fidelity and trust in good. But he who sees the light, knows where it leads, and follows it upward, is not the tool of falsity, nor the dupe of collusion, for his eye is fixed on the higher goal, reached through paths of integrity, insight, and truth. Always the champion of right, his banner is unfurled to the inspiring breeze of purity and faith, while the song in his heart beats a marching staccato to the stirring words:

And right is right, since God is God,
And right the day must win.
To doubt would be disloyalty,
To falter would be sin.

Where East Will Meet West

San Francisco Prepares to Welcome 20,000,000 Visitors to Its 1939 Exposition, Where the Spotlight Will Be Turned on Lands Surrounding the Pacific's Rim

By Royal Arch Gunnison



Painting by Chesley Bonestell after architectural plans

A PRE-VIEW OF THE MAN-MADE SITE TO BE USED FOR SAN FRANCISCO'S 1939 WORLD FAIR, THE "PAGEANT OF THE PACIFIC"

The 400-Acre Island on Yerba Buena Shoal Now Is Being Built Up in the Center of San Francisco Bay, Two Miles From the Shoreline. The Three Structures Shown Will Be Erected as Permanent Buildings—the Administration Building, and Two Exhibition Halls Which Can Be Transformed Into Airplane Hangars. After the Fair Closes These Three Buildings Will Become the City's Municipal Airport, to Be Opened in 1940. The View Is as From the New San Francisco-Oakland Bridge, Looking Northeast, With the Berkeley Hills in the Background

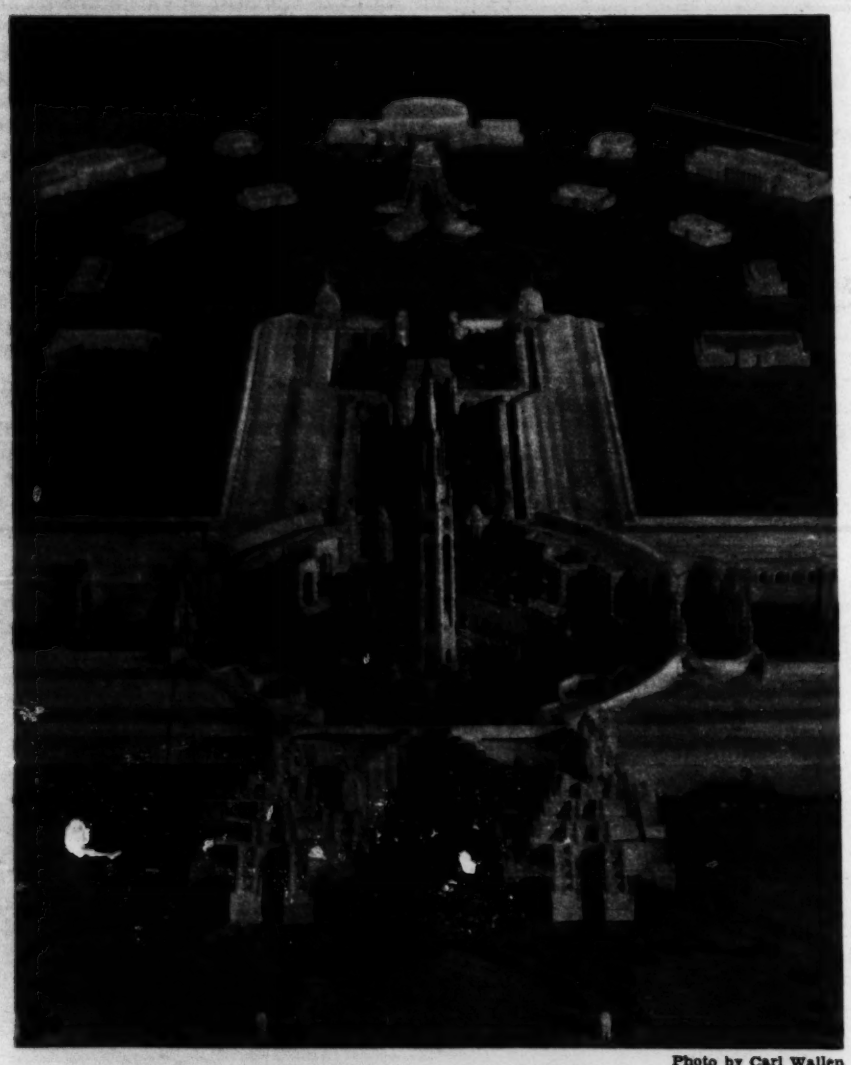


Photo by Carl Wallen

AIR VIEW OF THE MAIN GATEWAY

An Oriental Motif Marks This Entrance. The Lake of All Nations Is in the Background, Surrounded by Foreign Exhibition Halls. Industrial and State Exhibit Buildings Are in the Outer Circle

CALIFORNIANS, HAVING PUMPED a 400-acre island up out of the middle of historic blue San Francisco bay, now invite the citizens of the world to come in 1939 to help celebrate the erection of two of the world's greatest bridges "to promote peace, unity and co-operation among the nations. . . ."

There is the 8¼-mile San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge, which passes through a tunnel on a mid-bay island; and there is the symmetrically bowed Golden Gate bridge, linking San Francisco with the majestic empire of giant trees to the north. In full sight of these bridges, "Exposition Island" awaits its cloak of buildings—and its millions of visitors two years hence.

The island for the Golden Gate International Exposition—"A Pageant of the Pacific"—has risen nearly to full size above the surface of the bay. Invitations have been sent out, and plans have been completed on paper and made more tangible in a $10,000 model of the fair grounds. Now buildings have already begun to rise from the one-time shoals.

This island is twofold in purpose, for it will be used as San Francisco's municipal airport after the exposition closes late in 1939. Four of the buildings are so designed that they may be transformed into airplane hangars.

San Francisco is no newcomer to this business of putting on world's fairs, as may be recalled by those who visited the Panama Pacific International Exposition in 1915 and the Mid-Winter Fair of 1894. Already the city and northern California are preparing a special welcome for all who attend.

This period of the 1930's seems to be one of international expositions, from Chicago's Century of Progress in 1933-34, the Texas Exposition of 1936 and 1937, the Cleveland and San Diego Expositions of 1935 and 1936, and the Japanese Pan-Pacific Peace Exposition and Paris Exposition next summer. A grandiose fair is planned by New York city for the same time as the "Pageant of the Pacific" in 1939, yet the directors of both spectacles agree that neither will interfere with the other.

New Yorkers expect an attendance of 50,000,000 and plan an expenditure of some $125,000,000. San Franciscans and their fellow Californians, with an estimated expenditure of some $40,000,000, expect the turnstiles to click 20,000,000 times between Feb. 18 and Dec. 2, 1939.

The San Francisco exposition, welcoming participation by all the world's countries, is clearly going to appeal largely to the nations bordering the Pacific rim, including those of South America and Asia. The city is centrally located for nations of the Pacific area, and is one of its major ports and trade centers. From a national point of view, the 1939 exposition is a focus for more than 12,000,000 citizens of 11 western states.

That the trend is to draw upon Latin America, the Orient, and the Antipodes for some of the exposition's greatest attractions is indicated in its sub-title, "A Pageant of the Pacific." George Creel, who represented the exposition in Europe recently, extending invitations to continental governments, reported that because of unrest in many European countries their participation in the fair in any other than a partial and unofficial capacity could not be expected. But he urged that San Francisco concentrate on the Orient, South and Central America, Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand as major participants.

"Every country of the Pacific," he said, "should be invited to be represented, with its own color—dances, music, art, folklore, the things that will transport its charm and beauty." That has become the plan of the directors, headed by Chairman Atholl McBean, Fair President Leland W. Cutler and

Executive Vice-President Col. Franklin Bell.

Let's see just what the architects, the planners, the ballyhoo artists, the landscapers and the directors have in view for visitors to Exposition Island two years hence. The site is equidistant from downtown districts of the metropolitan bay district. It will be no trick at all to get to the island, as transportation facilities capable of handling 35,000 persons hourly via ferry and across the San Francisco-Oakland bay bridge are already functioning smoothly. There will be parking space for 14,000 automobiles on the island. In the harbor are to be merchant and naval vessels of various nations, visible from the top of almost any of the city's hills.

On the way out to the island, the visitor may consider again the purpose, scope and theme of this fair, as announced by its directors.

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"The exposition of 1939," he reads, "shall be a world's exposition to be participated in by all nations in the eastern and western hemispheres . . . emphasis shall be placed upon the Pacific Ocean and the countries and peoples adjacent thereto, their histories, their achievements and their future . . . it shall symbolize and promote peace, unity and co-operation among the nations of the Pacific and the world . . . one of our primary aims will be to demonstrate the tremendous progress which the last century has wrought in the Pacific littoral, and to show the increased importance of these Far Western and Far Eastern nations in the affairs of the world. The amazing development of the western hemisphere and the rebirth of the Far East have been outstanding phenomena of the twentieth century. Civilization looks to the Pacific today for inspiration and for creation of a new economic and cultural pattern as a model for future world states."

Once on the island, the influence of the Far East will be apparent immediately, for at what appears to be the main gate, not far from the high and pointed tower or Pinnacle of the Future, is to be the Gateway to the Orient, with its great modern Burmese elephants standing as guardians at the portal.

The landscaping, like the architecture, is designed to shelter visitors from the sea breezes that blow in from the Golden Gate, where the span of the new bridge hangs like a thread across the open water. Behind the great wall at the front—which faces the city of San Francisco—and past the Gateway to the Orient, the crowds pour out into the East-West Esplanade, beneath the Tower of the Future, and find themselves with the choice of many ways.

The Avenue of the Seven Seas will be impressive, with high walls and great pillared buttresses, atop which the ships of the seven seas, sails billowing, await your arrival.

Straight through, toward the city of Oakland, is to be the Court of the Hemispheres. Under the tall Archway of the Ages one will emerge before the Lake of All Nations, surrounded by bright-hued buildings, and landscaped with eucalyptus, heather, roses and other California flora, brilliant in their spectacular surroundings.

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Landscape architects for the exposition are under the chairmanship of San Francisco's John P. McLaren, planner of Golden Gate Park. He is assisted by J. L. Girod, assistant superintendent of parks in San Francisco; Butler S. Sturtevant, landscape architect for the University of Washington, in Seattle, and The Principia, in St. Louis; Thomas D. Church, nationally known architect; Mark Daniels, and the two Misses Worn of San Francisco.

Their task over the three-year construction period is to select, plant and prepare the soil for the evergreens of the Sierra and the Pacific Northwest, the flora of the South, and the rhododendrons, azaleas, perennials and annuals of every blossom family indigenous to the countries bordering the Pacific rim.

Strolling in and out of the industrial buildings and to the circular Theater of the Sky, modeled after the old Roman theaters, with a bright-colored canvas top for certain evening occasions, visitors will find the whole architectural design in harmony, yet embodying many types from the Moorish to the Mayan, from the Gothic and Roman to the East Indian and the modern—not a hodgepodge, but unified by appropriate grouping, color and line design.

And then there is what everyone wants to discover at one time or another in his visit to a world's fair—the busy, mad and merry "Midway." This center of fun and entertainment is to be at the north end of the island, near the industrial buildings and the automobile parking lot.

Once on the midway, you will find yourself in a *cul de sac*, which necessitates nearly a complete return trip to make your way out, a scheme to stimulate spending of time and money. It is near the exhibit center, too, an arrangement which should be of benefit to the industrial exhibitor, who is anxious to have the crowds surge through his buildings.

Guides? There are always plenty of them, and a public address system that can locate little Willie before he has taken 20 steps to see what is behind that bush or to throw pebbles into the Lake of All Nations.

At night, the garden beauty of the daytime gives way to the enchantment of indirect illumination. A. F. Dickerson, of the General Electric Company, of Schenectady, New York, and J. W. Gosling, decorative designer of the same company—both of whom devised illuminations for the 1915 exposition—have planned the lighting for this new fair.

"To create an illusion, at night, of a magic jeweled island floating in air over the middle of the bay, while overhead multi-hued beams sweep the sky, has been our purpose," they say. "Surrounded as it is by water, the 1939 exposition offers unequaled opportunities to demonstrate the possibilities of modern illumination."

There is to be continued pageantry, water sports, yacht races, airplane exhibits, air shows and marine fireworks for all of San Francisco and the cities of the bay region to witness each night.

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At present, all efforts are being directed toward making final arrangements to facilitate the bringing of exhibits and to give each country, state and industry a spot where all visitors may have an opportunity to see them. It is the plan of the architects and the directors that no exhibit shall get tucked away in a corner.

All exhibit palaces are to be identified as bonded warehouses and the exposition grounds and all railroads leading to San Francisco shall also be bonded by the United States Government. The protection and convenience of the United States Customs Service is to be guaranteed in the receipt, display and return of all foreign exhibits.

Thus it is that the United States Government, through President Roosevelt; California, through its Governor; and San Francisco, through its Golden Gate Exposition directors, have invited the world to historic San Francisco bay in 1939 to celebrate world progress, industrial and commercial, and to encourage an appreciation among peoples of various nations of at least a part of the life of the peoples of other lands.

While a world's fair is largely for entertainment, and one aim is to attract money to the section of the country sponsoring it, there is a higher goal often overlooked—and that is in fostering international understanding. Only as it does that can such a project's success finally be measured. The nations of the Pacific rim are in need of such understanding in these times, and the Golden Gate International Exposition offers an opportunity to build international good will.

"To the peoples of the world who will come to the 1939 exposition," states President Leland W. Cutler, "we shall present not only the world's two largest bridges, and the terminal of the great trans-Pacific airline (Pan American's Clipper Ship route), linking the Occident and the Orient, but also an authentic record of the modern world's achievements, centralized at the Gateway to the Pacific!"

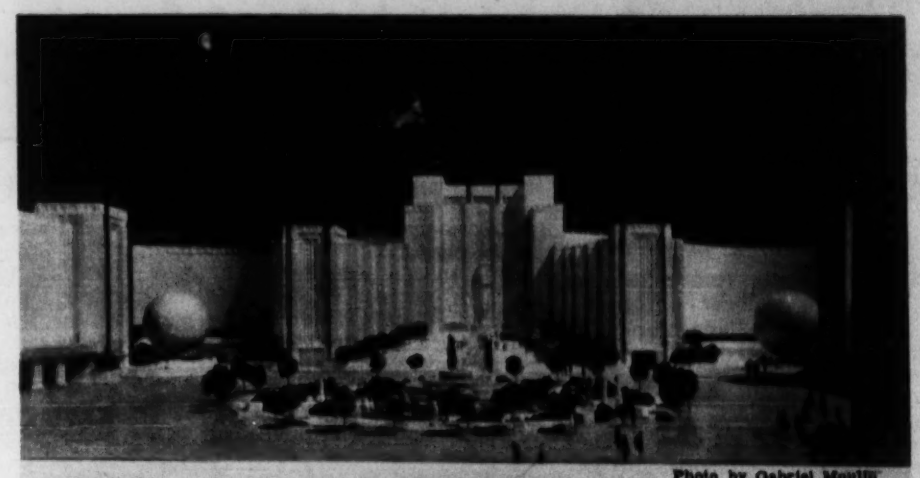

Photo by Gabriel Moulin

ENTRANCE TO THE THEATER OF THE SKY

The Monumental Globes Reveal the Continents in Bas-Relief Against Walls of Gold. The Entire Design of the Court Serves as the Portals to the Theater, as Well as the Terminus of the Esplanade

Photo by Gabriel Moulin of a sketch by Chesley Bonestell from architectural plans

SETTING FOR THE FAIR

San Francisco at the Left, Oakland in the Foreground. The San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge Also Is at the Left, and the Huge Suspension Span Now Under Construction Across the Golden Gate Is in the Background. Beyond Is the Pacific

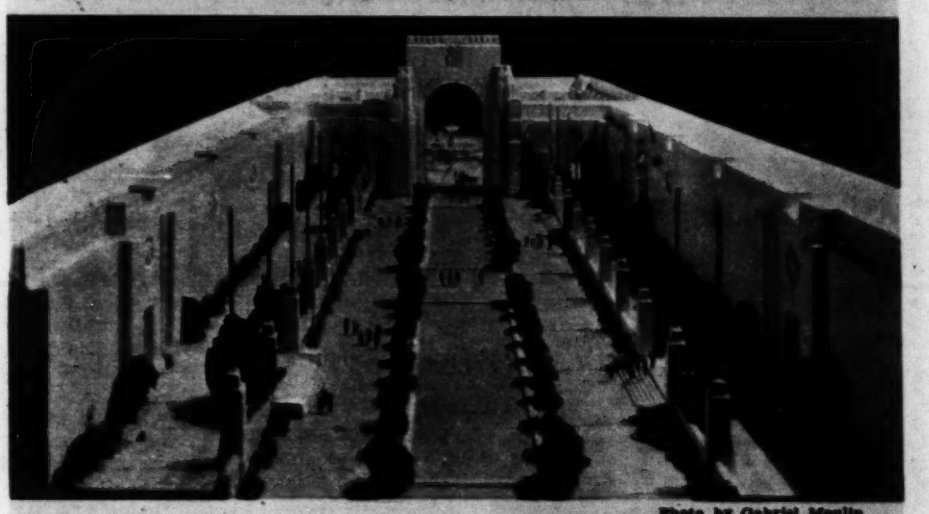

Photo by Gabriel Moulin

GARDENS THAT WILL EXTEND A MILE

They Will Be Laid Out in Rows Between the Exhibit Halls. In the Flora, as Well as in the Surrounding Architecture, Both Occident and Orient Will Be Represented

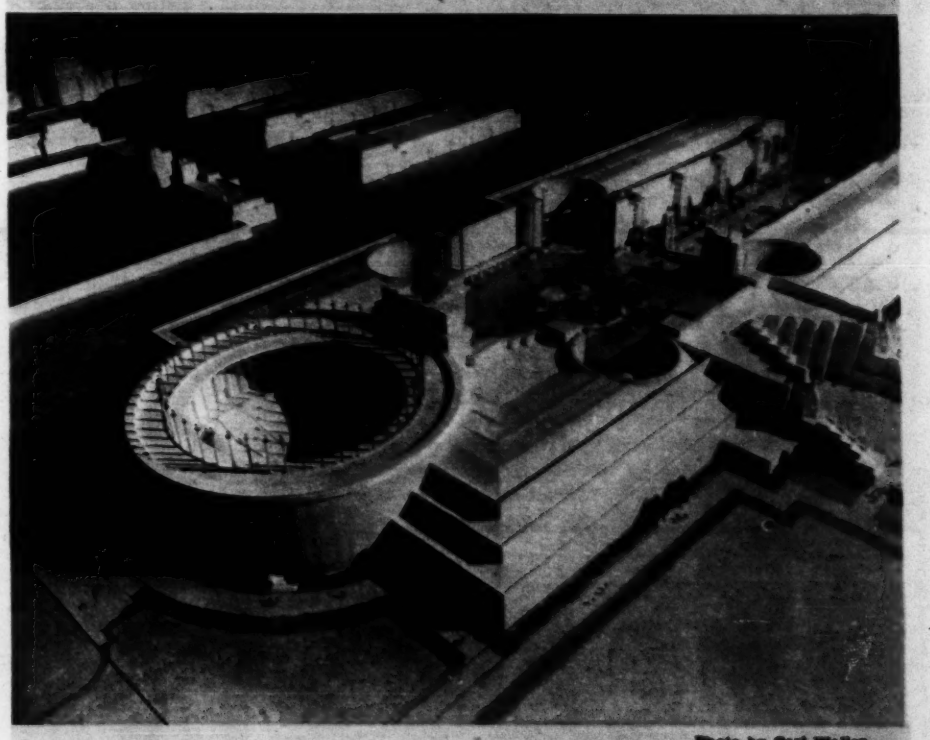

Photo by Carl Wallen

THE THEATER OF THE SKY, FROM THE SKY

The Open-Air Theater Will Be at the Northern Terminus of the 1939 Golden Gate International Exposition's Mile-Long Esplanade. The Exposition Gateway From the Ferry Terminal Is at the Right. Industrial Exhibit Buildings Are in the Background

Among the New Books

The New Variorum Shakespeare Continued With "Henry IV, Part I"

A New Variorum Edition of Shakespeare: Henry the Fourth, Part I, edited by Samuel Burdett Hemingway. Philadelphia: Lippincott.

WITH THE PUBLICATION of this volume, a decade after the appearance of the last play edited by the younger Dr. Furness, the New Variorum Shakespeare enters upon a new phase of its long history, no longer a family affair, but the joint enterprise of an editorial committee established under the auspices of the Modern Language Association of America and subsidized in part by grants in aid from the American Philosophical Society and the Carnegie Corporation of New York.

Sixty years have passed since the publication of the first volume in this noble series, and half the plays are yet to appear. The hope is now reasonable that there will be a comparatively swift fulfillment of the task begun in a spirit of devoted self-dedication by the elder Furness and taken up and carried forward by the son.

The tradition established by these two eminent Shakespeareans is in the main adhered to by Professor Hemingway. The most noteworthy departure is in the choice of the basic text. It will be remembered that after four plays had been published with an eclectic text the elder Furness decided to print henceforward the text of the First Folio with all the accuracy at his command.

To maintain loyalty to the Folio in the case of the present play would have been to fly in the face of practically all editorial opinion, for it happens that the First Quarto of "Henry IV, Part I," is printed with most extraordinary accuracy. This is the text which Professor Hemingway prints; variants in all subsequent editions of consequence, and in many of very little consequence, are, according to the practice of the series, faithfully recorded.

* * *

The arrangement of the commentary is identical with that in earlier volumes. One is glad to note that the weight and occasional dreariness of that commentary is occasionally lightened and brightened by gleams of editorial humor which remind the reader of the way in which Dr. Furness Senior cheered himself and his fellow-students along the way. (In the volumes edited by the son, there was little, if anything, of this quality.) There is, of course, a good deal of thrashing over of old straw; but this is inevitable in a variorum edition where one of the purposes is to illustrate and record the vagaries of criticism.

Very few of the notes run to inordinate length, for the present play does not contain any such celebrated cruxes as "runaway eyes" in "Romeo and Juliet" or "the dram of eile" in "Hamlet." In general, the editor has managed to condense and abbreviate very skillfully, though occasionally we are reminded of Dr. Johnson's remark upon one of his own notes: "These are very slender disquisitions, but such is the task of the commentator."

When we come to the voluminous appendices which have always been a feature of the New Variorum, we find to our regret that for practical and economic reasons it was found necessary to ignore the great mass of plays, operas, pseudo-biographies and the like in which Falstaff is the principal figure. It seems a pity to have omitted this subject altogether, for it is part of the history of appreciation of the play. (Contrast the ample appendix in "Antony and Cleopatra" in which other dramas on the same theme are passed in review.) For ourselves, we could willingly have sacrificed much of the matter in the huge appendix on the stage history of the play in favor of some account of these derivative, imaginative treatments of Shakespeare's great creation.

* * *

Professor Hemingway and the editorial committee inspire so much confidence in their sound judgment that we assume that they already have in mind a reasonable plan for the second part of the play. Nevertheless, we cannot but think that it might have been well to edit the two parts more or less together. As it is, there is necessarily in the present volume a good deal of critical discussion, especially of the problem of the rejection of Falstaff and the character of Prince Hal, which had to be introduced here for the sake of its bearing upon these characters as they appear in Part I, but which is more strictly pertinent to Part II. When the time comes to edit the latter play, will this material be given again or will reference be made to Part I? The space saved by avoiding repetition might be profitably employed in a survey of the later imaginative treatments of Falstaff in drama, opera, and so forth, whose omission from the present installment we have noted above.

Of the format of the volume it is sufficient to say that it follows in all respects that of its predecessors. Printing, layout, paper and binding are alike dignified and attractive. Altogether, the Modern Language Association deserves the thanks of every lover and student of Shakespeare for assuming the heavy but noble responsibility of carrying on this great work of scholarship.

Travel, at Home and Abroad

I Took Off My Tie, by Hugh Massingham. London: Heinemann. 7s. 6d. net.

No Longer Poles Apart, by Henry Baerlein. London: Longmans. 15s. net.

MR. MASSINGHAM removed his tie by way of camouflage, his ambition being to live in the East End of London as to the manner born, and find out from experience how the other half lives. "For years," he says, "I had been struck by the extraordinary fact that two communities were living side by side, each with its own peculiar customs, superstitions, culture, sex life and to some extent even language, and that each was ignorant of the other."

This book tells how he settled in the slums as a rent collector, how "the street" was raised against him, and of the manner in which he was defeated and driven out. That, however, was only the beginning. With fine courage, he went back, conquered the suspicion, prejudice and ignorance arrayed against him, and found himself no longer among an alien people.

The scene that he lights up gradually for us has at first the qualities of a nightmare—it is convincing, appalling and yet inexplicable. Where lies the influence of that rowdy pariah, the old bold mate of Mr. Morgan? Why should the kind-hearted pawnbroker trade like Shylock? Above all, why this brooding, gathering hate for Mr. Massingham? These, and a dozen other questions, perplex us, as they did him. It is the great achievement of the book to answer them satisfactorily, to reveal to us, finally, not a nightmare, but a foreign land where the folk are kindly, and even happy, but beset by dreadful odds; and where the custom of the country is dictated by circumstance, and does no justice to the morals of the people. We are made to realize a struggle that ends, at best, in a Pyrrhic victory.

* * *

Mr. Massingham writes superbly: he has given us a moving story, and has rendered invaluable social service.

Mr. Baerlein resembles Mr. Massingham in being a gifted observer. He has no desire to take off his tie, but a great urge to put on his hat, and go out to—well, to Poland, as it happened. If you ask him why it was Poland, he replies: "I can only answer that one must go somewhere." And, of course, any man who is such a connoisseur of human nature, such a discriminating collector of the quaint, the lovable and the laughable in his fellow-men, is born to travel.

There is not a dull moment while we are with him, from the beginning, where he meets Teofil, the lovesick manufacturer of soda-water, to the end, where he goes to shoot wolves, and finds them too friendly for him to hurt. The wolves are only an exceptional instance of the friendliness that he encounters. He inspires everyone he meets to talk, and is equally entertained—and so are we—whether he is treated to politics, private lives or the illogicality of disbelief in dragons.

* * *

His facts and fancies, characters and adventures are all delightfully odd. Now and again he hands us out some solid information; but is always careful not to drop it on our toes. He has, indeed, a pleasant style, and a trick of piquant dialogue that touches off scenes and persons with great effect. At the little town of Baranowicze a chauffeur pointed out to him Napoleon's road.

"It would be an army's track again," the chauffeur said, "suppose the Russians . . .

"Stop! . . . stop, I tell you!" shouted the gendarme. "With all these people listening! You are a man of indiscretion."

"I was only telling you—"

"And anybody here can give the information to the Russians. Have you thought of that?"

"There is no other road they can choose. . . ."

"I wash my hands of it," said the gendarme. "But if a Russian army comes this way I will denounce you."

English Robin of Poetry

The Birth of Song, by W. H. Davies. New York: Oxford University Press. $1.

THE ENGLISH ROBIN of poetry is singing again. Never very sustained, never very strong, never very profound, the uneven voice of W. H. Davies continues to pour forth songs apparently for the joy of music itself:

This is joy no laughter shakes,
Nor shall my body rock;
It hears the Cuckoo's voice in Spring,
And sends no echoes back.

Here is poetry that attracts an audience by its melodic line and good humor. If Davies is a bucolic poet it is in the nicer meaning of that word. There is always in his work something compounded out of a kind of natural magic, and if he fails at times it is evident that his criticism, not his gift, is at fault. Perhaps the harshest thing that can be said of his many books is that they lack any sort of progression. The faults of phrasing and style that marked his first book are still evident in his latest. But at times he still brings the poetic heavens down with melody:

Once on a time in Pontypool
There lived a maid, all beautiful;
And every time she went abroad,
The people cried with one accord—
"Here comes our Sweetest, lovely Sally!
Sally, the Lily of our Valley!" . . .

So, since they also serve who fashion pretty songs, Davies will, no doubt, continue to be read by thousands who find Mr. Spender and Mr. Eliot heavy going. All of which, perhaps, is as it should be.

J. R.

The Book Window

Ski Tracks, edited by Charles and Percy Olton (Morrow, $3), contains 190 action photographs of this winter sport in America.

The Infernal Machine, by Jean Cocteau, translated by Carl Wildman (Oxford, $3), offers a modernized, colloquial, surréaliste version of the Greek legend of Orphée.

The English Theater, by Allardyce Nicoll (Nelson, $2). A short history of the British stage.

Fernand Lungren, by John A. Berger (Schauer, $3.50), describes the life and art of a painter of the American West.

Figure Drawing, by Iain Macnab (The Studio, $3.50), is the twelfth volume in the "How to Do It" series.

From Alley Pond to Rockefeller Center, by Henry Collins Brown (Dutton, $3.50), describes chattily the evolution of Manhattan from a farming and mercantile community to its present expansive expensiveness.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

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Paul Gauguin, Painter and Rebel

The Life of Paul Gauguin, by Robert Burnett. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 15s.

UNNUMBERED LEGENDS have grown round the figure of Paul Gauguin. There was his childhood in Peru and the story that the blood of Montezuma flowed in his veins. There was, for those who believed in hereditary influences, the eccentric career of his grandmother, who became one of the early women revolutionaries, a feminist sociologist, "a female firebrand in the factories of the north." The odd thing in his childhood—and it shocked his mother when the Gauguins were living in Orléans—was a marked talent for trade; and it was a strange thing, after his six desultory years at sea, to find Gauguin settling down to the prosaic life of a stockbroker in Paris and succeeding very well at it.

But his taste for the exotic was always there and it was gratified in those years when he was not yet 30 by a romantic marriage with a Danish woman. The marriage was successful. Mette (his wife) was a good Copenhagen bourgeoise, Gauguin was playing the French equivalent of the part, and there seemed no reason why their life should not indefinitely go on smoothly and prosperously.

The rest of the story is well known. His guardian, in advance of the tastes of the day, had a small collection of Impressionist pictures which Gauguin used to see. In the course of business, he came upon one or two collectors. He began to paint on Sundays. Mette had no intuition of the catastrophe that these copyings and imitations of Pissarro were preparing for her domestic life. Her husband began to go to the Café Guerbois in Montmartre, where the Impressionists met, and one day Manet said, praising the amateur's picture, "There are no amateurs, but only those who paint bad pictures." The stockbroker was, after all, a client. He had bought Monet, Manet, Renoir, Cézanne, Daumier and Sisley.

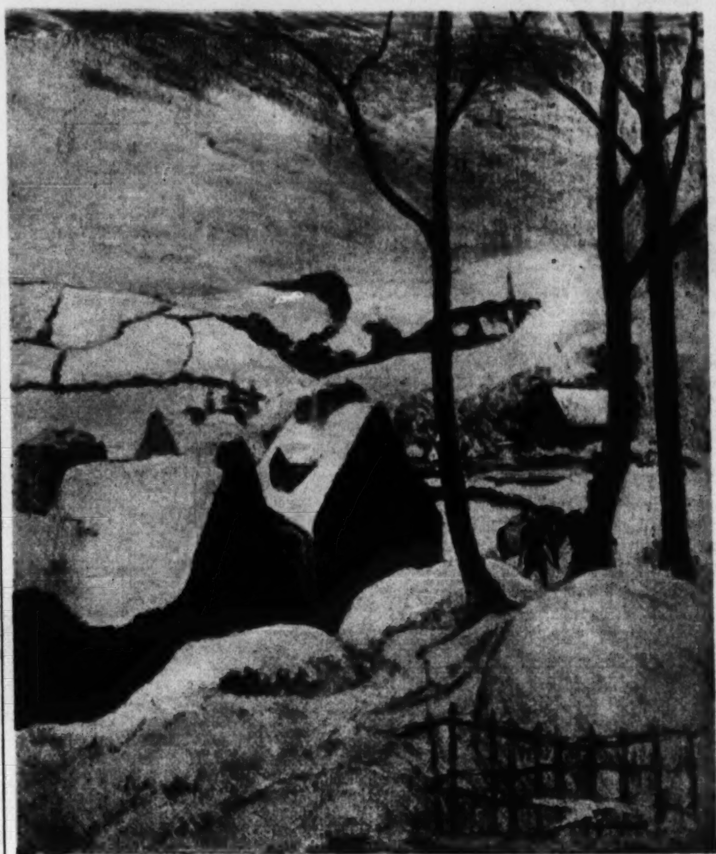
Then, in 1880, when he was 32, some of his work appeared in the fifth exhibition of the group, and, from that time onward, painting fought with stockbroking. In 1883, when he was nearly 35, he threw up stockbroking forever and began that long, grinding and embittering intimacy with poverty which destroyed his life with Mette, turned him yearly into an ever more violent and thwarted rebel and eventually drove him out of the Europe which would not support him, in search of the untroubled innocence of man in Tahiti.

Gauguin's conversion to painting was passionate, single-minded, exclusive and egotistical. Here, as many writers have seen, was a pure example of the artistic temperament suppressing all human delights and ties to the inexorable demands of art. The letters to Mette, however, do something to soften the picture. It was evidently very startling to the ingenuous stockbroker to discover that the relatives in Copenhagen had rounded on him for landing his family in poverty; and a man so used to success was equally startled by the hostility or indifference of the world not only to his work but to his necessity to keep alive. The bourgeois became his obsession, the Peruvian forbears in him and his mother's scorn of "trade" rose up in him, and henceforth Gauguin's life grew into a more and more rebellious defiance of bourgeois standards.

Alas, when he fled to Tahiti, the age of innocence had come to an end. The bourgeois were established in the colony and he found a population in the grip of administrators, traders and missionaries. His friendship with the natives, his life among them and interest in their customs and arts were sufficient to make him an outcast in colonial eyes; and when this was combined with the fact that his work did not sell, but was ridiculed, and that little money came to him from France, put him at the mercy of the colonials. Even in Eldorado, one must have money. The Age of Gold, as he contemptuously called it, had seized the whole world in a withering grip and, he said, it would kill all art by the next generation.

Mr. Burnett tells the story lucidly and sympathetically and without trying to conceal the awkward places in Gauguin's character. Passionate and patient, monstrously egotistical and yet very simple, heartless yet touchingly naïf, Gauguin was a self-pitying and tortured giant, irresponsible in everything but painting, and in that curiously modest. He had belief in his merits but not exaggerated belief, and he held to the necessity of what he had to do. He was the kind of man whom people get tired of helping and who is goaded by neglect. But when one compares his lot with that of the painters, great and small, who had lived in the great periods of patronage, one sees there was ample justification for the low view he took of middle-class capitalist society out of which he tried in vain to get a tolerable living.

V. S. PRITCHETT



"NORWEGIAN SNOW SCENE," BY PAUL GAUGUIN. REPRODUCED FROM "GAUGUIN," BY ROBERT REY, IN DODD MEAD'S MASTERS OF MODERN ART SERIES

New Light on Lafcadio Hearn

Unfamiliar Lafcadio Hearn, by Kenneth P. Kirkwood. Tokyo: The Hokuseido Press. $1.

Letters from B. H. Chamberlain to Lafcadio Hearn, compiled by Kazuo Koizumi. Tokyo: The Hokuseido Press. $2.80.

IN THE FIRST of these two pieces of Hearniana, Mr. Kirkwood writes of some aspects of Hearn's life and work which he thinks, despite all that has been written of the author, have not received the attention and emphasis they deserve. In three pleasant little essays, he explains how and why Hearn left the United States, which he disliked, for Japan, which he learned to love; he tells of Hearn's love of animals, birds and insects, all that was feminine and delicate in Hearn's nature finding expression in a Franciscan sympathy for small living creatures; he writes of Hearn as a poet and a craftsman.

Among Hearn's verses are some translations from the French of the eighties, which anticipate the macabre note which runs through much of recent British verse. But much more interesting than Hearn's few fugitive poems, which show only a moderate facility for expression in verse, is a specific account of Hearn's method of work. This will fascinate anyone interested in the creative process of writing.

Readers of Hearn's "Japanese Letters" will remember Prof. Basil Hall Chamberlain, to whom the bulk of these letters were addressed. Chamberlain was an Englishman who spent some 40 years in Japan, studying and teaching, and he shared Hearn's interest in all things Japanese. Now, Kazuo Koizumi, Hearn's son, has edited some 100 letters from Mr. Chamberlain to Hearn. These letters complete a fascinating correspondence; they are also extremely interesting in their own right.

As earnest of their interest, here is Professor Chamberlain on the relative merits of English and Japanese language and art:

> The artistic difference between the two languages seems to me quite as great as is the difference between the two nations in the feeling for form and line—only that it is the other way around. In drawing and ornamenting they are classic, pure, perfectly sure of themselves, while we are ignorant, vulgar and at least tentative. Our language, on the other hand, has been shaped into an Eolian harp, answering to the slightest touch and reproducing the most ethereal shades. Theirs is a clodhopper.

Since that was written, Western art has learned much from the art of the East.

In another letter, Professor Chamberlain speaks of his own "innate love of moderation and restraint." He was also a man of wide interests, considerable scholarships, sensitive perception and acute observation. He writes, for instance, of Hearn's confusion of "shall" and "will": "Perhaps it may have crept in from American influence, itself quite a recent result of the Irish invasion; for the older Americans—Emerson, Holmes, Lowell, etc., never err in that particular." Some students of the American language are not aware today of what this observant Englishman noted in 1895.

Both as a complement to one of the most significant and interesting collection of letters in the English language and as the expression of a fine, well-balanced intelligence and a broad, substantial culture these letters are eminently worth reading.

Macmillan is the American publisher of St. John Ervine's "A Journey to Jerusalem." The English edition (Putnam) was reviewed in the Monitor on Jan. 5.

Three Satirical Novels

The Hesperides, by John Palmer. London: Sacker & Warburg. 7s. 6d.

Star Turn, by René Clair. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d.

Rumfustian, by Judith Fay. London: Dent. 7s. 6d.

MR. PALMER is an earnest satirist who profoundly distrusts "even two individuals when they get together." In man's tendency to imitate the terrifying efficiency of ants and bees, subordinating individuality to the benefit of the mass, he sees the loss of art and humor, the only two things, he claims, which can keep the world sane.

His machine, the product of an ingenious mathematician, carries a more or less impartial observer to a distant star, where Mr. Palmer's upside-down society functions. At first its idiosyncrasies are entertaining, but less than a third of the way through they pall and the rest is labored. Satirical shafts need to be better barbed and more accurately aimed than are Mr. Palmer's.

"Star Turn" is good fantasy. Cecil Adams is a film star possessed alternatively, but never consecutively, by seven of his screen successes. There are flashes of the pointed satire and wit one expects from M. Clair, but mainly the book reads like notes for a satirical film which the producer knows can never be produced.

Miss Fay's story about the young Nankeen-Fustian family is bright, sunny and innocuous, with a Punch-like flavor. Her humor is engaging, chatty and not unkind. Her chapter on a rehearsal of the Westminster Choral Society is really funny. To the last line, which runs, "And so everyone was satisfied," she is unflaggingly gay. Her book is perhaps the most readable of these three.

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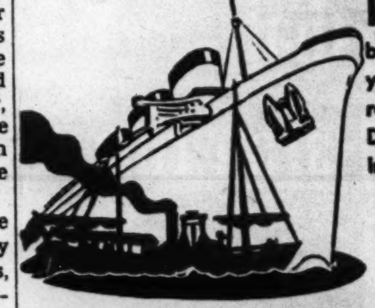

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. . Madrid and the Loyalist

(Continued from Page 5)

agrarian laws, educational projects, church reform, the amelioration of industrial conditions—were abrogated.

When the parties of the Left rose in October, 1934, against this fascist government, which still bore the republican rubric, the brutal repression instituted by Gil Robles and Lerroux, the Civil Guards, and Moorish troops transported from Africa, outraged world opinion. When thousands of workers and intellectuals were imprisoned and subjected to merciless mistreatment, even Spaniards of the Right shuddered. "Amnesty for the Asturians!" was the cry which swept over Spain.

⁂

All the groups of the Left, from the Union Republicans of Martinez Barrio through the Left Republicans, the Right and Left Socialists, the Communists, and even some Anarcho-Syndicalists, determined that they must unite to combat fascism. Diverse as their notions of a new social order might be, they were joined in their hatred of the ancient feudal groups, fortified by all the techniques of a modern dictatorship.

The result of this militant anti-fascist agitation was a People's Front victory in the elections of February 16, 1936. Only republicans of the Azaña and Quiroga type were sent into the cabinet, in spite of the fact that these men had the official support of the ninety Socialists and the sixteen Communists who were present in a Cortes of 470 deputies. When such a government is called communist, a maze of propaganda is entered where all political terminology loses its meaning.

The Republicans of 1936 had learned a lesson from their first parliamentary experience, 1931-1933. In order to survive they would have to exercise more vigilance over their enemies, and, although ministers of a democracy, they would have to apply forceful expedients. The agrarian reform had ceased to be a mere subject of debate. Thousands of peasants were settled on the land. The school system was reorganized. Industrialists were fined when they refused to accept government arbitration. The Spanish Phalanx, the official fascist party, was suppressed. The republic had full control of the situation and full support of the mass of the people.

⁂

This was the moment for reactionary forces to engineer a counter-revolution. They were resolved to make a last stand in defense of their privileges. A military dictatorship was their only salvation. And the army generals, who had once played such pretentious roles under the monarchy and were now reduced to the position of uninfluential military men, were willing servants of the landowners, financiers, the clerical hierarchy and the disgruntled industrialists.

Before the actual coup could be struck, however, it was necessary to generate a state of anarchy throughout the land, which would justify the military pronunciamento in the eyes of the people and of foreigners. Landed proprietors formed secret societies and vowed that they would not sow this year, forcing their peasants to roam over the countryside. Industrialists shut down factories and sent their workers into the streets. Strikes were intentionally prolonged. Those who had fluid assets exported them from the country to create economic havoc. There was a run on the peseta; all government efforts to impede the secret export of money were to no avail. In this stealthy movement of currency from Spain to foreign banks, the role of the religious orders must not be underestimated.

⁂

Fascists, with ample economic resources at their disposal, could pay *pistolleros* (gunmen) to commit a series of assassinations which would further color this regime with anarchy. Church burnings were featured in the international press. The deputies of the reaction, Calvo Sotelo and Gil Robles, daily prevented parliamentary action by orating on the spirit of anarchy which they themselves were fomenting. There is definite proof that many of the church fires were acts of provocation on the part of the fascists themselves. Anyone who has listened to propagandists of even the most extreme Left elements in Spain has always heard them preach discipline to their followers, if only with a view to the establishment of secular institutions in these church buildings.

The republic was well aware of these maneuvers of the reaction. Many of the republican leaders now regret the laxity with which they responded to fascist intrigues. Instead of being imprisoned, anti-republican generals were sent away from the peninsula to minor posts in the colonies. Military men were thus humiliated, but not rendered harmless. Nevertheless, the republican ministers must not be blamed too glibly. As soon as they did proceed to clear out fascist officers from the military establishments in Morocco, the rebellion broke forth in the protectorate, and the whole organization of the plot was revealed.

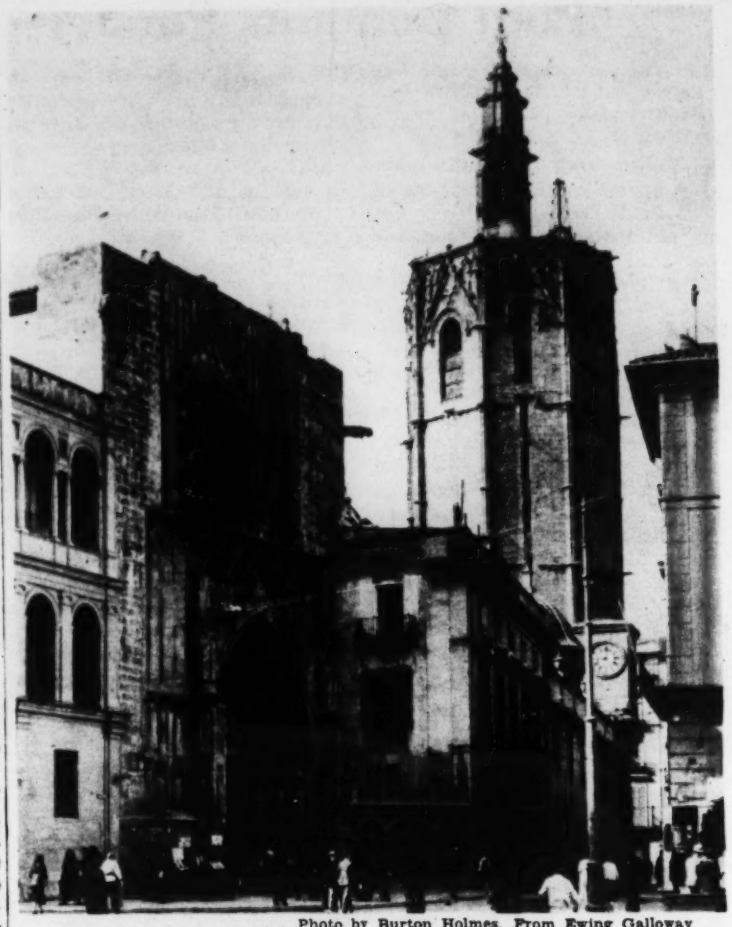
⁂

But now the purely Spanish problem must be placed against the background of general European politics. Fascist Germany and Italy see in Spain a choice area for economic and military expansion. Germans in Morocco were intriguing months before the actual outbreak, for a colony in Africa has long been part of Hitler's program. Italian possession of the Balearic Islands would help make one of Mussolini's fantasies a reality; the Mediterranean might become an Italian lake. France would be encircled and Germany might in due time avenge the humiliation of Versailles. Moreover, apart from all these possibilities of territorial aggrandizement, the fascist ideal would have another base on the Continent, a new vassal for the condominium of Hitler and Mussolini. Naturally, fascist Portugal lent itself freely for the fulfillment of these plans, and through its ports General Franco was supplied with the best instruments of modern warfare. Ruthlessly he made his way through the less populated areas of the south and marched to the gates of Madrid.

What has the democratic Government of Spain done under these trying circumstances? It has armed its people. There is a *levée en masse* of men, women and children. Obviously, in order to maintain the confidence of the trade unionists and the mass of the workers and peasants who must die in defense of their government, the President of the Republic, Azaña, has called into office representatives of the Socialist, the Communist, and the Anarcho-Syndicalist parties. In action they have revealed a spirit of unity and discipline, and have vehemently condemned isolated and irresponsible acts on the part of their members.

The often-maligned Anarcho-Syndicalists are in the front ranks of the Loyalist army, and their leaders, Ascaso and Durutti, fighting under orders from a republican government, perished in battle. Largo Caballero, the Socialist, and José Diaz, the Communist, have never maintained that they will establish Communism as soon as the war is over. Naturally, after the workers and peasants have made tremendous sacrifices in behalf of a regime which they won through the ballot and are now defending with their lives, they will expect a socialized democracy. They will demand the punishment of the ancient feudal powers and their financial supporters. They will demand that the army be transformed into a popular institution and cease to be the stronghold of a caste.

A victory for General Franco will further proclaim the power of fascist Germany and Italy on the Continent. Within the boundaries of Spain, it will inaugurate a regime of brutality unknown in western Europe since the barbarian invasions.



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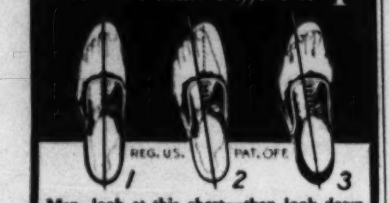

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Franco and the Nationalists

(Continued from Page 5)

homes were then searched by armed gangsters, presumably for firearms. Any persons against whom the extremists had a grudge might be accused of being a fascist and arrested. In most cases this meant being put into a car, driven to some outlying road, beach or cemetery, and assassinated.

Thousands of Spaniards have been done away with in this way, in cities under nominal government control. It should be understood that communism of the Russian variety may be considered conservative in comparison with the brand of extremism practiced by these Spanish syndicalists and anarchists, who argue against any kind of government other than their own local labor dictatorships.

* * *

The more conservative members of the Popular Front Government argued to the writer that they needed to arm the Reds to win the war; but that once won, the anarchists and terrorists would be brought under control again, by force if necessary. But that is easier said than done, where the anarchists and terrorists possess the guns—and will lay claim to power as the logical reward for winning the war.

This strain of lawless extremism on the government's side was not created by this year's army revolt; it was only brought into the open by the subsequent arming of the masses. It had long been fermenting. Back in 1921 and 1922 there *roiled* up out of the extremist labor unions a savage wave of assassinations, caused simply because the victims were managers, superintendents or foremen against whom some radical had a personal grievance. The terrorists were rarely caught, but if so, witnesses were afraid to testify and judges to convict. It was this lawlessness which resulted, in 1923, in the setting up of a dictatorship under General Primo de Rivera.

Coming down to the establishment of the republic in 1931, it may be true that Manuel Azaña, the first Premier, was a liberal-minded conservative. He and his Government went a long way toward liberalizing Spain. But there were two ominous trends which showed where liberalism was later to break down. First, Azaña had a decree passed nationalizing church property. And Spaniards at that time wondered whether nationalization of property was to stop with the churches, so great was the hue and cry for more radical steps. Second, it was generally understood that during the Azaña regime, the coal miners in Asturias had been allowed to arm themselves without interference. The result of these and other radical graspings at power led to the fall of the Azaña Government in the 1933 elections and to a reaction back to conservative control of the Parliament. The conservatives shortly declared unconstitutional an agrarian law to the effect that no Catalan tenant need pay more rent to the landowner, passed by the province of Catalonia, which had been granted semi-independence by the Republic.

* * *

Then came the explosion of October, 1934. Catalonia and Asturias seceded. Franco, who was then generalissimo of the Spanish armies, was able to recapture Catalonia after sharp overnight street fighting in Barcelona. But only after bringing up the foreign legion and regular Moorish troops from Africa, was it possible to subdue Asturias. The campaign took six weeks, during which time the armed miners succeeded in bringing anarchy to reign supreme in that province. The cost of this uprising, little known to the outside world, was some 1500 slain and 3000 wounded—mostly civilians—and the virtual burning to the ground of Oviedo, capital of Asturias. This was the first fruit of Azaña's weakness in the face of the radical threat.

The second Azaña debacle came last spring, when the former Premier was elected President of Spain. During the first five months of his term some 350 citizens of various parties were assassinated in different parts of Spain. This lethal crescendo reached its climax on July 12 with the illegal arrest in his own home and brutal assassination of Calvo de Sotelo, leading monarchist deputy in the Parliament, at the hands of government guards.

These indiscriminate murders and the progressive weakness of the Government rendered the country exceedingly apprehensive that a Red *coup d'état* was in the making. The army officers, having performed their duty by patriotically squelching the Catalan and Asturias rebellions of 1934, feared that in the case of a Red uprising, they would be the first victims. It seemed a case of striking or being struck. Within a week of the Sotelo killing, the Franco rebellion broke out. Today, looking back, the immediate distribution of arms to the proletariat, after the revolt broke out, would seem to indicate that plans were already made for such a maneuver, and that the officers' suspicion was justified.

Should the Government win out in this civil war, there would seem to be little question as to whether moderate or radical creeds would gain the ascendancy. Largo Caballero, Premier since Sept. 4, has for several years been the trade union leader most outspokenly in favor of a Red revolution. Before the February elections, his statements had become so violent that he was asked by the more conservative members of the leftist Popular Front to soft-pedal his revolutionary talk, lest it discredit their cause with the people. Today, Largo Caballero's appointment as Premier has not yet been constitutionally confirmed in Parliament.

* * *

Should the Government win the war, therefore, the extremists would have both the guns and the logical claim to power, as a reward for having done the fighting. But their creed is so selfish—extending even to the point where they grant the very right to live only to syndicate members and their allies—that it is hard to conceive of how such a movement can hope to maintain as well as achieve victory.

It is true that many followers of diverse political doctrines and aims are supporting General Franco. Some prefer a monarchy with the descendants of the former King Alfonso; others wish one of the Carlist line to take the throne. Still others believe in a "dignified republic," as advocated over the radio by Gen. Quiepo de Llano. General Franco himself probably intends to set up a military dictatorship whose form will be decided later, and whose purpose would be to re-establish law and order—giving the Spanish citizen the security of life and property which he tragically lacked under the leftist régimes. If this necessitates loss of liberty, a goodly proportion of Spaniards would prefer to forgo that privilege, as the price of stability.

Spain prospered under a mild military dictatorship in the twenties. Apparently the democratic form of government for this country, where traditions have not accustomed the people to democracy as it is elsewhere known, and where liberty has come to be interpreted as the license to murder, is as much out of place as would be a fascist or communist dictatorship in the United States.

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Yarns That Sailors Spin

THE DEVIL'S HOLE is a notoriously well-known region to the majority of trans-Atlantic travelers, yet, strangely enough, it is not named on any chart and professional navigators are inclined to deny its existence.

It probably acquired its title through the imagination of the catering staffs on liners. Many of them come into close contact with passengers and, knowing their curiosity as to what is happening on board, they find it convenient to have a ready reply to all questions regarding ships and the sea and all that therein is. And so it happens that when a ship leaves the Channel in fine weather and next day runs into a choppy sea or a patch of fog, and squeamish passengers complain, they are told, "We are crossing the Devil's Hole."

This is as good an answer as any and its ominous sound is calculated to relieve the ship's people of any further responsibility in the matter. Its reputation has reached such proportions that on an eastbound voyage it is a common thing to hear passengers asking, "When are we going to reach the Devil's Hole?" before the ship is clear of the entrance to New York Harbor.

Where is this mythical region? An examination of the North Atlantic chart shows that when a ship leaves the Scilly Isles or Fastnet on her voyage to United States or Canadian ports, she runs for about 300 miles across a comparatively shallow stretch of water known to geographers as the continental shelf, having depths ranging from 60 to 300 fathoms. (A fathom is 6 feet.) After crossing the edge of the shelf, the sea floor suddenly dips away to the depth of 2500 fathoms for a distance of 200 miles or more, then flattens out to an average of 2000 fathoms right across the Atlantic to the Banks of Newfoundland.

Despite the skepticism of navigators, a consideration of the above facts reveals that there really *is* a hole there, and a fairly respectable one, too, for if it were excavated in the middle of England it would occupy an area roughly 40,000 square miles in extent and 3000 feet deep, leaving the population only a rim of 11,000 square miles to cling to, unless they decided to descend and begin life again at the bottom.

Compared, however, to the vast expanse of ocean floor and its mighty subterranean mountains and valleys, such a hole may be regarded as a mere pin prick, and mariners scoff at the notion of its having any influence on the weather in its vicinity. Nevertheless, many experienced men agree that barometric disturbances are apt to be somewhat frequent at this particular spot, though they have another explanation. They say that the well-known depressions we hear and read so much about, which come sailing in majestically from the Atlantic, and down from Iceland, collide with one another about this region, then, after a short period of jockeying for position, during which they kick up a little metaphorical "dust," move slowly off to assail the British coast line.

It must be remembered that on a trans-Atlantic liner there are several hundred stewards and only six navigating officers, who, for their own peace of mind, generally are quite content to let the passengers glean their information from the greatest and readiest source of supply.

If a woman passenger, seeing a wisp of smoke on the horizon, inquires from a steward, "What ship is that?" and he replies, glibly, "The Neverbudge of Boston, Ma'am. Captain Jackstay. Bound from Hoboken to the Caspian Sea," the chances are that she will be entirely satisfied. If, on the other hand, he were to say, "I don't know," she is likely to pester the whole ship's company for information, oblivious of the fact that not a person on the liner's staff, from captain to cabin boy, either knows, or cares, what ship it is.

In mid-Atlantic, when a querulous passenger demands to know from a waiter, "Why is the ship 'rocking about'?" he will probably answer, without batting an eyelid, that it's "blowing an 'eavy gale from the southeast," and this will be followed by a lengthy conversation on the gales they have both experienced, the length and height of waves, barometer movements, and sundry other matters which neither of them knows anything about.

All this can be faintly amusing to an officer at the adjoining table who has just come down from a four-hour spell on the bridge and knows that the weather is nothing more than a fresh breeze, and that it is definitely from the northwest. But, when the ship is within a day's run of the English Channel, the steward has no need to go into details or to use his imagination. When asked why the ship is "rocking," he is sure of his ground. "We are crossing the Devil's Hole," he says, and that settles the matter!

"LANYARD"

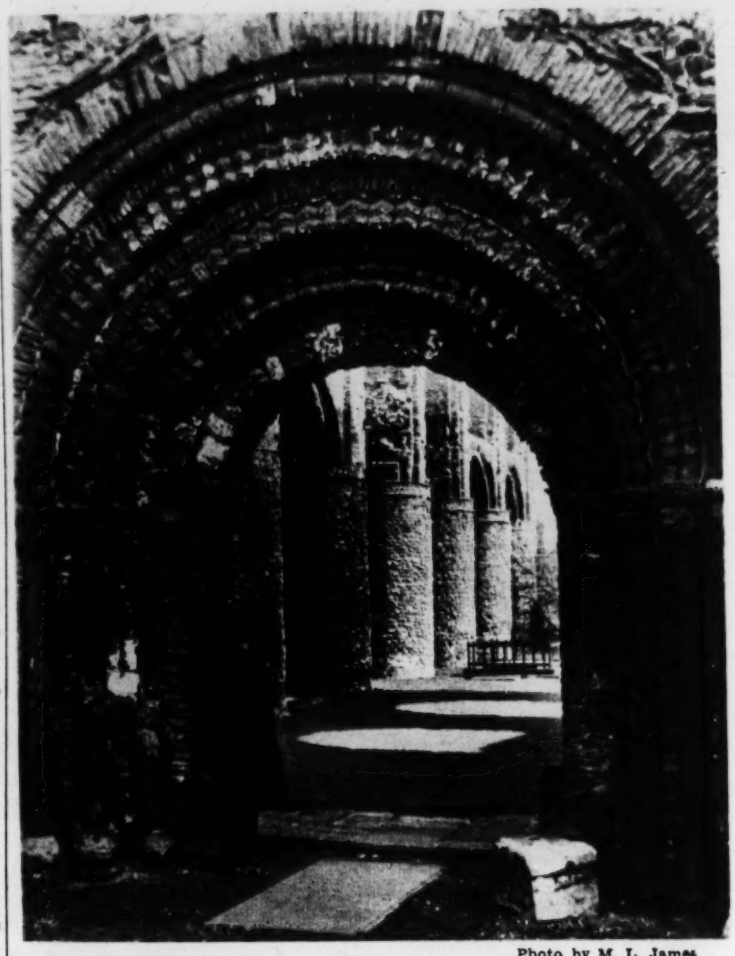


Photo by M. L. James

NORMAN DOORWAY TO ST. BOTOLPH'S PRIORY CHURCH, COLCHESTER

An Ancient Priory

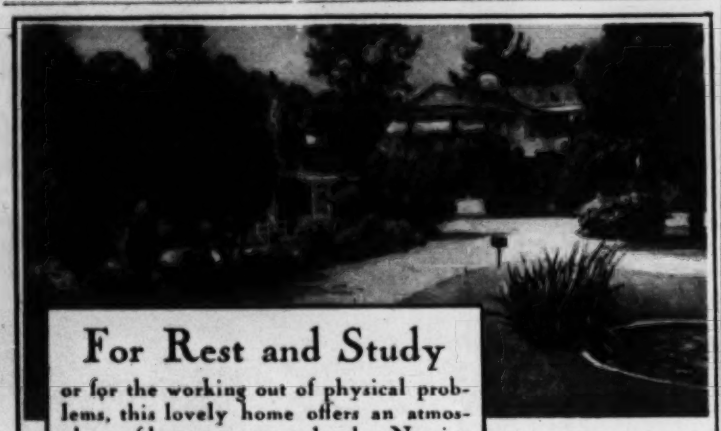
The ruins of Botolph's Priory, founded at Colchester about 1095, provide one of England's most interesting early religious relics.

Of the original priory, only a trace of a cloister remains. But the ruins of the church which was attached to the priory bear testimony to the beautiful buildings which once stood there. One is arrested by the simple grandeur of the western front, and may easily imagine what a stately church it was 300 years ago, before Lord Fairfax's besieging army, in the siege of Colchester in 1648, battered down the towers and roof with his cannons, situated on the rising ground to the south.

"The church," according to an old account, "was noble and magnificent, built in an elegant manner and a good taste, with fine semicircular arches, duly proportioned, and a double row of them in the body, one above the other, with imposts and pillarstone between. The western front was beautiful, and the west and northwest corners were adorned with two stately towers." The ruins have been restored and renovated, under the supervision of H. M. Office of Works, but otherwise they remain in almost the state that they were left in, after the siege of Colchester in 1648.

Diamonds in America

Speak of diamond mining and one naturally thinks of South Africa, but records state that more than 10,000 diamonds have been discovered in the State of Arkansas, in the United States, in the past three decades. One weighed well over 40 carats.



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Over the Editor's Desk

Letters

Those Tin-Hats . .

The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

The article: "Unofficial Armistice," by Maj. Henry L. Cabuche, in the issue of Dec. 16, 1936, was both timely and pertinent to the present propaganda for peace.

There is just one detail to question in Forrest Orr's skillful sketch, and that is—had "tin-hats" been issued to the British and German troops as early as Christmas, 1914?

My friends, who were in the war, unanimously declare that these steel-helmets were not seen in Flanders, until autumn 1915!"

WILLIAM H. ADLER
Liverpool, England.

Correction "America Goes Ceramic" . .

The Christian Science Monitor, Weekly Magazine Section:

On page 8 of The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Magazine Section of Jan. 6, 1937, beneath the colored cut titled "Distinguished Products of the Kiln," credit is given to the University of California for having the artist who produced the work depicted, Glen Lukens, on their staff.

The University of California is located at Berkeley. It is the University of Southern California in Los Angeles which inaugurated the ceramics course to which students from the Southwest are turning for instruction and inspiration.

A. C. WEATHERHEAD, Dean,
College of Architecture
and Fine Arts
Los Angeles, Calif.

Today's Contributors . .

ECONOMIC and political questions confront the peoples of the world in these times as almost never before. One of the great economic puzzles is well illustrated by the situation in the textile field, especially in the making and marketing of cotton goods. Of this situation SYDNEY GREENBIE writes with clear vision.

And in the realm of politics, the current Spanish conflict has a significance beyond all geographical limits. Something of the confusion and implications of the struggle are indicated by DR. FRANK MANUEL, of Harvard University; and by AN AMERICAN BUSINESS MAN, who prefers to remain anonymous, but who is familiar with Spain's situation through his trade relations there.

The politics of Egyptian relations with Great Britain have a far-reaching importance, also, and the position of Egypt's Prime Minister in that relationship is well explained by G. H. DEMPSTER, who has lived in Egypt for some years, and who has written before for the Magazine Section.

By way of giving balance and variety to the Magazine, EVELYN ROE writes the interesting story of the cultivation of an exotic bloom that now is "in season" and decorating many a pampered lapel. Another form of decoration is that which is taking place in San Francisco's harbor, in preparation for the World Fair to occur there in 1939. Those preparations are described by ROYAL ARCH GUNNISON, of the Monitor's Pacific news bureau. W. P. M. is known to readers of the Magazine Section for other poems which he has contributed to its pages.

The ethics of salesmanship is a topic that should be of interest to many persons. It is discussed by ALBERT F. ENGEL, of Detroit, in this week's Magazine Editorial. HORACE REYNOLDS, Cambridge critic and writer, contributes a special review of an interesting book.

Old Covered Bridge

YESTERDAY, WE VISITED the old covered bridge. We had not been back to see it for many years. To our delight, it had not changed. The old stone mill near the bridge had changed, even the river had changed, but not the old covered bridge.

We had spent such a happy childhood playing near the old bridge and had grown to love it and think of it as our own. Somehow we felt again the joy and thrill experienced as children when running through the old bridge, careful to listen for the sounds of approaching cattle which might be passing through. How our hearts would beat as we were obliged to scamper to an opening in the side and hide behind a massive timber or skillfully swing down a ladder until the herd of cattle had passed.

In the summertime, we would sit for hours on a large boulder under the bridge, angling for catfish. Sometimes we were successful in catching enough for supper, but not often, in spite of the fact that the Indians from a nearby reservation found no difficulty in supplying their tables.

As we sat under the bridge, freighting teams carrying grain to the old mill would pass above,

AT KNIGHT'S FERRY, CALIFORNIA

making a rumbling sound, and the dust came tumbling down through the cracks. When it rained, it was fun to run to the welcome shelter of the old bridge and listen to the patter on the roof, high above our heads. We were very small and the bridge seemed so big; the timbers were so massive and permanent looking. We were told that the bridge had been built in 1861 and was considered a landmark—even at that time.

Often, we have asked ourselves the questions—was the architect of the old bridge from New England? Why did he design a covered bridge in California? Did he not know that snow never fell in that delightful spot? Had he only recently arrived from New England, with memories fresh of old covered bridges, under which he, too, had played in childhood? A. L. S.

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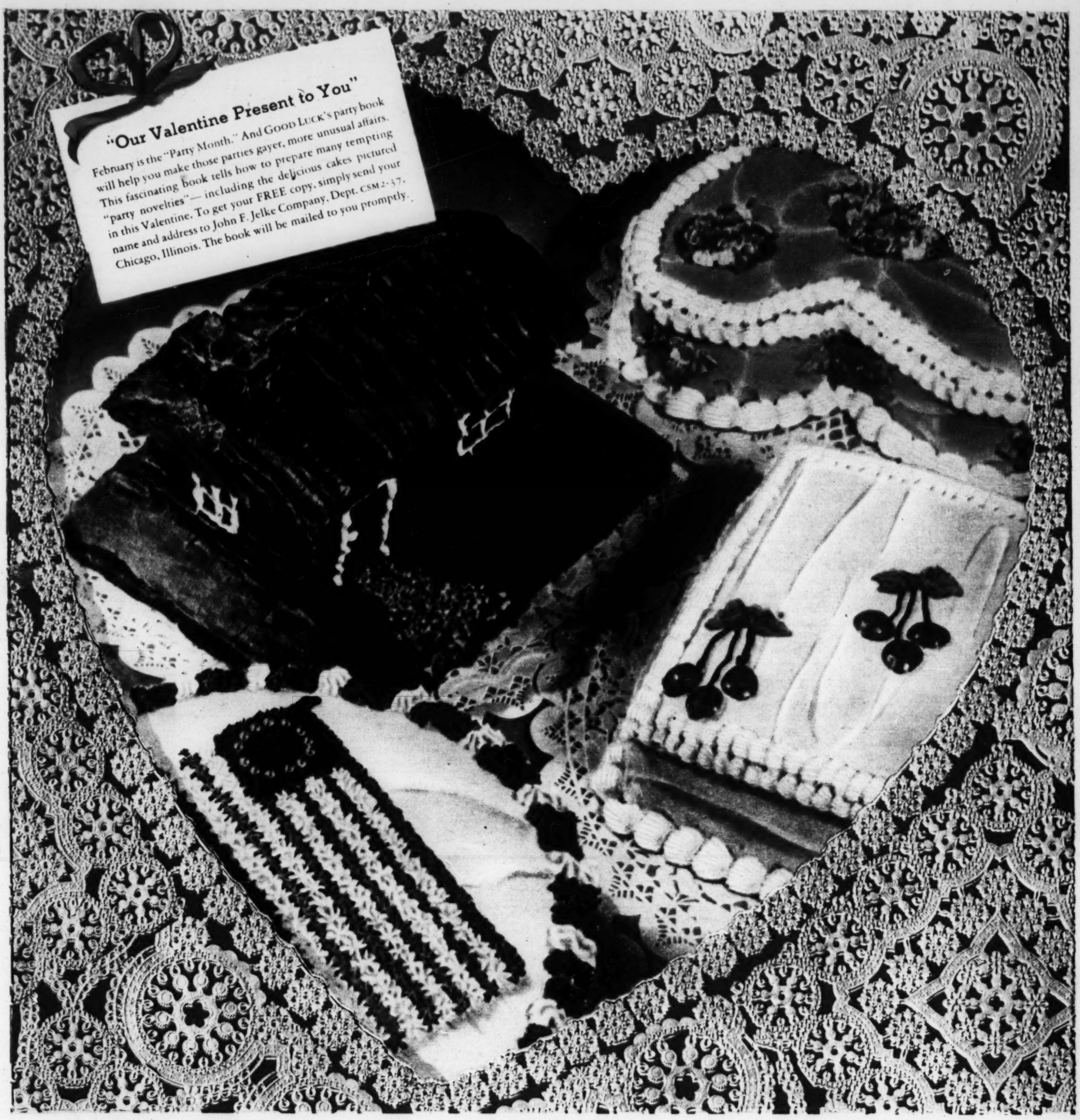

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